D. J. MILLER

DISPARITY STUDY

FINAL

REPORT

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Part I, Volume I

Producer Participation and EEO Complaint Process Study for the Farm Service Agency (FSA)

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

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The four volumes of this report are interdependent. To fully understand the purpose of this study, DJMA's methodology, approach, findings, and recommendations, the volumes should be read collectively.

Methodology and Findings Regarding EEO Complaint Process Analysis

OVERVIEW

On December 1, 1994, D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc. (DJMA) was commissioned by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct a study to determine the existence of any disparate treatment of minority and female employees in the EEO complaint process within FSA. In the course of performing both the statistical and anecdotal analysis portions of the EEO complaint process study, our work was impeded by two significant occurrences: (1) the unavailability of data requested from FSA and the limitations of data provided by FSA that is restricted by legal confidentiality requirements, and (2) changes to the EEO Complaint Process by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1995 and slowness in the full implementation of the new process and in the dissemination of information regarding the new process.

After reviewing DJMA's initial analysis and the impacts of the above limitations on that analysis, FSA requested that DJMA provide only a methodological discussion on conducting a disparity analysis of the EEO Complaint process, limitations on performing this analysis, and limited quantitative and qualitative findings. Below is DJMA's response to FSA's request.

METHODOLOGY TO CONDUCT AN ANALYSIS OF DISPARITY IN THE EEO COMPLAINT PROCESS

Statistical Methodology

Data Requirements

A statistical analysis for EEO complaints requires comprehensive data in the following areas:

- FSA workforce—specifically, by race, gender, geographic area and division
- Informal and formal complaints—filing dates for complaints, race and gender of complainants, issue of complaint, area or division where the complaint was filed, and, type of resolution corresponding to each complaint

Relating whether there is difference in the treatment between male and female, a Hispanic female employee says "sometimes" and as an example discusses how one male employee "just comes and goes as he pleases." This practice has been noticed by the female employees because it happens all the time. She has observed this in the four months she's been with FSA.

This White male employee says of gender-related concerns, "some women might have advanced a little faster, it's all depends who they were working for..."and he mentioned that there are three supervisors ad seems to draw the comparison between his department's supervisor and efforts for incentive [cash awards] and those of departments where women have not advanced as fast.

This White male employee says gender of an applicant or employee is a concern to management, employees as he explains the previous practices and trends ("nature of the beast") for agriculture to be dominated by white males, "so the word comes down that 'hey anybody new in management has to be a female or a minority'." He gives an account of a retiring branch chief who was replaced by an inexperienced white female despite the fact that his position was being phased out for economic reasons. Another account is regarding a Black female that he describes as "very qualified" hired with as an assistant to the director, rumored to be the result of her indirect acquaintance with the deputy director "so she was just put in a position."

This White female employee relates that she feels the gender of an applicant or employee has been an issue or concern for management saying "I think it's an old boys' network. I still do. I think they put their key people into the positions that they want and I think those and their attitudes are gonna to be with us for a long time 'cause they're hold those positions for long time which means they're gonna hold minorities and women down."

EEO Awareness/Training/Performance

A White male employee feels that the dispute resolution board is a good idea, however, they have staffed it with people who are not familiar with employment matters. He further believes that OCRE's training and atmosphere instills improper beliefs that all complaints must be resolved and that management is always wrong. He feels that OCRE counselors are sometimes unprofessional. This employee says that there are diversity workshops every three months or so. Some classes are mandatory. He is not aware of Module 6, specifically.

This Black female at FSA says that she is aware of EEO information available in office, i.e., brochures, leaflets, bulletin boards, and EEO handbook. She says that she underwent the mandatory EEO training last year, but has not heard of Module 6. She does know who the special interest counselor is and how to contact.

An American Indian male employee of FSA is aware of EEO pamphlets, and says that all employees are given an EEO package when they are hired. He has not received EEO training—it was pulled over nine months ago. He is not aware of Module 6, and does not know who his special interest counselor is.

One white male FSA employee says that EEO pamphlets have been provided to him and are available to his staff. The information provided contains the aim of the EEO representatives and how to file a complaint. He says that seminars have been provided—the last one, about a year ago. He knows that there is an EEO portion on performance appraisals. Although he is knows the EEO process and his rights, he does not know who the special emphasis program counselor is. He feels comfortable that complaints are kept confidential.

This Hispanic male employee says that he is not sure if there is still an EEO Counselor program since the reorganization. He says that EEO information is posted and available in the office. He says that training is provided annually, if not more often and says that it is the Manager's role to ensure employee awareness. The DD is not aware of any office-by-office evaluations, and states that the agency struggles with ratings and communication. He feels comfortable that the EEO complaint process is confidential.

A Black female employee says that this is the first year that they have had a semblance of an EEO staff. They are now trying to staff up with people who have some expertise in EEO/Civil Rights. She also states that there is mandatory EEO

training/modules. She has had positive feedback about the modules, except for the Civil Rights module—some employees confuse Civil Rights and EEO.

A White female employee stated that all employees are to be trained in the complaint process by 12/31/95. She also states that handbooks and procedures will be rewritten as a result of the reorganization. She believes that Managers now know their role as a result of 1989 training, although it was quick and not very in-depth. This employee says that training is monitored by the State, however, County training is not mandatory. The majority of counselors were from the County Offices. Requests for counselors of a specific race or gender are rare. She says that counselors were once effective at problem-solving, however, not anymore—the new process does not require program knowledge. She also stated that very few states have performance evaluations. The reporting mechanism for substandard performance by a counselor was informal—word-of-mouth from the CED or a complainant.

One Black female employee stated that she is aware of the EEO process and all leaflets, posters available in office concerning the EEO program/process. She stated that a "diversity" festival was hosted by the EEO Advisory Council, however, many people did not come. She has attended mandatory EEO classes—they were fine—however, she was already aware of the process. She has never heard of Module 6.

This White female employee received 80 hours of EEO training initially and 40 hours annually. While her decisions were not often questioned previously, she feels that her decisions as an EEO counselor are not as readily and unquestionably accepted regarding EEO issues. She believes that this behavior is more closely related to knowledge and background in the area, and has nothing to do with her gender.

A Black male employee feels that, overall, the EEO staff does a good job. However, he believes that, generally, there are far too many counselors that are not capable of carrying out their function. He suggests that the high rate of complaint activity at KCCO and KCMO is a result of uninformed temporary employees with an assembly-line mentality.

This White female feels she has knowledge of her EEO rights. There is a handbook in her office and they receive updated handouts on EEO rights, but in her office they'd not discussed the rights and comments, "we never gone to training on EEO."

Another White female feels she knows what her rights are and comments "we've had a training just recently, finishing up training...out of our state office." She has not though discussed her rights with anyone outside this setting.

During this training she was exposed to the complaint filing process but admits she'd need to refer to the handbook to file, if that became necessary.

This White female has been with FSA almost 20 years and knows her EEO rights to an extent, but admits she is not well-versed on the subject. She relates that no one has discussed her rights with her personally by "at [state training] meetings we have been informed."

A White female says on being instructed on EEO issues through classes, we've had training on that. He's attended three classes during the 16 years he's been at this county office and found it helpful. It just brought out things I hadn't really thought about. Words that someone can say, actions...little small things that's part of my everyday life but then, 'hey, this person may like this cause they're not used to this'; they [classes] did bring out some things.

This White female says she's been to about five training meetings on EEO and related issues and says "that was just for that purpose [EEO issues]. A lot of times they work a little [EEO issues] in [with other meeting items] but probably about five for that primary purpose. She found that the information was helpful especially with regard to sexual harassment. The meeting also included information on how to file a complaint.

This 10-year veteran White female has attended two training classes since being employed, "one was just recent, like in the last year, I think." She found they were helpful for knowing the process and the personnel to consult "if there really, really is a problem."

This 10-year veteran White female has attended EEO training at least two times during her tenure. She discusses her knowledge of the complaint process which she initially received through training by her CED in the first year of her employ and says what she doesn't know about process she can quickly find in the manual.

This Hispanic female says they [office] have had EEO training at a seminar in her state and "had a handbook to take home with us." The session included civil rights training. "You get more knowledgeable about civil rights and EEO and I haven't had a chance to read the whole handbook...everything's in there if maybe I would have a question...look it up, see what are the rights...it's always handy."

Another Hispanic female has been with FSA for a short period of time and is not aware of any training or classes regarding EEO issues nor had her rights explained to her. She has not received any civil rights training. On her knowledge for filing an EEO complaint, she says "I have no idea." She does not know who her EEO Counselor is.

This PA attended the mandatory EEO training which included information on civil rights. She found it to be effective and received a manual for reference. They were advised to refrain from filing frivolous or retaliatory complaints. The CED has as well distributed information on EEO during staff meetings.

Another Hispanic female has been with FSA for a short period of time and has not received any training on EEO issues.

This Hispanic male has not been provided with any training classes regarding EEO issues. He has not heard of Module 6. He has a friend who formerly worked with EEO "on a one-to-one basis" who had told him if he ever had a complaint, EEO [office] would "take care of it." He has not had civil rights training and does not know what his EEO rights are. He does not know the procedure for filing a complaint so if he needs to file a complaint he speculates that he'd call the (800) number or call his friend [formerly in EEO office]. He seems to think that any complaint filed would not be kept confidential due to the familiarity of employees with each other [families have known each other from past associations] and that the COC would become aware of a given complaint.

This White male employee has had three training classes. The class material included an overview of EEO/civil rights, each class averaging about 2-1/2 hours. As for effectiveness, since he's had this material presented over several years, he feels its 'positive reinforcement' advantage was dulled by the fashion it was presented in, his attitude is I've heard it before." He knows his EEO rights from having been trained in the classes.

One Black female employee has been through some of the training classes of the total series. She felt in some respects they were effective but admits "in other respects, it was kinda like, you've heard it before and you know you are familiar with it and some of the stuff was, you know, repetitive." The length of the class has been reduced which she feels is better and suggests that "people would be more receptive of it if it was something new or a different slant."

A White male employee has been through some of the training classes when he makes recommendations for the EEO complaint process better he suggests "I think the classes, maybe refresher courses periodically just to keep it in the forefront is good." This is his only recommendation is "keeping it [training] up because you tend to forget if it's not."

A White female employee admits she did not retain much from the training classes but "I do now know the difference between the civil rights and sexual harassment and that sort of thing, so I think that part was really beneficial." She feels the material promised was not all presented and what was covered could have been in greater depth.

A White female says there have been notices and printed materials on EEO rights in the office but "I don't know really if anyone has actually discussed it [with her personally]." She believes that only one person from her office had attended a training class.

Another White female has attended a mandatory counter skills training course, but it did not include any material on EEO issues. The requirement was that any PA who had never attended this course participate, but not at the same time as a fellow office mate.

This White male employee says there was a training session approximately six months prior to this interview but no one has ever discussed one on one his EEO rights and there have been no in-house training sessions.

This White female says her EEO rights were discussed with her at a recent training meeting she attended. She seems to recall vaguely that her manager mentioned EEO rights to her as he discussed her change in job position to where she is currently.

This Hispanic female says the "atmosphere is pleasant" when describing her workplace and setting. "It didn't used to be that way but it's that way now." The difference is in the way there was friction under the guidance of a previous CED.

Another Hispanic female says "when we got more information on EEO was when we went to that meeting [state training]. It was very informative. We didn't know our rights then [prior to meeting], but once we went to the meeting, we found out what rights we really have."

One Black male stated that while the goal is to resolve complaints at the lowest possible level, or as quickly as possible, the position of the department has been to "settle, settle, settle, at all costs." He says that even illegitimate complaints have been settled, just to get rid of them.

This Hispanic female has attended training in her state but has never had her rights discussed with her otherwise, outside that context.

Another Hispanic female has attended mandatory training recently and has the handbook given to her at that meeting.

This Black female employee says the recent two-hour training conducted by KCMO was not effective, explaining that she is a trainer so her standards may effect her opinion by the lectures did not encourage or illicit attendees' responses, citing that the participants intentionally did not participate so they could "get out" [leave] . The information was sufficient but boring , so not well received.

She complains that they did not give her a book after the session and she wonders why.

This American Indian male employee has attended two of a series of three mandatory EEO rights-oriented classes. He knows "vaguely" what his rights are. Aside from the discussion in the training session, no one has discussed his rights with him personally.

This Black female employee with almost 20 years at FSA has had EEO training but feels 'that it's probably a futile effort.'

This male employee with over 20 years of experience at FSA is "not aware" of any existing minority outreach program in the area. He does know that there is a minority advisor with whom he has "very little" interaction. The advisor does attend the meetings. He "assumes" that the advisor is informed about the programs. This employee cites that meetings are held once a year. There is a performance appraisal done annually on all PAs. Civil rights performance appraisal is not included as one of the items.

This White male employee has received mandatory EEO and civil rights training. He says it was informative. His manager does not discuss EEO/civil rights responsibilities with the employees regularly. They are unsure of their responsibilities.

This White female attended an EEO training seminar and found it to be very informative. Her CED does not discuss EEO issues with the staff on a regular basis, but has discussed EEO rights with from time to time. She noted that if an EEO issue arose, she would know how to call an EEO Counselor listed on the bulletin board. She had not heard of Module 6.

This White female employee had attended training in the state office on EEO and civil rights which was conducted in more than one session.

This White female employee has recently attended training seminar in the state office on EEO and civil rights but admits she has not read the office manual on EEO rights.

This Black female employee has been with FSA 14 years but only recently has she had EEO and civil rights training. She says "each office [county] is required to go over it once a year."

This White female employee has not yet attended training "I have not received any training on EEO training."

This CED has had very limited formal training in EEO and civil rights although when first became a CED, EEO training was a part of the program for CEDs. He says that PAs have just begun to attend civil rights training provided by the state in FY '95.

This Black female employee has attended mandatory EEO classes but she was already aware of the process. She has never heard of Module 6.

EEO Counselor and How To Locate

One White female PA relates that here is a listing of EEO Counselors on the bulletin board in her office. If faced with the need to file a complaint she would "pull that handbook and see about going about how to do it." In her office all the PAs have been employed there at least nine years each and to her knowledge, there has never been a complaint.

Another White female PA says there is an EEO Counselor in the state office, but not in the county office. She comments that she would feel comfortable discussing any EEO matter with the EEO Counselor.

This White female PA does not know whether there is an EEO Counselor on site and speculates about what person would be appropriate to discuss an EEO matter with says "I'm sure it would be through ___[the CED], through our County Executive Director." When relating what person she'd feel comfortable discussing a matter regarding discrimination with she says "certainly ___ [the CED]." She describes role of the EEO Counselor as the one who would "hear your case, complete, and give you all the rights that you might need in having that."

This PA filed a complaint and had her case mediated. "I have this list of EEO individuals who are part of a task force, so to speak, for the state and I could contact any one of them. In some cases, the DDs are the contact." Referring to what she feels is a result from her complaint, she says, "At that time, notices of positions openings and such were not situated and now everyone is fully aware of all postings."

This 22-year veteran White female is not sure who her EEO Counselor is, but says "I believe it's our CED."

This 10-year veteran White female says would feel comfortable discussing an EEO matter with her EEO Counselor, who is her CED, and adds "he's a nice guy." She also commented that she's not talked with her manager about her EEO rights, but "you know we talk about things like that in the office sometimes."

This White male employee filed a complaint several years ago regarding age discrimination. He was unsuccessful, but thought that the EEO Counselor was very objective and did a very good job, and in estimation of this interviewee, seemed to be knowledgeable about the laws and the process. He attributes his loss to the inexperience of the actual investigator and some false information supplied to investigator by some staff members queried as part of the investigation. He relates that he views the role of the EEO Counselor, "now [post claim filing] as just an intermediary, just advising me," explaining his role now as guidance instead of just counseling.

This White female is not sure of who her EEO Counselor is and says "I would assume it's ___ [CED] but I don't know." She would feel comfortable discussing EEO matters with the CED or the DD. She is not sure of the role of the EEO Counselor, but feels that CED (as EEO Counselor) would be accessible to her if the need arises.

This White female relates that there is no EEO Counselor in her office, but "if I had a concern, I'd probably go to ___ , our CED. If I didn't feel comfortable there, I see no reason why I wouldn't, but if I didn't, I would just pursue the procedure we have and I'm sure I'd find the answers there or at least who to contact out of the office."

A White female PA doesn't think there is an EEO Counselor in the office but would probably go through the CED if there were any EEO matter to be dealt with, but would go to the DD if the CED were the problem. She would follow the same course of action if she needed to file a complaint.

Another White female employee says there is not an EEO Counselor in the office, but explains that there is a state counselor accessible through a number posted in the office for EEO Counselor. She would feel comfortable discussing and EEO matter with her CED. Based on an experience she knows of with a temporary employee who sought guidance of one of the current EEO Counselors and ultimately lost her [temporary] job, she does not have a lot of confidence in the ability of at least that counselor. She even feels that the termination was related to her having filed a complaint and supporting information being asked of only certain people in the office. She doesn't feel that an employee should be reluctant to file a complaint from her office now because the CED is a different style of manager and would probably handle the situation appropriately.

This White male employee has been apprised that if there is an EEO matter he needs to discuss and it needs to remain confidential, there is a number he can call but has not been told of any EEO Counselor in his office. When he is describing the role of an EEO Counselor, he says an EEO Counselor is someone "who's supposed to help." He would feel comfortable discussing a matter with his CED, if it did not involve the CED.

This Hispanic female says there is not an EEO Counselor in the office, but relates that there is a contact number posted at the entry to her office that should be utilized if a counselor is needed. She feel that if she has a valid complaint, this person's role is to direct her through the proper channels for the complaint process.

Another Hispanic female says there is no EEO Counselor in the office, but there is a telephone number provided if there is the need for a Counselor; she refers to this number as a hotline. If she needed to discuss an EEO matter, she'd feel comfortable with a fellow employee before going to the CED.

Availability of/Accessibility to Information

A Black male employee comments that "we may have done a pretty poor job, especially in the county offices." He feels that the information gets to these offices but is not properly interpreted. He has been told by the county offices that EEO complaints do not exist in these places. He stated that he was unfamiliar with Module 6, specifically. Information, to date, regarding the new process has been disseminated via memo and telephone. At this point, the employee is not aware of a formal handbook, and says that his office only maintains copies of official investigations, and reviews are limited to high level 'cases.'

This White female comments that she has knowledge of what her EEO rights are and says "we get handouts and stuff and I get with everybody. I make copies of all the stuff and give them to everybody so they are basically aware of what their rights are." Discussing whether her rights have ever been discussed with her she says "they just give us the handouts, we never discussed it. We never gone to training on EEO."

This White female discusses the office copy EEO manual, which is kept updated and says she's read it, but "not completely, but through the recent training that we've had and I do have a copy for myself." There are also leaflets and posters on EEO information.

A White female who has been with FSA for more than 8 years explained that the office copy of the EEO manual is maintained in the administrative clerk's office, and comments, "but, we've all [PAs] got EEO books." Discussing whether she read the manual, she says she has, and adds "we've had meetings on them."

This White female thinks that there is not a separate manual for EEO issues and says, "I believe it's incorporated in with the administrative stuff." She adds, "we've been to [training] meetings concerning the issues and all but as far a whole manual, I'm not sure." She says the informational posters on EEO rights for her office are posted out in the front area of her office.

Another White female employee comments, "The person that is in charge of administration makes sure that any new flyers or information is circulated in the office."

Though this Hispanic male has not had his EEO rights explained one-on-one, he knows that a complaint can be filed and the initial step is to "call the 800 number and somebody will look into it [complaint]." To file a complaint, he'd first call the number. Further, he says "it's good that we have EEO, but to a certain extent there's still discrimination all over the United States."

This PA relates that there is information regarding EEO rights and the complaint process and it is posted on the bulletin board, and always available. She adds that this information is accessible to all employees and "even for the producers." She notes that the EEO manual is available in the [employee] break room.

This Hispanic female PA commented on leaflets, posters, flyers explaining EEO rights, "I'm not sure. I think there is." She cannot recall whether she has seen posters or leaflets regarding the EEO complaint process.

Another Hispanic female is aware of EEO rights and complaint process information being available and conspicuously posted on the wall but will not file a complaint though she has given thought to it, because of fear of reprisal or threatened job security. In her office, in an unrelated matter, a CED was terminated after an investigation due a sexual harassment charge several years ago.

This Hispanic female PA has been with FSA for less than one year and does not know of any informational leaflets, posters, flyers on EEO rights and does not know if there is separate material regarding EEO rights or complaint filing procedure within the office. She speculates that if she wanted to file a complaint she'd consult one of the other employees for guidance. She has reason to believe that a complaint filed wouldn't to resolved to the employee's benefit but was not at liberty to explain why not and also felt that information associated with a complaint would not be kept confidential.

This White male employee knows that there is a manual on EEO matters, but is not sure exactly where it is located. He has been told that it contains material on the EEO complaint process but does not have firsthand knowledge of this fact.

This White female PA knows that there is a handbook on 'EEO rights, but is not sure where it is kept and has never read it due to lack of time and real need, to date, to read it.

Another White female PA discusses whether there is any manual on EEO matters, says "I think there is." She feels certain there is some material on the subject because she has seen some related paperwork come through the office. She says if she had a need to file a complaint, she'd read whatever is available in the office. She has seen EEO leaflets passed around the office but does not know whether this information is posted.

This White female PA says there is a manual on EEO rights located in the library of her office. Though she hasn't read it, it is accessible at all times and kept up to date.

This White female PA knows that there are posters on EEO matters in the office, is unsure of the content, but knows that they are posted on a board in the front of the office.

This White female PA attended a mandatory two-day training session on EEO rights, but has not discussed her rights personally, one on one with her manager or anyone else.

This Hispanic female PA says there are handbooks that are available on EEO rights and issues. She seems to think there was an attempt by a previous chief clerk to preclude the employees free access to certain handbooks but she did not indicate any in particular. Each employee that attended training has their personal handbook from the training.

This Black female employee to the director says there is a poster in her office regarding EEO rights on a bulletin board. She has her own handout on EEO matters. She says if she had a complaint to file, she'd go to the poster for the telephone number listed for EEO Counselors.

This White female PA admits that she doesn't now whether there is an EEO Counselor on site, but that office administrative staff may have information, and adds "we are informed and each person receives the information that comes through the desk, the front desk, anything that comes to us. We are well-informed, and leaflet that might need to come to us, nothing is kept from us." She relates that the procedure for filing a complaint "material that would direct us" is kept in a book in her office where all that related information is maintained.

This White female PA says his office has posters and flyers posted explaining EEO rights "It's out front...anybody that comes in they can see it."

A white female with more than 7 years at FSA is not sure whether there is a separate manual on EEO issues but says "I believe there is. "On the location of this manual she doesn't know "not right off but I'm sure it wouldn't be that

difficult to locate." She has had no occasion to read it, but admits "if I did have some problem I would find the book and read it and find what I needed to do." She does know that informational leaflets, posters, etc., on EEO rights are in the office located on the bulletin board.

This White female PA says that some of the information on filing complaint is posted.

This employee has been with FSA for four months and suggests pamphlet of handout be given to an employee when they are hired.

A Hispanic male PA relates that the EEO manual is accessible with the other manuals at the front desk. He has read this manual "just for my information." The CED maintains the manual. He says the policies on filing an EEO complaint is always posted, available in leaflets. He relates that EEO Counselor is a "phone call away."

This PA notes that there is a poster on EEO discrimination posted on a bulletin board at the front of the office. He also says there a manual that is available to the office kept in a central office. He relates that these references are always available.

This White male employee says there is information on EEO rights and the complaint process posted on bulletin boards throughout the building, but is not sure if there are on every floor.

This Black female employee says that there are flyers and posters regarding the EEO rights posted in the office. She thinks there is a separate manual on the EEO process and complaint filing policies and procedures but says "we all went to a class. I know everybody has a copy. I'm pretty sure it's in that manual, but I can't say for sure. It is accessible to the office staff members.

This White female employee relates that there are leaflets and flyers on the various bulletin boards in the office regarding EEO rights. She does not know offhand of a separate manual containing information on EEO rights and complaint filing process but makes reference to handbooks they received as result of training class.

This White female PA knows that the manual on EEO matters is located in the back of her office but admits she's never read if due to lack of time. She knows that the information is kept up to date. She is uncertain as to whether the policies and procedures for filing a complaint are posted, but believes they are, however unsure about leaflets on the subject, maybe one posted with the other information.

This White female PA describes the EEO climate in her office as good, explaining that there has not been any conflict and no complaints have been filed. "Our office morale is a lot better than some from what we've heard talking to other counties."

This PA has worked in her office for over 15 years, personally maintains the file on EEO materials, keeps it updated, and says that the material is always accessible. As for the EEO complaint process, she's not sure whether the information is on the bulletin board and says the leaflets are possibly in the file.

Manager/Counselor Performance/Effectiveness

This Black male employee feels comfortable discussing EEO matters with his EEO counselor.

This veteran Black male employee feels that EEO counselors are adequate but lack authority. He says that Managers seem to consider the process a joke—they do not know about EEO requirements or the process...EEO counselors seem ill-equipped to investigate facts or overcome manipulation of management. He suggests that the consensus is that the counselors chosen are those least likely to be controversial and most likely to get along with management.

This White male employee does feel comfortable discussing EEO matters with his immediate supervisor.

A Black female employee at FSA feels that some supervisors work harder with their lower grade employees and other supervisors don't care. They have the attitude that they're going to put whoever they want into these positions. One White supervisor allowed a White employee to abuse leave, and then go through a career enhancement without taking all of the classes, while a Black employee was required to take all of the classes. This employee says that she does feel comfortable discussing EEO matters with EEO counselor, however, she is not comfortable with the Supervisor because "they won't do anything." She feels comfortable that most EEO complaints remain confidential.

This American Indian male employee of FSA does not feel comfortable discussing issues with EEO counselor because he doesn't think they would remain confidential. He suggests utilizing an after-hours hot line.

A White male employee with 10-years of experience at FSA says that the EEO process tends to polarize supervisors and employees, however, he feels comfortable discussing EEO issues with his supervisors.

One Black female employee does not feel that she can speak to her present supervisor because she is involved with Mr. ___ [a male supervisor] on a

personal level. She said that for some reason Mr. ___ was present during her first EEO complaint interview. She doesn't know why he was present since the complaint was not directed at him, nor was her supervisor. "I wouldn't feel safe."

This Black female employee says that she discusses EEO responsibilities with her supervisor. She says that there are performance standards for each manager and employee.

This Black male employee stated that "top managers have a tendency to do things their own way," and he feels that "this is a big problem."

A White female employee stated that the employee is usually moved if a Manager is a problem, however, some Managers have been fired and others disciplined. She added that a former EEO Director said that 'you are not effective unless you have a lot of complaints against you.' It is her observation that previous administrations have been less proactive regarding discipline for sexual and racial discrimination, except for Kansas City.

This White female PA discusses her knowledge of EEO rights which she was informed of through a session at state training meeting, but says that the subject is sometimes informally broached in staff meetings through comments like "be careful with everyone's feelings, let's be sure that everyone is treated fairly. We are reminded of that."

A White female PA related that no training classes have been conducted regarding EEO, but that the CED has attended a training session "we have talked about some of the things that were discussed at those meetings." She says that they are aware of some understaffing problems in neighboring county offices and sometimes discuss how their own office would handle a similar situation.

A Hispanic male PA says no recent classes have been held on EEO but in 1994 there was a two-day seminar sponsored by the state. He has attended similar sessions approximately every five years. He feels they are effective and "inform you of what your rights are." Also, he relates that his manager [CED] discusses EEO and civil rights responsibilities every three to six months and includes information on employees' rights.

This Hispanic female PA has been with FSA for four months, but is not aware of any discussion or training provided by the CED regarding EEO or civil rights.

This female PA relates that the manager does not discuss EEO and civil rights responsibilities with the staff regularly.

This Hispanic male PA does not know who his EEO counselor is. His manager does not regularly discuss EEO and civil rights responsibilities.

This White male employee relates that his manager discusses EEO and civil rights responsibilities with the staff almost as regularly as each time a notice comes out.

This Black female employee has been in her current position for less than 6 months and has not had opportunity for significant discussion of her EEO rights with current manager, but explains that her previous manager "would always mention" EEO rights when they would meet regarding her job review. She adds that it was one of the critical job elements for that former position.

This White male employee says that he has not discussed his rights personally with anyone but that his manager convened a group discussion at the office after the training class to further talk about what they'd been exposed to.

This Black female employee says her manager discusses EEO and civil rights issues "regularly, almost every week." He discusses information or reminds them of points already known or expressing concerns.

This American Indian male employee says his manager does not discuss EEO and civil rights issues with the staff. Management makes sure that everyone goes to the mandatory training.

This White female employee says that her manager discusses EEO and civil rights responsibilities each time they have their three-month (quarterly) appraisal of her job performance. The manager wants to be updated on what activities [EEO-oriented sessions] she's participated in.

EEO Climate

This Black male veteran employee at FSA believes that the reorganization has had a negative impact on the climate—eliminated units headed up by the only two blacks; elevated all White male-headed units; all senior management staff are White males (two are new appointees); two Black males with significant qualifications have been ousted. This veteran feels that when Espy was here, the racists went "undercover." Now that he is gone, they are back, and it is business as usual.

This White male employee feels that prior to the reorganization, his was a cohesive group, however, now there is a little uncertainty. He feels that management at FSA is relatively autocratic—"there is a tendency for this to be a relatively closed organization as it pertains to decision making."

This Black female veteran employee FSA says that a lot of people do not like going through the EEO process when they have a problem. She believes that Whites get promotions quicker than anyone else. You "show them the ropes" and they get ahead and you get left behind." She also believes that the "higher ups" are not going to change their minds even after the EEO review process.

An American Indian male employee of FSA believes that manager/employee relations are good within his office unit, however, overall, they are not good. He sees people take two-hour lunches, come in late, and leave early. He feels that his boss has a positive attitude which influences the entire staff, making them function better. There are other minorities in his office, American Indians, Asians, and Blacks—he feels that they all get along.

A White male 10-year employee of FSA feels that the climate in his unit is excellent. To his knowledge, there has been only one complaint filed in the eight years that he has been in this office. He feels that there are pockets of individuals who believe that they will never get a 'fair shake,' while there are other individuals who feel that as the 'political tides' change, you get a better or worse chance. He feels that DC is better than other locations. He subscribes to the theory that where there is smoke there is fire—he has heard that there are problems in the agency.

An Asian male employee says that the overall climate is pretty decent. While there are job opportunities available, people don't apply, yet they complain. He feels that positive people create the positive environment.

This Black female veteran employee of FSA says, "I think the climate is getting better, it was awful." She feels that management is more willing to work with and understand EEO. Management is willing to do some things now that they wouldn't have done in previous years. She says that years ago, management promoted technical people to management positions who were not trained in handling employee/management relationships—it caused problems. She states "certainly there is always a lot of improvement that needs to be done."

A Black female employee commented that many people are married or dating coworkers which has contributed to lack of mobility for minorities. "I thought [my old job] was bad, but this is a mess." Additionally, she feels that there is a division between Blacks and Whites. She came in as a GS4, and just recently, has moved up to a GS6. She says that she has trained many White secretaries and they have all moved up the ranks to GS9. She started with secretaries that were "5s" and now they are GS12s. "They have no more education than me, the majority of them...but they are white." She is aware of people who have quit because of lack of opportunity. She was told by one woman that "sometimes you just have to leave this agency and go to another one."

This Hispanic male veteran employee feels that the climate is positive, overall. He perceives employment opportunities, feels that the staff is very professional, and cannot recall any incidents.

A Black male employee expressed that morale is affected by lack of communication and response from counselors—"there are lots of complaints from employees about agency lack of response." Additionally, this employee has gone on record stating that "the new process is not working—the resolution rate has gone down tremendously. There are more complaints now..." The idea seems great in theory, however, in reality it is not working. He suggests that returning to the way it was would be better than now, and would like to see the complaint program returned to his office. He expresses a concern over whether the agency supports the program because they want to or because they have to. In offering an explanation for the low morale and high complaint activity at KCCO and KCMO, he states that, overall, job grades are very low, and it appears that promotions are given primarily to white males and females.

A White female employee perceives the climate to be "pretty good, its tough for everyone right now." People seem upbeat. Minorities are promoted—males moreso than females. She says that working conditions are not the greatest in the Counties, there are personality clashes in small offices. She comments that the states are working to upgrade working conditions, but are not as strict; the Southeast Area is far from perfect and underrepresented, especially females. She stated that high level of complaint activity at KCCO and KCMO is a result of an unhealthy environment; the physical design and layout of the offices; and, limited opportunity for advancement because of the number of low level jobs, fewer specialists positions. She added that the Director [he] is very brash, can be obnoxious, but is, however, always open to resolution; he has been know to say things that make people very angry. She comments that personnel offices are not "user friendly," i.e., no explanation for non promotion.

This White female PA discussed the EEO climate, problems, complaints in the office, says "I don't think we have any [problems]. I think everybody is treated the same, even the Black producers and everything. I don't treat 'em any different 'cause it doesn't matter to me what color they are, what gender they are. They are here for a purpose and that's it, it don't matter what color they are."

This White female has been with FSA for over 17 years and speaks highly of the EEO climate in the office saying, "I think we have a very excellent way of getting along with each other." She attributes this harmonious interaction to individuals because of "our personalities, all of us" adding that they work well together.

This Black female has been with FSA for over 24 years. Though she considered applying for position as CED, personal constraints caused her to decide against it,

even though, admittedly, she was performing much in that capacity. She discusses the EEO climate in her office and says, "I would probably rate it as being, if I was rating on a scale of one to 100, somewhere around 95%, which is pretty good. There are times when little things might occur. Basically, the male/female relationship is good, the interaction between the PAs, maybe the only thing you might have [as impediment] is personality. Discussing being the only ethnic minority besides summer or temporary or field recorder employees, she says, "I have no problem with that, I get along fine with people."

This Hispanic female PA relates that "everybody gets along as far as I know" when commenting on the working relations in the office. As for ensuring a positive working environments, she says "we usually have meetings...maybe once or twice a week."

This Hispanic female PA says of the office working relationship, "I think associate real good. Our CED is real good if we have family emergencies...he's understanding." To ensure positive working environment "we have a break...that allows all of us to sit around drinking coffee and we all talk. I think it helps a lot."

This Hispanic female PA discusses efforts to ensure positive working environment, "On occasion we have staff meetings...sometimes there is positive reinforcement...not all the time...I don't think it's consistent enough."

Another Hispanic female PA relates that the climate in the office is good except for the preferential treatment received by an older, seasoned male employee. He is not required to follow the same office procedure and protocol as the female employees, and some feel it is due to his being older and his tenure with the office. She has thought of filing a complaint, but instead will "just go along with it [leniency by management]." She fears there would be reprisal or some penalty if she filed a complaint; she alluded to job security as the potential threat.

A White female employee commented, "At this point I'd say it was very good...it's always been a good place to work."

This Hispanic male PA says of the climate "it's been fair for everybody." With regard to morale he says, "like every other office, sometimes it's a little bit down but overall it's fine." On the office method of ensuring positive working relations, "we hold meetings and he'll [CED] explain anything that's got to do with employees or the equal opportunities."

This Hispanic female PA says of the interaction in the office "we try to help each other out as much as we can, I think we do okay." She further relates that the CED is available to discuss issues and concerns with them, "whenever we have a problem we go to the ____ [CED]. To ensure a positive work environment she

says the CED" goes to each employee and if you're having a problem [i.e., processing a file]...he'll work it out with you...make sure you understand it."

This Hispanic female PA relates that there is definitely a difference in treatment of employees. The males are not required to comply with regulations the same as females—office procedure requires that the 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. are standard office hours and females working before or after these hours are not compensated in any way, yet the males in working before 8 a.m. are allowed to leave early. She cannot cite any measures taken to ensure a positive working environment. She does think the manager is open to working to resolve issues before they become problems.

This Hispanic male PA has been with FSA for less than 6 months and describes the working environment as "pretty flexible." He says to ensure a positive work environment, some of the seasoned program assistants will provide morale boosting activities and additionally, the board office will get commendations from the county office that they "are on top of things."

This White male employee says that there have been no problems where he works, on his floor. To ensure positive work atmosphere, USDA/FSA puts out memos from KCCO or Washington stating support of EEO and civil rights, entertains discussion in staff meetings occasionally which seems to be approximately quarterly, sponsors classes for staff members to attend.

This White male employee says of the EEO climate "I never had to think about all that much. Generally, I think they've been pretty fair with, I think more with the race than with the gender in some ways. I think there are some very qualified women that might've gone a little further, I think. That's what I would say. I think with the race they've been pretty fair on that." He discusses equitable treatment of all in the office, "I think they've been pretty fair. I think there have been some people that have maybe given a little bit of trouble they didn't need give." He goes on to cite personal examples from past experience wherein some who deserved opportunities were not the benefactors and other instances wherein some got opportunities and he alluded to favoritism; these instances were not within FSA. Discussing efforts to promote positive atmosphere, he says "one thing that's very good, there have been cash awards given to more than one woman in that department" and credits his boss with making sincere effort at showing appreciation for his employees' work, characterizes his supervisor as "fair."

This White male employee discusses the EEO climate in his office and says, "I feel that it's gotten out of hand. The attitude of the employees is that they will just file [complaint] for any little whim without justification." He thinks this level has been reached because "it's probably throughout government. I think that race has a factor in it. I think Blacks felt they could get ahead this way and

now it's gone too far and the whites are being discriminated against." In this particular office he says "it's got a very bad attitude and I think race is part of it." To ensure a positive a working environment he cites the training and classes "although a lot of those are waste a of time and a joke." He continues regarding the efforts to ensure atmosphere "and the door is always open to the director's office, he's very open about it." In explaining his attitude about training etc., he cites a policy statement developed and says, "I think it discriminated against white males and I think it still does." He doesn't recall the specifics of the statement but says, "it just infuriated me to sit through that class." This class was conducted by personnel from HQ "and most of these are put on with minority contractors and it clearly, as far as I'm concerned, leans toward minorities and women." He thought the classes were "not effective at all and adds, "it actually encourages people to file." He supports this assertion by the fact that the class "explains the process on how to do it and what is available and they leave the class and go back and say 'hey I'm discriminated against, I think I'll file.' And it's proven with the payoffs that have been made that it's beneficial." He thinks the managers and employees receive two different kinds of training.

This Black female employee relates that the EEO climate in the office is harmonious saying "I guess pretty much everybody gets along "cause I guess have to, I think everybody realizes that." Explaining that the attitude may be light she says "sometimes I think we expect from the EEO process" and continues with the example that staff attending a meeting together will seat themselves respectively according to their race. There are sometimes remarks made about the former Black agriculture head, comments she says she may be taking too personally because she is Black. She also had "heard through the grapevine," though not from management, that she was selected for her current position due to the need to fill 'some kind of quota.' To ensure positive work environment she relates the in-house training is a method and says, "I think that's helping people out," discussing the meetings they have and the ability to cross-train, "I think that's helping morale a bit. It makes it more interesting."

This Black female employee describes the EEO climate as "good." She adds, "you can go and talk to the people and sometimes you pick the one you are personally familiar with to get information from but they are very helpful." "There are people who feel that there is inequitable treatment and they have filed claims, some discrepancies that have occurred that the employees have been in disagreement with they've talked to counselors about to see if they had a legitimate right to file a claim." To ensure a positive working environment she says, "office wise, yes, but then sometimes it doesn't filter down to the division and branch chiefs, even they are told to comply...the office is always sending out policy statements" regarding rating being based on skills and abilities.

This White male employee describes the EEO climate as "pretty fair as far as myself is concerned. I haven't had any problems whatsoever." To ensure a

positive work environment he says policy statements are posted on all the bulletin boards, and most have attended EEO and civil rights training. When discussing the effect of the training on climate, "I definitely think it makes it, make you more aware of it, such problems as your rights." He assesses training as effective and adds, "course it's a kind of a dry subject, you know, and it's a hard subject to teach."

This White female employee discusses the EEO climate in her office and says, "I think it has room for improvement. I definitely think that they need to be, I don't know, I still think there's a lot of problems with how they do their promotion systems with the EEO. I think there's still a lot of favoritism going on, there's still a lot of promoting of the people they specifically want and I think that hurts minorities, people of color, and women, too." She feels the favoritism is based on "who they like, who they like to drink with, who they golf with, and that sort of thing. To me those aren't bases for promotion. It should be a person's work and their capabilities." Relating that it is frequent, she says "I have seen that demonstrated over the years...it's in a lot of companies [private sector], but I think government should set the standard. We should do a little better than the private industry." "It definitely does impact the environment [EEO climate] because I think it fosters...a lot of people just feel like they're not going to make it unless they 'brownnose' or drink or whatever and it shouldn't have to be that way." She praises the incentive programs (i. e., college) for underprivileged that bring people in "but they need also to be fair to people that have been here too." Recounting efforts to ensure a positive work environment, she lists the recent offering of in-service training for various grade levels, "I think their training has always been really, really positive, but I think the management needs to take the same kind of courses."

This White female PA says of the morale, "I think we have pretty good morale in the office. Everybody seems to get along well with each other, pretty much receptive to each other's problems...[personal problems], people kinda respect that give you a little bit of time to deal with it." Describing the potential effect of work on personal family/home situations, she says "sometimes there's a lot of stress, when we're really overworked, to the point when we're really heavy in a program and it seems like you just get overwhelmed at work..." and talks further on workday overflow. She's not aware of any complaints and feels she's being treated equitably by management "pretty much."

This PA says of the EEO climate "I think it's good." She further explains that the opportunity seems to be equal and adds that there is no great turnover in personnel. "It's [atmosphere] pretty much positive because we haven't had any changes that way [personnel changes]." She also relates "I think we have one of the better morals in our county than in other counties perhaps."

This White female PA feels that everyone gets along well in the office and knows of no complaints registered among her office mates.

This White female PA has worked in her office for 19 years and relates that the EEO climate is good, all are treated equitably. She says that CED is 'stern but not too heavy-handed.' Her attitude toward employment in her office is that all should be willing to do the work and not be there 'just for the paycheck.'

Another White female PA describes the EEO climate in her office as a "lot better than what it used to be. Since we've gotten new management, it's gotten a lot better." She is referring to the inequitable distribution of the workload and its effect on morale.

This White male employee describes the EEO climate as opposite what it had been four to five years ago, explaining that the previous CED was "one-sided to certain people but now it's pretty much evened out, pretty fair share." He did not elaborate further.

This White female PA says the office climate is fine. "I don't think anybody is being discriminated against. I don't have any complaints or anything."

This White female PA says the EEO climate is 'pretty good' but there is need for a little more privacy in the set up of their individual workspaces especially when there is need for more private discussion on matters.

This Hispanic female PA says the EEO climate is good in the office and admits the office is just getting acquainted with their new CED. Unlike a former CED, this one seems to be easy to talk with and get along with. She doesn't cite any problems with fellow employees.

This Black female PA describes the EEO climate as good. "We get along. I hear of complaints, but only having been for a year, it's difficult for me to know if people are complaining because they have legitimate complaints of if they are just complainers, but from my perspective there are no problems. It's a good climate." Discussing further she relates that work seems to be distributed equitably, but that the statistics contradict this, but she did not elaborate. To ensure a positive climate, the employees are encouraged to attend an annual diversity festival and to communicate with each other. Their participation is encouraged having them actually act as speakers, etc. The handouts at the festival may detail the history or origin of a race.

This American Indian male employee has the understanding that may conflict resulting from EEO matters is resolved quickly as possible and that the impetus may be to have it managed before it "leaves the building". Management efforts toward ensuring positive atmosphere is to increase awareness of an appreciation

for the fact that there are differences through diversity programs [festival, etc.]. Personally he's not witnessed a "whole lot of conflict." He further describes the office atmosphere as "wholesome" and "pretty diversified."

This White female employee describes the EEO climate as "good, I guess. I haven't had no problems with it, as far as the EEO art of it goes." She further explains that, "it's one of the better divisions of the agency [regarding EEO issues]." Management exhibits effort toward promoting positive atmosphere by affording "the ability to talk to your supervisor and most of the supervisors I've had around here have always had an open door. If you had a problem, you'd go to talk to them."

This Black female veteran employee says of the EEO climate, "There have been times in the past where all the ladies have been spoken to in the wrong tone overall. Everyone has experienced conflict with management. She has experienced problems with management in the past and management is sometimes difficult, however she "refuses to be intimidated."

This CED is a 23-year veteran and considers the EEO climate in his office to be good. He maintains an open door policy to discuss any issue and also believes it is his responsibility to do his best to resolve a complaint in his office. He feels he treats everyone equally. In discussing an office practice he says "The *'ladies,'* rather the PAs, are constantly reminded that all farmers are eligible to make applications for any of the programs that we are providing."

This White male 22-year employee discusses the EEO climate in his office and says "Process doesn't work here. It's broken down and part of the problem is you have about three people at the top who just aren't going to let the complaints...they are not going to settle them." He feels that the managers are hardheaded" and refuse to see a complaint even though there is one. He referred to a previous CED and his management of the office several years ago "It seems to have gotten worse under his regime. And part of that is that you've had very ineffective leadership at the top. We had a director who really wasn't interested in taking charge of the shop and just let ___ do his thing, or we've had a director was so unsure of himself he didn't want to get into that area." He feels a lot of people have discouraged with the process [complaint filing].

This White male employee has tried to foster a better management style one that requires and encourages cooperation.

This {PA} describes the EEO climate in the office, saying that it worked "very well". In this office which included minorities the climate was good. "We all get along, we don't argue—everyone gets along together."

This {PA} says the EEO climate is very good. "We treat everyone the same as far as hiring practices and we have always had a minority in our office...morale is excellent..."

Complaints—Filing/Resolution

This Black male employee feels that the attitude toward those filing complaints is negative, however, "everybody files."

A Black male 18-year employee of FSA says that he recently filed a complaint to receive a grade increase. He put in for a promotion, it was justified, but political appointees told someone to make this go away. He says that he has had to use laws to gain his opportunities.

A White male employee says that there have been EEO complaints in his office that were based on religion and marital status. He thinks that the OCRE training and atmosphere instill improper beliefs that all complaints must be resolved and that management is always wrong.

This Black female 24-year employee of FSA says that it seems that the only way to move ahead is to complain and make a lot of noise. However, she also feels that people who file complaints are viewed as bad and run the risk of being down-graded during appraisal time. She feels that there will be reprisal for filing.

One four-year American Indian male employee of FSA says that he once thought about filing a complaint, but changed his mind because people who have filed complaints are looked upon differently. The issues dealt with sexual harassment and promotion. He says that people don't like waves. He feels that people don't like to hire people who have filed EEO complaints. He did discuss the issue with his Manager who, he says, addressed the situation somewhat.

This White female employee says that she would have reservations about filing a complaint for fear of being "lost in the shuffle." She is aware of one female who filed a complaint because a position was filled by a Black male from outside of the agency. She commented that she once considered filing a complaint, but did not, since she felt that the job was "not that important." She also stated that the Director does not pay attention to complaints, [he] does not seem to give them much credence.

A Black female employee says that disciplinary action is not a normal course after a complaint is validated. She stated that some mangers are moved to other divisions and undergo training and are then tracked for improvement. She feels that "right now, we don't have a handle on complaints because the complaints are being handled outside the department."

Another Black female employee who has been with FSA for nine years has filed two EEO complaints. After filing the first complaint, she feels that she was "black-balled." She was unable to move up for the next few years, even though she was on the list of 'most qualified' for each position. Her second complaint has finally gotten her moved from a GS6 Secretary to a GS6 Computer Assistant. However, with this new job title, her duties have not changed—she is still distributing mail and doing other secretarial-type duties. She states that she does not feel comfortable discussing EEO issues with her present supervisor.

This Hispanic male employee knows of one employee who wanted to talk [not file a complaint] about sexual harassment. Although the discussion was informal, never reaching the formal stage, it was documented, and the issue was resolved.

A White female employee suggests that approximately 50 percent of all complaints are based on mere misunderstanding.

This White female PA filed a formal complaint in the 1980s based on the her understanding that the next full-time position was to be available to her and says "another individual was hired from the outside...which at the time was acceptable." Hiring could be done from the outside, unlike the current policy of hiring from inside only due to downsizing. She felt that the person hired was chosen possibly because, unlike herself [recently married and contemplating having children—though this fact was not made known in the office], the hire was 40 years old and already had children. Through a written notice to her CED, then through her DD and SED, an EEO Counselor was contacted and mediation conducted for a couple of days. "That's in the past...all of that worked out very well...people involved were very helpful and understanding and eventually another full-time position did present itself...I knew that to address the situation and clear the air, that's what EEO did for me, it allowed me to do that so that we could continue and have better work environment." "Mediation provided a way for us to communicate our concerns to each other and know that I was hurt." "I think that the EEO process has been refined since then." She related that the time allotted for filing a complaint is 45 days and in her case, from the time she initiated the complaint to the end, the entire process took several weeks. "As far I'm concerned, the system worked for me."

This Hispanic male PA says that some temporary jobs were eliminated due to no money to pay them "but for no other reason." No complaints were filed as a result of this action. He says that a complaint was filed in an unrelated case about five years ago against a CED for alleged sexual harassment charged by a female employee. "As far as I know, it's [the case] still pending."

One Black male employee says that managers and employees are reluctant to talk about complaints at all. He believes that "any employee that files a complaint is

generally set aside. They are punished." He does not think that anyone is monitoring compliance with time frames for handling complaints—just resolve at all costs [no rules].

This Hispanic female PA says that employees may be afraid to file complaints because "they'd be scared to lose their job."

This White female PA has been with FSA 22 years and has never had any thought of filing a complaint.

This 24-year Black female employee feels that "we [office staff] should have filed a complaint against our former CED, now gone for two years, for treatment by him with regard to age and ethnicity. She says, "he had a bad personality as far as being authority or with age differences or, he tried not to show prejudice, but you could tell that he was." She didn't file a complaint because she thought it would get better, trying "to give him the benefit of the doubt, trying to work with him, but there were some real bad clashes with that particular CED." He is currently a CED in another county. She recounted instances of discussing information he had discussed individually with staff members, then in turn, sharing it indiscriminately with other staff members without their knowledge.

This White male employee has not filed a complaint nor thought of filing but discusses that he has heard that there has been filings. He says of the attitude toward one who files, "it's my presumption that it's like anything else, if you buck the system you might win in the short term and lose in the long term and doesn't only apply to EEO, it applies to all things." He continues and discusses a possible fear of reprisal by one who files a complaint, "I think there is a natural fear, I don't know if it's a realistic fear."

Though this Black female employee has not filed nor thought of filing a complaint, she says those who do file are perceived as "trouble- makers," and continues, "I know a lot of people, that's the only way they get their higher grades, sometimes they have to file a complaint...I think they consider them as troublemakers, pretty much blacklisted." She attributes this to the fact that "people are bucking the system. They just want to be treated fairly." She thinks that a person filing does not fear reprisal because they don't have any expectation of the filing being successful, feeling it will not go further than the complaint stage.

Discrimination as FSA Employee

This 25-year Black male employee has filed at least two complaints of discrimination based on race. The resolution in one case was in his favor because he says that he "knew how to get things done."

This 18-year Black male employee believes that with this agency, if you are a Black male, you are less likely to receive equity—"the main criteria is hue." He further states that Black females are simply not hired, except as clerks. He says that no Black female has ever attained a GS13 level, however, he does feel that Black females have a better chance of moving than Black males. He says that he has felt discriminated against, filed several complaints, and won all. He also initiated a class complaint based on race. This veteran states that there are no Blacks managing program with power to handle money. He feels that the agency now elevates only those minorities who go along with the program, or find minorities who will not speak up. He states that those minorities with power and authority who have attempted to use it have been moved out by "hook or crook." He observed that management offered to reduce the administrative side of the agency, where minority staff is high, rather than the program side, where White staff is high. This veteran perceives that management is no longer punished or disciplined for discriminatory acts.

This White male employee feels that he has been discriminated against because of past complaint activity and reprisals from office of Civil Rights. He did not file a complaint for fear of additional reprisals.

A 24-year Black female employee at FSA says that she has sometimes felt discriminated against because of her age. She has applied for positions and passed over in favor of younger applicants.

This four-year American Indian male employee of FSA says that he has never felt discriminated against, however, he did mention considering filing a complaint at one time based on sexual harassment and promotion.

A 10-year White male employee of FSA states that he has never felt discriminated against nor has he ever considered filing a complaint.

This Asian male employee has never felt discriminated against, but would file a complaint if he felt it was necessary. He stated that he had heard of someone filing a complaint, but is unaware of the details. He avoids that kind of stuff.

A Black female employee feels that she has been discriminated against, however, she went straight to the source and when she didn't get satisfaction, she went higher and higher up until she got satisfaction. She did not, however, file a complaint. She also feels that the situation for Blacks is getting better. She

...6 a lot of complaints from the White males
...ie groups, minorities and white males, is higher
...female employee feels that all Blacks are discriminated against.

A Hispanic male employee and 21-year veteran states that he has never felt discriminated against, does not know of anyone filing a complaint in his office, and would file a complaint if he felt discriminated against—he could not just stand by. He says that he would feel very comfortable with staff in the EEO office, "they are very professional."

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This Hispanic female PA discusses the treatment she receives and says "sometimes I feel I get different treatment because I am female and I'm not male." This disparate treatment is by producers as well as management. She's had producers accept information from a male employee that she had initially offered assistance to, but was not accepted, explaining "they'll take his [male employee] word over mine." There have been instances when the male ...employee's advice to a producer on a program that she is more experienced with ...s been erroneous, but the producer will accept it although she advises that it is correct. She has even brought these matters to the attention of her CED who told her that he [CED] treats all equitably. She had considered filing a ...laint, but feels the situation can be worked out without resorting this ... She admits she is not comfortable discussing EEO matters with her ...r for fear of retaliation and as well is reluctant to take it to the EEO ...or due to the possibility of being identified.

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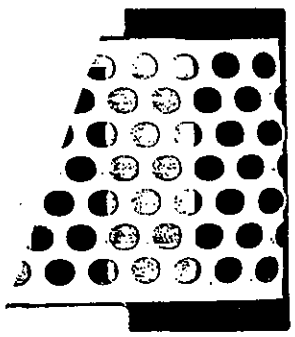

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This Black female employee felt she was being discriminated against so she talked with an EEO Counselor and filed a complaint. It was resolved, technically, unofficially. The counselor was helpful, though he could not make a determination as to whether the case was justifiable or not, he "remained neutral and provided the filer with the information to make her own decision and "not feel pressured." Her case was predicated on race and gender discrimination. There have been other claims filed in this office on the same basis, regarding not being selected for a position though qualified by grade. She, with two other women, filed a joint complaint when a staff member was hired after they were told this would not occur, based on ranking, etc.

This White female employee feels she has been discriminated against, describing how a new staff member was treated with a lot more leniency as they simultaneously received new training, giving her a break because of her non-veteran status, and alluding to the scanty style of attire contributing to the preferential treatment of the new hire. This treatment caused her to contemplate filing a complaint, and even consulting an EEO Counselor for guidance. The Counselor offered the option taking it informal or formal, but

asked complainant permission to discuss it with him instead. She says "nothing ever came of it. In fact, he never really called me back, never finished it or what have you. I could have filed a sexual harassment suit because I felt that her behavior was inappropriate for the office." Her solution was to go to the director and ask for a transfer out. She also felt she would not have had the support of the division on her side. She relates that those who file complaints are viewed in the office as "troublemakers", which she feels precludes many from filing.

Race/National Origin and/or Gender Concerns

This Black male employee feels that the race/national origin and gender of an applicant or employee is of concern to employees and management. Further, he is aware of a minority or female being terminated based on political issues. He knows of minorities and females being denied employment, but is unaware of any complaint being filed.

This White male employee says that he has not been involved in any hiring decisions, and so he does not know if race, national origin, or gender has ever been a factor considered in hiring. Nevertheless, he feels that OCRE does not fairly advertises its open positions. He feels that OCRE already has a particular type of applicant in mind and does not give applicants fair consideration. He feels that OCRE fills positions without competition and that it does discriminate on the basis of race and past complaint activity. To his knowledge, no minorities or females have been terminated in the last five years.

A Black female employee at FSA says that gender has never seemed to be a concern to management in the hiring process. She is unaware of any minority or female being denied employment based on race or gender.

This four-year American Indian male employee states that to his knowledge, neither race nor gender has ever been a concern in hiring, nor is he aware of any minority or female ever being fired.

This 10-year White male employee of FSA has no knowledge of any concerns about the race or natural origin of new hires. [They] do have an outreach program directed at historically Black colleges and institutions. He does not believe that gender has ever been a concern. He knows of an Hispanic female and a Black male that were terminated, but expressed no knowledge of the circumstances.

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A White female employee commented, "We have had minorities work here. I don't think its was ever a problem...biggest concern that I have with the requirement to hire an individual who is a minority is whether or not they will be able to serve the people we serve, not so much will they fit in with us. Generally, we're a pretty open group." she relates that some have very definite ideas about they expect and "there are people out there [people that we serve—producers] who have expressed biases, I guess you'd say, and it's disturbing." She feels that producers "I think they would accept it but I don't think they would be too happy about it. they have done it in the past and they 'tolerated'...working with an individual." In this area, we don't have very much farm experience." "They [producers] want someone who can relate to what they're talking to."

This White male employee described experience with a previous supervisor [a minority male] who created a non-productive work environment, created an atmosphere of "paranoia" among the women and was very demanding and overbearing. This super has now gone to another department.

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Relating whether there is difference in the treatment between male and female, a Hispanic female employee says "sometimes" and as an example discusses how one male employee "just comes and goes as he pleases." This practice has been noticed by the female employees because it happens all the time. She has observed this in the four months she's been with FSA.

This White male employee says of gender-related concerns, "some women might have advanced a little faster, it's all depends who they were working for..."and he mentioned that there are three supervisors ad seems to draw the comparison between his department's supervisor and efforts for incentive [cash awards] and those of departments where women have not advanced as fast.

This White male employee says gender of an applicant or employee is a concern to management, employees as he explains the previous practices and trends ("nature of the beast") for agriculture to be dominated by white males, "so the word comes down that 'hey anybody new in management has to be a female or a minority'." He gives an account of a retiring branch chief who was replaced by an inexperienced white female despite the fact that his position was being phased out for economic reasons. Another account is regarding a Black female that he describes as "very qualified" hired with as an assistant to the director, rumored to be the result of her indirect acquaintance with the deputy director "so she was just put in a position."

This White female employee relates that she feels the gender of an applicant or employee has been an issue or concern for management saying "I think it's an old boys' network. I still do. I think they put their key people into the positions that they want and I think those and their attitudes are gonna to be with us for a long time 'cause they're hold those positions for long time which means they're gonna hold minorities and women down."

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Volume I Main Report

Chapter III - Producer Participation

Chapter IV - Program and Non Program Yields

Chapter V - Appeals

Chapter VI - County Committee Process

Volume IV Literature Search and Survey Runs

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INTRODUCTION

Chapter I *Introduction*

D.J. Miller and Associates, Inc. (DJMA) was commissioned by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on December 1, 1994 to determine if disparity existed in producer participation, program yields, appeals and the County Committee process. DJMA was also to provide appropriate recommendations for reducing or eliminating any disparity found. The following report summarizes our findings and recommendations on disparities in participation by female and minority farmers in programs and institutions of FSA during the years 1990 through 1995.

This study constitutes the most comprehensive report to date of minority and female farmer participation in FSA programs. In general, there has been little research on minority and female farmer participation in USDA programs utilizing primary USDA data. Previous investigations by FSA raised concerns about County Committee representation and disparities in program and nonprogram yields between various ethnic and gender groups. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights also issued two reports on Blacks and agriculture in 1967 and 1982. Finally, numerous reports have studied the distribution of agricultural benefits by income and farm size classification, but not by ethnic and gender classification.

This report presents evidence from a variety of sources on the participation of various ethnic and gender groups in several important programs of FSA, formerly the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS). In particular, this report focuses on the following issues:

Program Participation by Minorities and Females

- DJMA was charged by FSA to make recommendations to increase minority and female participation in FSA programs. To do this, DJMA needed to determine whether minority and female producers participate in FSA programs to the same extent as White male producers. The central focus of the programs study was: FSA price and income support payments, Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan, and disaster payments. Some material is also presented on Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Forestry Incentive Program (FIP), Loan Deficiency Program (LDP), Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), Mohair Program, Peanut Program, Tobacco Program and the Wool Program.

Assignment of Program Payment Yields to Minorities and Females

- DJMA was charged by FSA to make recommendations to correct any disparate treatment of minority and female producers in the methods, procedures, and decision making processes used in the assignment of program payment yields by the County Committee. To do this, DJMA needed to determine whether there are disparities in the attribution of program payment yields on eligible crops between various ethnic and gender groups.

Appeals by Minorities and Females

DJMA was charged by FSA to make recommendations to ascertain if disparity exists in the appeals process, individuals requesting appeals, and decision making for granting appeals to minority and female producers. To do this, DJMA needed to determine:

- Whether minority and female farmers differ in utilizing their appeals rights; and,
- Whether there are inequities in granting appeals to minority and female producers by FSA County Committees.

Participation in County Committee Election Process by Minorities and Females

DJMA was charged by FSA to make recommendations to increase minority and female participation in the FSA election process. To do this, DJMA needed to determine:

- Whether there are inequities in the election process for minority and female producers to the FSA Community and County Committees;
- Whether the Minority Advisor's participation on County Committees was effective for minority farmers; and,
- Whether minority and female underrepresentation on the County Committee, if any, was correlated with FSA program participation by minorities and females.

STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

The Report is divided into four volumes: Volume I, Main Report—Findings and Recommendations; Volume II, Statistical Tables; Volume III, Qualitative Data—Anecdotal Comments; Volume IV, Supplemental Materials.

Divided into six chapters, Volume I contains the findings and recommendations of DJMA's analysis of program and nonprogram yields, producer program participation, the appeals process, and the County Committee process.

Chapter I provides the methodology and approach for the statistical, survey and anecdotal analysis and the impact of the *Adarand v. Pena* decision on USDA programs based on ethnicity and gender. The issues in this study are governed by the provisions of the 1990 Farm Bill, related regulations and FSA Handbook provisions. Statistical analysis is based upon data provided to DJMA by FSA, Kansas City. Limitations in the data will be identified and its impact on our analysis discussed.

Chapter II provides a profile of minority and female farmers in the United States. Data is drawn largely from the Census of Agriculture, but data from FSA sources, Census Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) reports, and other sources are presented and contrasted.

In drawing a complete picture of minority and female participation in FSA programs, the FSA data presented several methodological issues for DJMA. The FSA data does not contain specific information on important farmer characteristics such as farmer age, off farm work, assets and farm revenue. The FSA data set is essentially an accounting system and was not designed for academic research purposes. Consequently, it is difficult, if not impossible, to correlate important farmer characteristics with program data. As such, Chapter II serves the purpose of presenting a picture of minority and female farmers that provides an explanatory backdrop to subsequent statistical analysis.

While lacking in some respects, the FSA data set covers a much broader pool of farmers than the Census in general and minority farmers in particular. Previous profiles of female and minority farmers have focused primarily, if not exclusively, on Census data. The Census data is also self-reported. Consequently, where FSA data is available, it is likely to provide a much more accurate picture of minority and female farming.

Chapters III, IV, V, and VI provide data and analysis on minority and female participation in FSA programs, program and nonprogram yields, appeals of FSA decisions, and the FSA County Committee process, respectively.

Each chapter begins with a detailed summary of the findings and recommendations within the text. The chapter then proceeds to identify the issues/problems to be analyzed, presents analysis and findings on the issue/problem, and identifies causes of the issue/problem, if possible.

The core of each chapter is the presentation of statistical data. This portion of each chapter generally begins with a discussion of summary statistics by

demographic group and geographic location. The bulk of the data analyzed is from FSA data files. Comparisons are made to census data in limited instances. Each chapter supplements the statistical analysis with materials from survey respondents and anecdotal testimony. The target population for this survey consisted of current participants in FSA programs as well as non-participating farms.

Volume II contains supplementary data tables and background materials supporting the discussion in Volume I. The size of these tables is due to the fact that data is generally broken down at the state level and by demographic group.

Volume III contains selections from taped interviews with farmers and FSA personnel, summaries of focus group meetings, and transcripts of town hall meetings arranged by DJMA. As such, Volume III contains the raw data for the anecdotal research in the report.

Volume IV contains the survey runs and a survey of literature on minority and female farmers.

The four volumes of this report are interdependent. To fully understand the purpose of this study, DJMA's methodology, approach, findings, and recommendations, the volumes should be read collectively.

METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

Data Issues and Data Limitations

The research in this report is shaped by the quality and nature of the available data. The research issues listed on pages I-1 and I-2 of this chapter are addressed with evidence from several different sources:

- Primary data transmitted to (DJMA) from the FSA central database in Kansas City, Missouri;
- FSA Reports, in particular, the FSA Producer Participation Reports;
- Census data pertaining to agriculture;
- Bureau of Census EEO data pertaining to agriculture;
- Anecdotal testimony from individual interview transcripts, focus groups, and town meetings; and,
- Survey evidence from the telephone survey.

Producer Participation Data

Among the initial data requests, data was requested on program and nonprogram crops, farm type, producer type, entity type, race and gender of the producer, farmland and cropland, payments, disaster payments, payments to American Indians, loan program data, net worth of farmers, County Committee composition and minority representation.[1] FSA does not collect data on net worth of farmers and farm income and therefore was not available for analysis.

The data on program producers contained the background information on all the program producers (without reference to their dates of participation).[2] The data sets contain a total of 8,334,748 and 6,118,131 records respectively. These records were maintained at the individual level, where a record was assigned to a producer for every farm. Hence, an individual owning and/or operating multiple farms and/or multiple crops within a farm would appear in multiple records. The variables that were provided included producer ID, producer ID type, state and county, the producer type, the entity type, race and gender of the producer, and multi-county producer data.[3]

The data on disaster payments obtained from FSA contain producer ID, producer type, state and county codes, the crop year and the disaster payment amount. The producer background data obtained as NAM and FPM datasets contains a total of 1,812,544 records for the years 1990-1995 at the producer level. Hence, an individual owning and/or operating multiple farms and/or multiple crops within a farm, and receiving multiple disaster payments, would appear in multiple records.

The payment data obtained from FSA contain producer ID, producer type, state and county codes, crop year and the payment amount. The data set contains a total of 1,281,086 records for the year 1993 only at the producer level.

The loan program data contains producer ID, producer type, state and county codes, the crop year, the loan amount and the loan type. The data set contains a total of 281,511 records for the years 1993-1994 only at the producer level.

Program and Nonprogram Yield Data

Data was requested on the program crops, farm type, farmland and cropland, producer ID, share of the crop, program yield and base. The ethnicity and gender

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[1]The data (NAM (name and address file), FPM (farm producer file), disaster payment, payments, and loan) were obtained on 3480 data cartridges.

[2]*Id.*

[3]This is true if producer is receiving disaster payments in two or more records (multiple records)

data contained in NAM was merged with the FPM data sets and program yield data for analyses. A significant data issue is that program yields are set at the farm level. This raises several issues. First, it is necessary to attribute an ethnic identification to each farm (discussed in Chapter II). The data on the program yields was by farm and the race and gender data was by producer.[4] Second, all producers on the same farm have the same program yields. This tends to compress yield differences by ethnicity and gender. Therefore, the farms with producers of different races were separated out of the analysis.

Appeals Data

The appeals data were obtained from the FSA file in order to study minority and female farmer use of their appeals rights and whether there are inequities in granting of appeals to minorities and females. DJMA requested data on appeals requested and appeals granted by race and gender and was provided information for 1993 only. No historical data on appeals were available. The appeals data came from ASCS Form 681 reports that are forwarded from FSA county offices to FSA state offices, and in turn are sent to the FSA Kansas City offices for compilation. FSA does not collect appeals decisions from State or national FSA decisions. The appeals data were not provided for each producer, but instead aggregated at the county level. Consequently, the appeals data cannot be merged with the individual producer data analyzed in Chapters III and IV to correlate farmer characteristics with appeals behavior, since FSA does not track appeals by type of appeals. However, the correlation of County Committee representation and appeals is reported in Chapter VI. Finally, except in the survey analysis, the appeals data were not categorized by type of appeals, e.g., program yield determination, payment limitation, program eligibility, etc.

County Committee Data

The data on County Committee representation includes the following variables: number of eligible voters by county and state, composition of the County Committee, nominations to County Committee, number of representatives elected to the County Committee, and Minority Advisor data. This data was provided by FSA for 1993 only. No FSA Committee elections were held in 1994.

[4]The different ethnic groups were redefined as follows: Farms with only White male producers, farms with only White female producers, farms with only Black male producers, farms with only Black female producers, farms with only Hispanic male producers, farms with only Hispanic female producers, farms with only American Indian male producers, farms with only American Indian female producers, farms with only Asian male producers, farms with only Asian female producers, farms with White male and female producers, farms with Black male and female producers, farms with Hispanic male and female producers, farms with American Indian male and female producers, farms with Asian male and female producers, farms with producers from different ethnic groups.

The data files were created from the FSA Kansas City Form 681 reports from FSA county offices and manual reports. The data was not independently verified.

The County Committee data is aggregated at the county level. This prevents integrating the County Committee analysis with the individual level data in the rest of the report. In other words, the County Committee data file contained no data on farmer characteristics and the individual level producer data contained no information on whether or not a producer was elected to a County or Community Committee.

The eligible voter counts do not match the aggregate producer counts from the name and address file employed in other parts of the analysis in this report for two reasons. First, the eligible voter data has a different source, ASCS Form 681. Second, there are lower levels of duplication in the eligible voter file. Based on informal discussions with FSA staff, producers seldom vote in more than one county while producers may farm in more than one county.

Data Analysis Methodology

Various statistical techniques were used to estimate and test whether the ethnic/gender differences have any significant impact on the differences in the appeals process, program participation, program yields, disaster payments and payments. Based on the data available and the relevant variables identified, we conducted the following statistical procedures for analyses: Summary table t-tests were utilized to determine significant differences between ethnic groups; correlations, Mantel-Haenszel analysis and matched pair tests were then applied in some cases as part of further data exploration.

t-test of Difference in Means

t-tests are used to determine whether a difference between two samples implies a true difference in the parent populations. Since it is highly probable that two samples from the same population may be different due to the natural variability (by chance) in the population, it is clear that a difference in sample means does not necessarily imply that the populations from which they are drawn actually differ in the characteristics being studied. However, if the sample means are statistically significantly different, then it implies that there is a true difference between the two populations and the difference in the two populations is not merely due to chance.

In this research, t-tests compares sample means of independent samples (males versus females, White males versus minority males, White males versus White females and minorities) in order to test whether there are any statistically significant differences between the means of the two groups for several variables

identified such as appeals requested and granted, program participation, program yields, disaster payments and payments.[5]

In general, we tested for the differences in population means, μ_1 and μ_2 (H_o:μ_1=μ_2,).

The model was used to estimate probability of participation by ethnic/gender categories conditional upon farm characteristics. Since data on variables such as soil conditions, irrigation facilities, raw material availability (such as fertilizers, pesticides, etc.) were unavailable, these could not be controlled for directly.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation Analysis summarizes the relationship between two variables. These correlation coefficients indicate the degree to which variation (change) in one variable is related to variation (change) in another. A correlation coefficient not only summarizes the strength of an association between a pair of variables, but also provides an easy means for comparing the strength of relationship between one pair of variables and a different pair. In this study, we examine the relationships among the variables such as farm size, race, gender, program participation, appeals requested, appeals granted and County Committee representation.

Matched Pair Analysis

Matched pair analysis was used to study differences in program participation, yields between White male producers and minority producers with similar farm and crop characteristics. A t-test was applied to the differences in yields and program participation.

Mantel-Haenszel Procedure

The Mantel-Haenszel technique[6] is a statistical procedure that examines the significance of the difference between the observed and expected numbers of minority and female farmers selections (such as number of minority and female farmers in County Committees and number of appeals requested/granted). The expected number of minority and female farmers' selections is calculated based on the gender and ethnic composition of producers and the total number of

[5]The t-statistic is as follows: $t = \{[x_1-x_2]-[\mu_1-\mu_2]\}/s^2_d$, where x_1 and x_2 are the sample means of the two groups; μ_1 and μ_2 are the populations means; $s^2_d = s^2_1/n_1 + s^2_2/n_2$; s^2_1 and s^2_2 are the sample variances; and n_1 and n_2 are the sample sizes.

[6]A detailed discussion of this procedure is provided in J.L. Gastwirth, *Statistical Reasoning in Law and Public Policy*, Vol. 1 (1988). This procedure has become routinely used in equal employment opportunity and other cases.

actual selections by minority and female farmers. Formally, the expected number of selections by minority and female farmers is defined as the proportion of minority and female farmers among all producers multiplied by the total number of selections by all producers. The procedure aims to measure the number of selections that minority and female farmers lost by having a lower selection rate than the majority (White males) group.

Survey Methodology

The survey instrument was developed by DJMA in conjunction with informal focus groups consisting of farmers, a professor of rural economics, and a behavioral psychologist. Interviews with FSA staff produced a comprehensive list of programs/products/services, an overview of procedures, and the primary external customers for each program/product/service. The survey instrument was reviewed by FSA and DJMA staff for program validity and utility of information to be collected. The target population for this survey consisted of current participants in FSA programs, as well as non-participating farmers. The survey instrument was translated into Spanish to accommodate Spanish-speaking farmers.

A stratified random sample of more than 20,000 farmers was selected to obtain the appropriate representation of minority and female farmers. A comparison group of White male farmers was also included in this pool. The stratified random sample was obtained from the total number of eligible voters by state and by race/gender. This data was extracted from the FSA appeals and County Committee data that consisted of more than 5.9 million voters. The sample was designed to contain 50 percent Whites (male and females) and 50 percent non-Whites (all races and gender groups). The distribution within these two major groups was based on the distribution of the eligible voters by state.

Survey Sample Selection

The survey methodology and execution was hampered by outdated FSA farmer address information. Several adjustments to the survey methodology were made during the course of the execution of the survey. These methodologies were discussed and approved by FSA. DJMA initially requested 6,296 names and addresses according to our stratified sample for a mail survey. A total of 4,825 of the 6,296 names and addresses were verified and subsequently used in the survey mail out. Approximately, 458 responses to the mail survey were received. Four hundred eighty (480) surveys were returned as undeliverable.

In order to achieve a minimum goal of 750 respondents or 15 percent response rate, DJMA determined that the mail survey would be augmented by a phone survey. From previous phone-based survey experience, where typical response rate was found to be between 10 and 20 percent, a 15 percent response rate was

expected for this study. In order to conduct the phone survey, DJMA requested an additional stratified random sample of 2,000 farmers from FSA, of which only 447 numbers were considered to be valid. The balance of the list (1,953 records) was sent to a leading provider of computerized data, for independent identification and verification. The firm was able to determine phone numbers for 847 (43.7 percent) of 1,937 readable records (16 records were not readable).

After consulting with FSA, it was decided that a single methodology, a telephone survey, should be used to collect data to achieve our desired outcome of 750 responses. The analysis reported in this study is based on the results of the phone survey.

DJMA requested an additional stratified random sample of 29,960 records from FSA's Kansas City Management Office to ensure that we had enough records to achieve our desired sample. FSA was able to provide 24,398 names and addresses. DJMA was able to obtain phone numbers from 13,927 (57.1 percent) of these records.

The survey was concluded when the goal of 753 responses was reached. The following table represents the cumulative results of the phone survey for each category by date. The table provides an overview of how the telephone survey positions progressed. The table also gives a breakdown of responses/answers received by DJMA.

DJMA notes that 60 percent of the farmers who responded to the survey derive less than 25 percent of income from farming, which may impact the survey results.

Phone Survey
Cumulative Totals by Date

	6/12/95	6/13/95	7/16/95	8/1/95	8/8/95	Total
Total Dials[7]	1,058*	1,236*	356*	5,006*	5,476*	6,712*
Contacts	582	682	215	2,848	3,120	3,802
Completes	82	102	24	573	651	753
Refusals	84	98	23	488	517	615
Business	15	19	5	45	47	66
Ineligibles	122	140	69	543	594	734
Break Off	7	7	1	35	37	44
Call Back	211	243	47	377	454	697
Not Available	20	22	30	261	277	299
Wrong Number	31	41	9	126	139	180
Language/Hearing	10	10	8	56	60	70
Answering Machine	163	191	36	686	761	952
No Answer/Busy	265	311	91	1,339	1,455	1,766
Not in Service/ Disconnected	48	52	14	153	160	212

*Numbers in columns do not add up to totals since each attempt to reach a farmer was counted and categorized, therefore, a single phone number may have been categorized in two or more places, i.e., if a number was dialed and the party was "not available," that attempt was counted; the same number was dialed again and there was "no answer/busy," that attempt was counted; finally, the number was dialed again and the survey was conducted—thus, the same number is counted a total of three times in different categories.

Anecdotal Methodology

The methodology employed in gathering the anecdotal accounts was designed to render detailed, particularized experiences of minority, female and White male farmers utilizing FSA programs. The experiences of those interviewed round out the overall impact of FSA programs on farmers. A combination of the anecdotal and quantitative evidence is the most accurate and persuasive indicator of the problems and issues identified that may be adversely affecting minority and female participation in FSA programs.

The comments of interviewees reflect their perceptions of problems and issues in impediments to participating in FSA programs. These farmers were selected at random to provide a range of comments. Interviews were designed to allow

[7]No one in the "refusals" group was recalled. The "ineligibles" consisted of non-farmers or deceased persons. The "break off" group consisted of people who ended the phone survey and were not recalled. The "call back" group of people were recalled only if a specific appointment time was designated. The "not available" group consisted primarily of children whose parents were not available to participate in the survey. Because of the sample size, less than five percent of the people in this group were recalled. Because of the sample size, less than three percent of the people in the "answering machine" group were recalled. There were no recalls in the "language/hearing," "no answer/busy," and "not in service/disconnect" groups.

unconstrained communication of information, and each followed the same basic structure designed to elicit specific information related to farmer experiences with FSA administration, the appeals process, program yields, and the County Committee process. No pre-assessment was made of interviewees regarding their views on FSA programs and procedures; in other words, interviewees were included regardless of their positive or negative experiences with FSA. Verification of the information provided in each of these interviews was problematic for two main reasons: 1) time did not permit a full investigation of these perceptions of disparate treatment during the study period time frame; and 2) those interviewed by DJMA spoke repeatedly of fear and concerns of retaliation for relaying accounts of disparate treatment and other problems with the FSA system.

Specific perceptions and experiences were chronicled, documenting problems/issues that farmers encountered in participating in FSA programs, as well as difficulties farmers experience in securing local financing.

Anecdotal Interviews

FSA identified seven states in which DJMA would perform an analysis: Arizona, California, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina and Texas. Census data was utilized to select the counties within these seven states and the remaining counties and states in which interviews would be performed. The counties and states selected are as follows:

Prince Georges, MD	Dinwiddie, VA	Craven, NC	Robeson, NC	Beaufort, SC
Seminole, GA	Lowndes, GA	Jefferson, GA	Glades, FL	Wilcox, AL
Maury, TN	Taylor, KY	Washington, MS	Holmes, MS	Perry, MS
St. Helena, LA	Hidalgo, TX	Dona Ana, NM	Yuma, CO	Canyon, ID
Stephenson, IL	Jackson, SD	Big Horn, MT	Salt Lake, UT	Maricopa, AZ
Fresno, CA	Los Angeles, CA	Multnomah, OR	Hawaii, HI	Douglas, NV

DJMA targeted 185 farmers for anecdotal interviews from the eligible voters list of the states identified. The stratified sample was designed to contain 50 percent Whites (males and females) and 50 percent minorities (males and females). When the number of each ethnic/gender group was identified, DJMA randomly selected farmers for interviews within the identified states. DJMA successfully completed 149 one-on-one interviews. These interviews were supplemented by focus group interviews.

Focus Groups

Focus groups were established, utilizing a similar methodology as anecdotal interviews. DJMA successfully completed focus groups with the following: Asian farmers (represented by Hmong) in Fresno County, California; American

Indian farmers in Big Horn County, Montana; White male farmers in Jackson County, South Dakota; White female farmers in Yuma County, Colorado; and, Black farmers in Seminole County, Georgia. DJMA attempted to conduct Hispanic and mixed focus groups. We were unable to perform a Hispanic focus group. The mixed focus group turned into a second Black focus group in Dinwiddie County, Virginia due to no-shows of White farmers.

Town Hall Meetings

Seven counties within the states identified by FSA were targeted for town hall meetings: Lowndes County, Georgia; Holmes County, Mississippi; Fresno County, California; Maricopa County, Arizona; Big Horn County, Montana; Robeson County, North Carolina; and, Hidalgo County, Texas. DJMA successfully completed town hall meetings in five of the seven targeted counties. The Maricopa County town hall meeting was moved to Pinal County, Arizona and successfully completed. The Robeson County town hall meeting had no participation. The town hall meeting was moved to Craven County, North Carolina—again, no farmers participated.

DJMA utilized several techniques to inform farmers of upcoming town hall meetings: radio and television announcements; flyers; newspaper advertisements; communication with local politicians and other interested organizations; and on-site, pre-town meeting visits to farmers, requesting their participation.

A DJMA representative served as moderator. A FSA District Director or State Official served as the FSA expert, available to answer farmers' technical and programmatic questions. The FSA Project Director attended all Town Hall Meetings.

Legal Constraints On "Race Conscious" Initiatives By FSA

The methodology discussed was developed with the Supreme Court case *Adarand v. Pena* in mind. This case governs those federal programmatic initiatives utilizing race conscious measures to remedy discrimination as illustrated by statistical disparity supported by anecdotal and other evidence. As such, DJMA is obliged to consider whether its methodology satisfies the legal test established in *Adarand* and whether our recommendations, if race conscious, are supported by the evidence in this report.

Recently, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Adarand v. Pena*[8] that federal Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) programs are subject to strict scrutiny.

[8]S.Ct., No. 91-1841, 1995 WL 374345 (U.S.).

In so doing, the Court overturned its previous holding in *Metrobroadcasting v. FCC*,[9] that federal race conscious preferences in contracting are subject to intermediate scrutiny on a less restrictive test. Strict scrutiny requires a two-prong test to determine if race conscious preferences are permissible:

- First, a federal, state or local authority must first establish a factual predicate that provides particularized evidence that the authority was and/or continues to be a direct or indirect participant in discrimination against an identified class of businesses. This factual predicate is necessary to establish that a federal agency has a "compelling interest" sufficient to establish a race conscious remedy.[10]

- Second, that the program established by the authority must be "narrowly tailored," that is, the program must focus its remedial purposes on the victims of discrimination, establishes flexible and aspirational remedies, and be of finite duration.

Unfortunately, the *Adarand* decision provided little guidance as to what strict scrutiny means in practice for federal programs. Instead the court remanded the case to the federal appellate level for further review under the new standard. Consequently, no firm judgments can be made until the decisions emerge from lower courts applying the new standard. Even then lower courts are likely to be in conflict on specific aspects of the application of *Adarand*. This may be a particular problem with regards to the requirements for factual predicate studies for agencies' receiving federal funds.

These caveats notwithstanding, several observations can be made about *Adarand*:

First, *Adarand* did not strike down any particular federal race conscious program. In fact, only two out of the nine Supreme Court justices ruled out race conscious remedies across the board.

Second, *Adarand* involved a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) program and not a Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) program. The DBE program, defined similarly as under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, established a rebuttable presumption that minorities are disadvantaged. In oral argument, Adarand's attorney stated that *Adarand* did not challenge the rebuttable presumption because it was inconvenient to do so. This seemed to satisfy the Court. Consequently, *Adarand* does seem to hold that such a *rebuttable presumption* is sufficient to trigger strict scrutiny.

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[9]497 U.S. 547 (1990).

[10]*See also City of Richmond v. J.A.. Croson,* 488 U.S. 469 (1989).

Third, it is unclear how strict scrutiny will apply at the federal level as distinct from the state and local level. It is clear that generalized evidence of societal discrimination is inadequate to satisfy a compelling interest test. However, it is unclear to what extent "diversity" constitutes a compelling interest sufficient to justify race conscious federal programs.

Fourth, gender conscious programs remain subject to intermediate scrutiny.[11] Thus, *Adarand* replicates the result of *Croson* that gender conscious programs are subject to less judicial scrutiny than race conscious programs. Consequently, the threat of litigation is much less likely if FSA undertook to establish programs targeted at assisting female farmers.

Finally, the Department of Justice (DOJ) issued a memorandum on June 28, 1995 explaining its interpretation of the implications of *Adarand* for federal affirmative action plans. The memorandum is largely a summary of litigation surrounding *Richmond v. Croson*.[12] However, the appendix to the DOJ memorandum provides 46 questions to guide agency review of existing federal programs under the strict scrutiny standard.

Implications of *Adarand* for USDA

First, arguably the USDA has sufficient material to form a factual predicate that would justify race conscious remedies. At minimum, the components of this factual predicate would be the 1965 and 1982 reports of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights on Black farmers discussed in the contents of this report. Unfortunately, the previous U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report did not contain significant evidence regarding minority farmers other than Blacks. Strict scrutiny requires particularized evidence on each ethnic group which benefits from a race conscious remedy. Consequently, it is improper for the government to extrapolate from the experience of one ethnic group to justify a remedy for another ethnic group.

Second, any race conscious remedy that the USDA employs must be narrowly tailored. What narrow tailoring means in the area of contract preferences is not well understood.[13] However, there is no judicial doctrine on what narrow tailoring would mean in the context of the distribution of federal subsidies of benefits.

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[11] *See, e.g., AGC v. San Francisco*, 813 F.2d 922, 939 (9th Cir. 1987).

[12] 488 U.S. 469 (1989) (applying strict scrutiny to state and local minority business enterprise programs).

[13] *See, e.g., Cone Corp. v. Hillsborough*, 908 F.2d 908 (11th Cir. 1990).

The USDA is currently reviewing its programs with the DOJ to determine those which might be impacted by *Adarand*. Among those programs which USDA believes not to be affected by *Adarand* is the Minority Advisor position. As such, this program has been taken off the list of programs being reviewed by the DOJ.

Yet to be determined is the fate of USDA's socially disadvantaged farmers program which gives preferences to "socially disadvantaged" persons in sale of farm properties and in the allocation of loan funds. A "socially disadvantaged" group is defined as "a group whose members have been subjected to racial, ethnic, or gender prejudice because of their identity as a member of the group without regard to their individual qualities."[14] The effective operation of this program can affect farmer participation in FSA programs.

[14] 7 U.S.C. § 2003(d).

PROFILE

MINORITY & FEMALE

FARMERS

Chapter II Profile of Minority and Female Farmers

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the characteristics of the minority and female farming population compared to the White male farming population drawing on data from the Census of Agriculture and FSA data files.

Issues and Findings

Summary data on the following issues relevant to subsequent chapters in the report are included in this chapter:

Relative participation in farming by minorities and females as measured by counts of farmers.

- Minorities currently constitute between 2.3 percent of Census farms and 6.4 percent of FSA producers, depending on the data source (FSA, Census, or Census EEO).[1]
- Females constitute between 7.5 percent of Census farms and 26.3 percent of FSA producers, depending on the data source (FSA, Census, or Census EEO).[2]
- Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, and female farming has grown somewhat since 1978. Black farming has contracted approximately 50 percent since 1978.[3]

Relative size of farms for minority and female farmers as measured by census and FSA data.

- According to Census data, White farms are the largest as measured by average harvested cropland (201 acres for White farms as compared to 160 acres for American Indian farms, 136 acres for Hispanic farms, 77 acres for Asian farms, and 62 acres for Black farms).[4]
- According to Census data, 28.3 percent of White farms are less than 50 acres, as compared to 74 percent of Asian farms, 46.1 percent of Black

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[1]Volume II, Table 2.1.
[2]Volume II, Table 2.1.
[3]Volume II, Table 2.3.
[4]Volume II, Table 2.6.

farms, 44 percent of Hispanic farms, and 33.4 percent of American Indian farms.[5]

- According to FSA data, farms operated by White males averaged 117.6 acres, which is 48 percent larger than farms operated by White females (79.4 acres).[6]
- According to Census data, only 21.8 percent of minority farms and 19.8 percent of female farms had revenue in excess of $25,000. However, nearly 45 percent of Asian/Pacific Islander farms had revenue in excess of $25,000.[7]

Farm ownership and tenure characteristics of minority and female farmers.

- According to Census data, the proportion of different ethnic/gender groups that are full owners as opposed to part owners or tenants is similar across groups—approximately 60 percent are full owners.[8]
- According to FSA data, Whites were more likely than minorities to be owners.[9]

Choice of business entity for minority and female farmers.

- Overall, according to Census data, most farms were organized as proprietorships (85.9 percent). Asian farmers were the most likely to use the corporate form in farming.[10]

Types of farming activities engaged in by minority and female farmers, with particular reference to program and selected nonprogram crops.

- According to FSA data,[11] minority groups were most likely involved in the following program crops:
  - Blacks: wheat, corn, upland cotton
  - Hispanics: barley, corn, upland cotton
  - American Indians: wheat corn
  - Asians: wheat, corn
  - White female: wheat, corn

[5]Volume II, Table 2.4.
[6]Volume II, Table 2.2.
[7]Volume II, Table 2.11.
[8]Volume II, Table 2.7.
[9]Volume II, Table 2.9.
[10]Volume II, Table 2.10.
[11]Volume II, Table 2.13.

- Overall, according to FSA data[12], minorities had much lower participation in program crops.

Relative intensity of participation in farming by minority and female farmers as measured by non farm residency and off-farm work.

- According to Census data, minorities were generally less likely than White males to reside where the farm was operated. Females were somewhat more likely than males (73.8 percent v. 71.4 percent) to reside where the farm was operated.[13]
- According to Census data, Asian farmers were the most likely to list farming as their primary occupation, Blacks were the least likely. Females were less likely than males (50.6 percent v. 55.0 percent) to list farming as their primary occupation.[14]

Age distribution of minority and female farmers.

- According to Census data, Black and female farmers were the most concentrated (38.0 percent and 36.0 percent respectively) in older age brackets (65 and older).[15]

ISSUE STATEMENT

Data provided in this chapter are primarily from Census and FSA and depict characteristics of American farmers by ethnic and gender group. While this study concentrates on minority and female farming, there are many instances in which farming patterns differ among various ethnic groups. As noted in the introduction, the FSA database does not contain information on crucial farmer characteristics such as farm revenue, assets, age, etc. Much of this data on farmer characteristics is, however, contained in the *Census of Agriculture*.[16] Many of these characteristics are useful in explaining variances in farming behavior and participation by farmers from different ethnic/gender groups in FSA programs and elections. Moreover, no previous research has ever provided detailed characteristics of minority and female farmers based on FSA data. This chapter examines the following farmer characteristics broken down by ethnic and gender category over the study period, 1990 to 1995:

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[12]Volume II, Table 2.13.
[13]Volume II, Table 2.16.
[14]Volume II, Table 2.17.
[15]Volume II, Table 2.19.
[16]*See* U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1992 Census of Agriculture*, at 4. As noted below in Chapter III, a number of academic studies of the distribution of FSA program benefits have relied on census data.

- Relative participation in farming by minorities and females as measured by counts of farms and associated farm acreage.
- Farm ownership and tenure characteristics of minority and female farmers.
- Relative size of farms for female and minority farmers as measured by Census and FSA data.
- Choice of business entity (corporation, partnership, trust, etc.) for minority and female farmers.
- Types of farming activities engaged in by minority and female farmers, with particular reference to program and selected nonprogram crops.
- Relative intensity of participation in farming by minority and female farmers as measured by non farm residency and off-farm work.
- Age distribution of minority and female farmers.

The principal sources of data for this chapter are:

- Census of Agriculture
- EEO Reports from the Census Bureau
- FSA Producer Participation Reports
- FSA data provided to DJMA

These data sources differ dramatically in some cases, often with important policy implications. These measures differ due to different definitions of "farm" and "farmer," and different subcategories of farming. There are two important issues regarding these data differences that are relevant to this study. First, the 1982 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights questioned whether minority farmers are undercounted in the FSA database.[17] Second, there is a different distribution of types of farmers across ethnic and gender groups. Different demographic groups will constitute different proportions of producers v. eligible voters v. farms, etc. The relevance of these differences is discussed below.

Distribution of Farms and Farmers by Race and Gender

The threshold question for an analysis of program participation is how many minority and female farmers there are in the United States. This is not a simple question to answer. Table 2.1 in Volume II presents a comparison of Census and FSA counts of relevant entities and their respective percentage distributions for

[17]U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *The Decline of Black Farming in America* (1982).

the United States as a whole.[18] There are six distinct measures compared in Table 2.1: (a) FSA eligible voters; (b) Census Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) counts of farm operators and managers; (c) discrete counts[19] of FSA producers; (d) Census counts of farms; (e) FSA counts of farms; and, (f) Census counts of corporations.

An eligible voter, as defined by FSA, is any resident who is of legal voting age and who has an interest in a farm as an owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper, and who is eligible to participate in programs administered by the FSA County Committee. The number of eligible voters can easily exceed the number of farms, since anyone with an interest as owner, operator, tenant or sharecropper is eligible. In addition, one could have an interest in a partnership or joint venture which in turn has an interest as owner, operator, tenant or sharecropper.

The eligible voter population nationwide for FSA programs totaled over 5.9 million. The minority share of eligible voters amounted to less than five percent. Whites accounted for about 95.3 percent of eligible voters, while Blacks comprised 2.9 percent of eligible voters. Other racial groups, Asians, and American Indians accounted for 0.1 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively. Hispanics, who can be from any racial category, accounted for 0.6 percent. The majority of eligible voters were male, accounting for 71.2 percent of the total.

The distribution of eligible voters by race was most closely matched by the racial distribution of FSA producers. More than 95 percent of FSA producers were White and 73.7 percent were male. Blacks accounted for 2.9 percent of total producers (over 66 percent of minority producers); Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians were 1.5 percent of total producers.

While showing high percentages of Whites, the Census EEO count of farmers and managers, and the *Census of Agriculture* counts of farms showed a substantially different distribution of minorities (including Hispanics), as well as

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[18]Some of the differences in the figures presented in Table 2.1 reflect the year of measurement from the respective sources. The EEO Census count of farmers and managers is based on 1990 data. Both the FSA producer participation data and the Census of Agriculture data on census farms were measured in 1992. The count of FSA eligible voters comes from 1993. The Census EEO counts for farm operators and managers are derived from civilian labor force data from the 1990 Decennial census. Data from the Census EEO file provides cross tabulations of a detailed census occupational distribution by race, sex, and Hispanic origin. In particular, counts of farm operators and managers includes (a) farmers, except horticultural; (b) horticultural specialty farmers; (c) managers, farms, except horticultural; and, (d) managers, horticultural specialty farms were generated, to be compared with data from other sources. Census farms simply refers to an aggregated count of owners, part-owners, renters and tenants, from the Census of Agriculture.

[19]The FSA data set producers can be listed more than once if they are on multiple farms. DJMA removed this double counting, thus creating a "discrete" list of FSA producers to work with.

a much larger plurality of males. The Census EEO count of farmers and managers, in particular, showed that Whites accounted for 93.6 percent of the total, with the remainder being minorities. However, the distribution of minorities in this remainder was much different from that shown for FSA eligible voters or producers. Hispanics, for instance, were about 3.5 percent of Census EEO counts of farmers and managers. This is 54.9 percent of the total of minority farmers and minority managers (compared with 13.4 percent of eligible minority voters and 15.8 percent of producers). Similarly, Asian/Pacific Islanders were 0.7 percent of Census EEO counts of farmers and managers, which is 11.4 percent of minority farmers and managers—much higher than their 2 percent share of minority eligible voters or producers.

In contrast, the percentage of minority farmers and managers that is Black is about 27 percent—much lower than the percentage of eligible minority voters or minority producers (60.7 percent and 66.7 percent, respectively). This conclusion also applies to American Indians, who were about 0.4 percent of Census EEO counts of farmers and managers, but were 1.1 percent of eligible voters and 0.6 percent of producers. Thus, American Indians were 6.4 percent of Census EEO-measured farmers and managers, but were 23.8 percent of eligible voters who were minority, and 14.4 percent of producers who were minority.

The gender distribution of the Census EEO measure, as stated above, is substantially different from the male/female breakdown of FSA eligible voters and producers. In the EEO context, males accounted for 85.9 percent of Census EEO counts of farmers and managers. The plurality of male farmers is much lower for FSA eligible voters and producers (71.2 percent and 73.7 percent, respectively).

The count of "census farms" (full owners, part-owners, and tenants) showed 97.7 percent of U.S. farms are White-owned—similar in magnitude to the other farm measures discussed above. However, here too, the distribution of minority ownership is quite different from the FSA distributions. Black-owned farms accounted for one percent of total farms enumerated in the 1992 *Census of Agriculture*. This also amounted to 43.4 percent of minority owned farms. In contrast, Blacks were almost 61 percent of all minority eligible voters, and about 67 percent of all minority producers. For American Indians, a similar pattern is evident. About 19 percent of Census counts of minority farms were owned by American Indians, but they accounted for a somewhat higher percentage of eligible minority voters (23.8 percent). In contrast, Hispanic-owned census farms were more numerous than farms owned by Blacks. The Hispanic share (1.1 percent of the total) amounted to 48.2 percent of minority-owned farms—well above the 13.4 percent of eligible minority voters or the 14.5 percent of minority producers who were Hispanic. Asian-owned farms counted for 0.4 percent of Census counts of farms, but Asians counted for a smaller percentage (0.1 percent) of FSA eligible voters.

The *Census of Agriculture* also shows that 92.5 percent of all farms were owned by males. This is clearly the largest plurality of male presence in Table 2.1, even exceeding the EEO estimate of 85.9 percent. The *Census of Agriculture* and EEO measures can be expected to have higher percentages of male participation due to the method by which FSA eligible voters and producers are determined. As noted above, FSA eligible voters is a broad concept.

FSA and the Census Bureau provide different counts of farms or farmers because they employ different definitions of farms, farmers, and crops. How these different definitions cause the counts of farms and farmers to differ between Census and FSA is beyond the scope and available data for this study. This report will employ the FSA producer counts for the analysis of FSA program participation, program payments and appeals. The FSA eligible voter counts will be employed for the analysis of the FSA election process.

Worth noting, however, is that the different distribution of Bureau of Census and Census EEO counts of farms and farmers versus FSA counts of voters/producers is suggestive of two results:

- There is a greater relative participation in farming by Hispanics, Asians, and males as opposed to Blacks, American Indians, and females. This is because the former group is more heavily represented in Census and Census EEO counts of farms and farmers than they are represented in counts of eligible voters.
- FSA counts of minorities as eligible voters is broader than Census counts of minority farms and farmers.

Growth in Farming

While overall farm numbers have generally been in decline, the trend in the number of minority and female operators from 1987 to 1992, except for Blacks, has been generally upward. Land acreage in farms (as measured by the Census) declined for some groups and rose for others.

- The number of farms operated by Blacks decreased from 37,336 in 1978 to 18,816 in 1992. Land in farms operated by Blacks decreased 43.8 percent from 1978 to 1992.
- The number of Hispanic farm operators has increased steadily since 1978. There were 17,570 Hispanic-operated farms in 1978. By 1992, there were 20,956 Hispanic farms, an increase of 19.3 percent. However, there was a sizable decline in land on farms between 1978 and 1987, coupled with a reversal of trend between 1987 and 1992. There was a 27 percent decline in land on farms operated by Hispanics between 1978

and 1987.[20] Over the next five years, however, land on farms grew by more than 4 million acres (48.6 percent), from 8.3 million to almost 12.4 million acres.

- The total number of American Indian operators has grown by over 21 percent between 1978 and 1992, from 6,889 to 8,346.[21] Total land on farms operated by American Indians increased by 6.5 percent during the same period, to 48.3 million acres.
- The number of Asian farm operators has grown slowly since 1978.[22] At the beginning of the period, there were 7,890 Asian operated farms. By 1992, that number had increased to 8,096, an increase of only 2.6 percent. On the other hand, there was an 8.4 percent decrease in land on farms during the same period from 1.2 million to 1.1 million acres.
- The total number of female operators has shown an increasing trend over the last four *Censuses of Agriculture*.[23] The number climbed from 112,799 in 1978, to 145,156 by 1992, an increase of 28.7 percent. Between 1987 and 1992, the increase was 10.3 percent. The number of male operators, on the other hand, decreased by 17.0 percent between 1978 and 1992, and by nine percent between 1987 and 1992. The number of female operators has had an upward trend, at least since 1978, the year when gender of operator was identified in the *Census of Agriculture*. There was a 27 percent increase in land in farms for female farms from 1978 to 1992.

Geographical Distribution

Minority and female farming populations have different geographical distributions. These different geographical distributions can account, at least in part, for differences in farming performance due to weather and soil conditions. Differences in FSA program participation and program payments are due, at least in part, to differences in location of crops and incidence of crop disaster. Based on Census and FSA data, the basic contours of the geographical distribution of minority and female farmers is as follows:

- The major geographic concentration of Black farmers is in the South; (the second largest concentration is in the Midwest).
- Hispanic farmers are primarily concentrated in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

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[20]Volume II, Table 2.3.
[21]Volume II, Table 2.3.
[22]Volume II, Table 2.3.
[23]Data on the gender of farm operators has been collected by the Bureau of the Census since 1978. *See Census of Agriculture* , supra n.1.

- Asian/Pacific Islander farmers are found mostly in three states: California, Hawaii and Washington. Prominent within this category are Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and Native Hawaiian farmers.[24]
- American Indian farmers are more scattered than any other minority group, although their largest numbers are in three major areas.[25] Over one-half of the American Indian farms are concentrated in the South; one-fourth are located in the Northwest Area; and one-fourth are located in the Midwest Area.
- Some 53 percent of the females farmers reside in the South.[26] Within that area, the larger state concentrations are in Texas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Midwest accounts for 26 percent. These proportions contrast with male farmer geographical distributions, with 40 percent in the South and 42 percent in the Midwest.

Farm Size

Farm size is an important variable for subsequent analysis for the following reasons:

- Studies of FSA farm policy have agreed that agricultural program benefits are directly related to the volume of production.[27]
- Smaller farms may be in inevitable decline for technological reasons.[28]
- Smaller farmers may have less time to devote to participation in FSA programs and elections.

This section examines both Census and FSA data on farm size. Minority and female farms, with some exceptions, tend to be significantly smaller than White male farms in both data sets.

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[24]Further, according to Thompson: Hawaii and California account for 80 percent of the number of Asian farms and three-fourths of the value of assets, value of products sold, and farm income. Because of the small acreage of these farms, less than half of the total acreage controlled by Asians is located in these two states. Most of the remaining acreage is located in Washington and Oregon.

[25]*See* Thompson and Greene, supra n. 9, at 79.

[26]*See* U.S. Decennial Census (1980).

[27]*See, e.g.*, W. Lin, J. Johnson, L. Calvin, Farm Commodity Program: Who Participates and Who Benefits? USDA Economic Research Service (1981).

[28]*See, e.g.*, Ray Marshall and Allen Thompson, *Economies of Size and the Future of Black Farmers*, Research Report, Center for the Study of Human Resources, University of Texas (1975)

Census Data on Farm Size

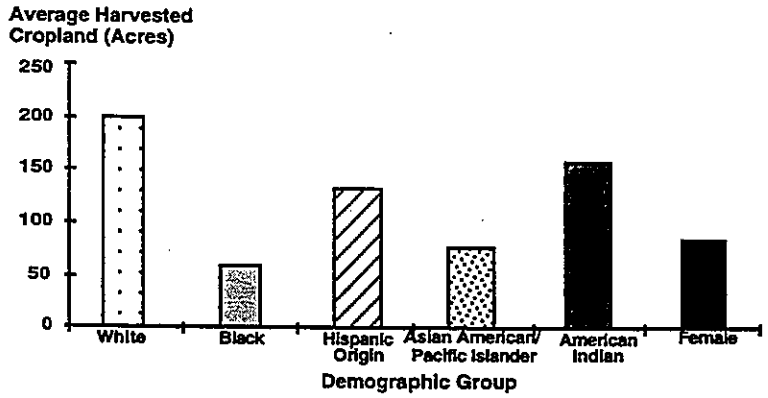
American Indian farms are, by far, the largest. According to the Census average, farm size for American Indian farm operators in 1992 was 5,791 acres, as compared to 473 acres for the average White farms, 591 acres for Hispanic farms, 139 acres for Asian/Pacific Islander farms, and 123 acres for Black farms; the average male farm in 1992 was 506 acres, the average female farm was 309 acres.[29] Thus, the average American Indian farm is almost 12 times larger than the average farm in general. The large size of American Indian farms is clearly a function of tribal land holding arrangements.

Nearly 20 percent of American Indian farms in 1992 were greater than 500 acres—a percentage larger than for all other groups (including Whites). In comparison, 18.9 percent of farms with White operators, less than four percent of Black operated farms, almost ten percent of the female operated farms and 17.1 percent of Hispanic operated farms were larger than 500 acres in 1992. Only a third of American Indian farms are less than 50 acres, the lowest share among minority and female groups.

Census Data on Harvested Cropland

As would be expected, census farm size, as measured by harvested cropland, is smaller than raw measures of farm size. American Indian farms shrink dramatically to an average of 160 acres,[30] Black farms to 62 acres, Hispanic farms to 136 acres, Asian farms to 77 acres, White farms to 201 acres. (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1
Average Harvested Cropland of Farm Operator by Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin, 1992



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992; Volume II, Table 2.6.

[29]Volume II, Table 2.3.

[30]This is consistent with the view offered by the Intertribal Agriculture Council that American Indians have a considerable amount of land without the means to farm the land. See Intertribal Agriculture Council, Recognition of Indian Reservations as Single Resource Areas (1994).

FSA Data

The FSA farm size data[31] differs significantly from the Census data.[32] Average farm size is even smaller than average harvested cropland in the Census data. The FSA data set does not attribute ethnicity or gender to a farm. Consequently, DJMA attributed ethnicity to farms based on the ethnicity of the producers associated with a particular farm ID. Included in the demographic categories are specific race/sex groups as well as other racial categories that include both male and female farmers (i.e., White male and female, Black male and female, etc.). The last category, "Mixed," is a residual category that includes all other combinations of races and sexes.[33]

An examination of the overall averages for the United States from the FSA data confirms that, in general, Whites operate larger farms than do minorities.[34] Minority farms are more heavily concentrated in small farms (less than 50 acres). According to FSA data 28.3 percent of White farms are less than 50 acres, as compared to 73.9 percent of Asian farms, 44 percent of Hispanic farms and 33.3 percent of American Indian farms. A much higher percentage of White farms is also in the small farm category in the FSA data set as compared to census figures in Table 2.4.A. Males of all minority categories (except Hispanic males) have farms of larger average size than do their female counterparts. Farms operated by White males averaged 117.6 acres, which is 48 percent larger than farms operated by White females (79.4 acres).[35]

Farm Revenue

The other measure of farm size, besides acreage, is farm revenue.[36] Again, minority farms are generally small as measured by farm sales. Minority farms have been concentrated in the smallest sales categories and underrepresented in the large farm sales categories. In 1992, 75.7 percent of Black-owned farms had

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[31]Volume II, Tables 2.2 and 2.5.

[32]The FSA data set, however, is measured cropland.

[33]The "mixed" category is a DJMA construct that covers farms with producers from different racial/ethnic groups. It is worthwhile noting that the Census does not have this category nor does Census documentation explain how it addresses this problem. Approximately 1.2 percent of farms in the FSA database had a mixture of producers by race, Volume II, Table 2.1.

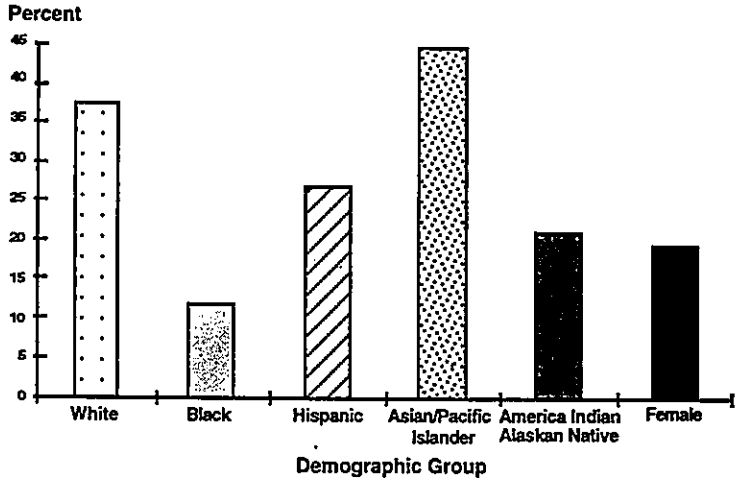
[34]Volume II, Table 2.2.

[35]Each of the "mixed" categories had an average farm size substantially larger than the corresponding minority/gender categories. For instance, average farm size for the Black "mixed" category was 33.3 acres. However, for Black female operators, average farm size was almost 14 acres, while for Black male operators, the average farm size was 25.3 acres. Similarly, for Asian "mixed," farms averaged 141.6 acres. On the other hand, Asian female farms averaged 32 acres, and Asian male farms averaged 47.2 acres.

[36]The FSA data set does not contain farm revenue data corresponding to farm or producer ID.

sales valued at less than $10,000,[37] as compared to 46.7 percent of White farms. Only 9,495 minority farms (21.8 percent) had sales in excess of $25,000 in 1992, as compared to 707,484 White farmers (37.6 percent).[38] 19.8 percent of females had sales in excess of $25,000. It is worth noting, however, the larger number of Asian farms with revenue in excess of $25,000 could be due to the farming of specialized crops such as strawberries and macadamia nuts by a significant proportion of Asian farmers. On the other hand, American Indian farms, while large in terms of acreage were not disproportionately large in terms of revenue.

Figure 2.2
Percent of Farms with Sales in Excess of $25,000 by Race, Gender, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, 1992



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992; Volume II, Table 2.11.

Tenure Patterns

Tenure patterns can have an important bearing upon farming practices and FSA program participation. The three basic tenure categories are full owner, part owner and tenant. According to the Census data, however, tenure patterns, did not vary much across demographic groups.

Blacks had the lowest percentage of tenant farmers (10.9 percent) of any ethnic group, according to the Census data.[39] The percentages did not vary much for other groups, with the exception of Asian/Pacific Islanders of which 24.2 percent

[37]In 1987 over 80 percent of Black farms had sales valued at less than $10,000. Note that definitional changes have disproportionately lowered the counts of Black farms in earlier censuses. The 1978 definition of a farm included only those operations with sales of $1,000 or more. This is a more stringent definition than that used in 1989, which included firms of at least ten acres with at least $50 in sales, and farms under ten acres with at least $250 in sales.
[38]Volume II, Table 2.11 and Figure 2.2.
[39]Volume II, Table 2.7.

were tenant farmers, as compared to Hispanics (13.2 percent), Whites (11.2 percent), American Indian (11.7 percent) and, females (7.2 percent).

The proportion of farmers who are full owners is virtually uniform across minority groups: Blacks (61.5 percent), Hispanics (61.7 percent), Asian/Pacific Islanders (61.8 percent), American Indians (60.3 percent). The proportion of minorities who are full owners (61 percent) is higher than the proportion of Whites who are full owners (57.6 percent). The proportion of females who are full owners (77.8 percent) is higher than the proportion of males who are full owners (56.1 percent).

Producer Types in FSA Data

Another important distinction, found in the FSA data, but not in the *Census of Agriculture*, is between owner, operator, and owner-operator. Of all the producers in the United States, 39.1 percent are owner/operators, 4.1 percent are operators, 37.4 percent are owners, and the rest are another mixture of multiple owner/operators.[40] At least in theory, owners, as opposed to owner-operators, are more likely to be detached from day-to-day farming operations and FSA Community and County Committees. Thus, for example, an absentee landlord is less likely to participate in County Committee elections than an active farmer.

Notably, 81.9 percent of the owner-operators are found to be White males and 13.6 percent are White females. Among the owners, White males comprise 53.15 percent, and White females comprise 42.7 percent of the total. The remaining 4.2 percent include all minority owners. Of the operators, 83.8 percent are White males, and 7.8 percent are White females. Black males and females are distributed as 10 percent and 0.9 percent respectively.

Females across all ethnic groups are more likely to be simply owners. Hispanics (27.2 percent), Asians (22.8 percent), Blacks (39.3 percent), and American Indians (32.5 percent) were less likely than Whites to be simply owners (37.5 percent).

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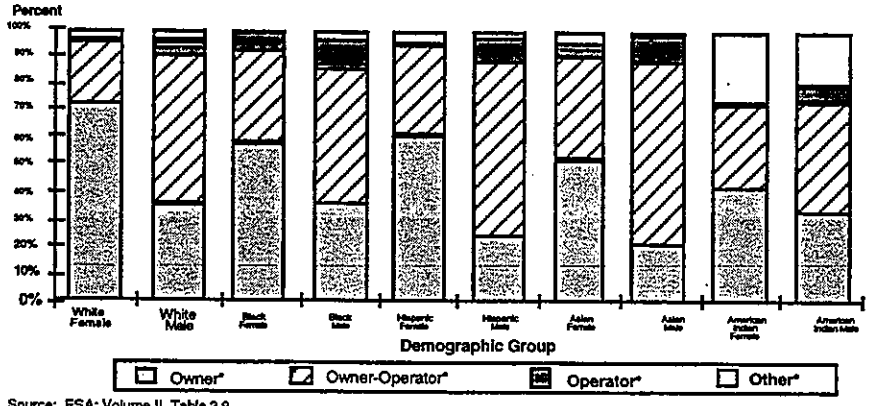
[40] Volume II, Table 2.9. One of the problems in data analysis was categorizing producers given that many individuals played multiple roles in the farming environment. From the data obtained in the FSA data sets, producers were categorized as owners (OW), operators (OP), owner-operators (OO) and others (OT). Based on the review of the FSA data, data on several producers was found to be repeated under different producer type groups (due to ownership and/or operating multiple farms and/or multiple crops). Hence, in addition to the four producer types (owner, operator, owner/operator and other), additional groups were created. These groups were producers who owned multiple farms/crops (OW-OW), producers who operated on multiple farms/crops (OP-OP) and producers who owned/operated on multiple farms (OW-OP, OW-OO, OP-OO, and other combinations).

Figure 2.3
Summary Statistics on Producer Types by Ethnicity and Gender



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 2.9.
* For definitions of these producer types, refer to text.

Choice of Business Entity

The choice of business entity (sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, etc.) is potentially important. Under the current FSA payment limitation rules, an individual who is also an owner of one or more business entities may receive larger FSA payments in aggregate than payment data reported for individuals alone. It follows then that insofar as White males participate more in corporations, in particular, and given the large dollar volume of payment to corporations reported in Chapter III, the reported distributions of FSA payments to individuals will be biased estimates of the true ethnic/gender distribution of payments.[41]

Choice of business entity varied among the various minority groups.[42] Based on Census data, 90 percent of Black farming operations were organized as proprietorships in 1992, compared to Whites (85.8 percent), Hispanics (85.2 percent), Asians (74.9 percent), American Indians (86.6 percent), and females (86.6 percent). Asian/Pacific Islanders, however, were most likely to operate in the corporate form (12.3 percent). American Indians were most likely to use "Other Organizations" (presumably tribal organizations).[43] Thus, Whites were somewhat more likely to choose forms other than proprietorships than other ethnic groups, except Asians.

Minority Participation in Program Crops

The choice of farming activity is important for subsequent analysis because not all farming activities receive the same assistance from FSA (payments, disaster

[41]According to Census data, Whites own 97.7 percent of agricultural corporations. Volume II, Table 2.1.
[42]Volume II, Table 2.10.
[43]Volume II, Table 2.10.

payments, loans, etc.). The material in this section presents FSA data on the patterns of farming activity. (Table 2.15 in Volume II presents the census count of crop, race, sex, and Hispanic origin.)

The FSA data provides evidence of much lower relative levels of farming in program crops by minority and female farms. Nearly 70 percent of White farms had program crops, as compared to 48.7 percent of Black farms, 36.3 percent of Hispanic farms, 29.6 percent of American Indian farms, and 17.7 percent of Asian farms.[44] Based on FSA data, the most significant program crops for minority and female farms were:

- Black: corn (22,082 farms), wheat (12,730 farms) and upland cotton (10,369 farms
- Hispanic: barley (3,865 farms), corn (3,754 farms) and upland cotton (2,718 farms)
- American Indian: wheat (2,216 farms), corn (1,406 farms)
- Asian: wheat (307 farms), corn (275 farms)
- White females: corn (63,854 farms), wheat (57,107 farms)

Residential Patterns

Residential patterns provide some indication of the relative intensity of the owners day-to-day involvement in managing the farm. When a relatively large portion of the land farmed is rented out, it is also quite likely for non farm residency to appear to be higher. It is reasonable to assume that non farm residency is likely to lead to less direct participation in the FSA appeals and electoral process, insofar as non residents are more distant from day-to-day FSA decisions and operations.

There has been a general downward trend in the number of persons living on farms in the United States.[45] The number of resident farm households declined from 4,767,000 (in 1890), to around 1,642,000 (in 1991). While the absolute number declined over the period, the farm sector's share of U.S. households declined from 37.6 percent to 1.7 percent during the same period.

Minorities were generally less likely than White males to reside where the farm was operated; females were more likely to reside where the farm was operated. The percentages of in-farm residency by ethnic group in 1992 were: Whites

[44]Volume II, Table 2.14.

[45]*See* Laarni T. Dacquel and Donald C. Dahmann, Residents of Farms and Rural Areas: 1991, in *Current Population Reports - Population Characteristics*, U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce (August 1993), at 17.

(71.9 percent), Blacks (55.6 percent), Hispanics (61.4 percent), Asians (55.1 percent), American Indians (72.1 percent), females (73.8 percent).[46]

Non Farming Work

As with non-farm residence, non-farm income can greatly impact a farmer's interest in active participation in farm programs and in the FSA county committee system. Off-farm work is an important source of income for farmers. According to Marshall and Thompson, small farm operators work off the farm more than do operators of large farms.[47]

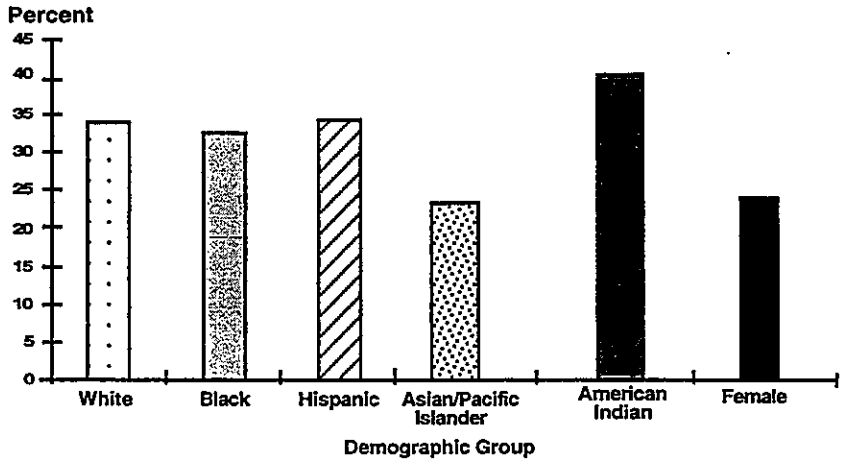
Approximately 54.7 percent of all farmers list farming as their primary occupation.[48] Farming was the primary occupation for 44.0 percent of Black operators, 46.9 percent of American Indian operators, 50.6 percent of female operators and 49.7 percent of Hispanic operators.[49] But for Asian farm operators 62 percent list farming as their primary occupation.

Other indices of the relationship between farming and non farm activity indicate a somewhat greater proportion of individuals focused on farm activity among Whites:

- The percentage of farmers who work 200 days off farm: Whites (34.6 percent), Blacks (33.4 percent), Hispanics (35.0 percent), Asians (24.0 percent), American Indians (40.8 percent), females (27.2 percent).[50]
- The percentage of farmers who report no off-farm work: Whites (41.8 percent), Blacks (36.9 percent), Hispanic (37.6 percent), Asians (45.4 percent), American Indians, (32.6 percent), and females (48.7 percent).[51]

[46]Volume II, Table 2.16.
[47]*See* Ray Marshall and Allen Thompson, *Status and Prospects of Small Farmers in the South,* Center for the Study of Human Resources (1975), at 29.
[48]Volume II, Table 2.17.
[49]Volume II, Table 2.17.
[50]Volume II, Table 2.18 and Figure 2.4.
[51]Volume II, Table 2.18.

Figure 2.4
Percentage Of Farmers Who Work 200 Days Off Farm
By Ethnicity and Gender, 1992



Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992; Volume II, Table 2.18.

Age

Finally, age distribution of farmers is a crucial farm characteristic because it is correlated with output levels and is a forecast of trends in farming among demographic groups. One commentator stated that, "nothing is more critical to the future of Black farmers than the age composition of those now farming."[52] Among minority groups, Black farm operators were the oldest with an average age of 59 years, compared to 53 years for White farm operators, 53 years for Hispanic farm operators, 55 years for Asian/Pacific Islander farm operators, and 58 years for female operators in 1992.

Female and Black farmers are also concentrated in the top age bracket: 38 percent of Black farmers and 36 percent of female operators were at least 65 years of age in 1992, the largest share for any of the groups studied. In contrast, less than 25 percent of White farmers, 29.8 percent of Asian farmers and 21.5 percent of Hispanic operators were at least 65 years of age.[53]

Proportionately, very few individuals in any demographic group are entering farming. Young White farmers (less than 25 years of age) were about 1.5 percent of all White farmers. For Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, American Indians and female operators the percentages were 0.5, 1.1, 0.9, 0.8, and 1.0, respectively. In fact, there were fewer than 600 young minority farmers in 1992.

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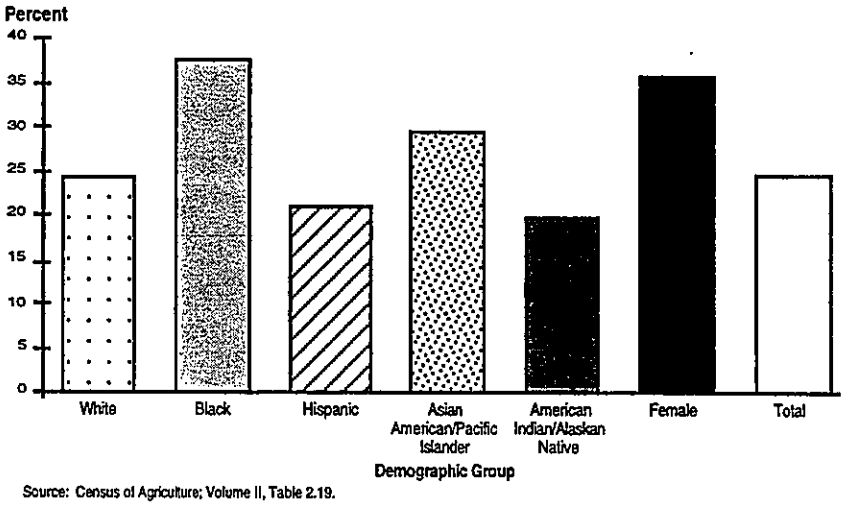
[52] *See* Vera J. Banks, *Black Farmers and Their Farms*, ERS/USDA, RDRR No. 59, Washington, DC July (1986).
[53] Volume II, Table 2.19 and Figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5
Percent of Farmers Age 65 or Older
by Ethnicity and Gender for the United States, 1992 and 1987



Source: Census of Agriculture; Volume II, Table 2.19.

PRODUCER

PARTICIPATION

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to determine whether or not there are disparities in FSA program participation between White male and minority and female farmers and if so, to make recommendations on how to increase minority and female participation in FSA programs.

Issues and Findings

Are there disparities in participation in specific FSA programs as measured by raw counts of minority and female farmers?

Minority participation in FSA programs is remarkably low. The exceptions are Black farmers in peanuts and tobacco, Hispanic farmers in emergency conservation, and American Indian farmers in mohair and wool. Numerical counts of Asian program participation was very small. Female participation is far more representative.

Are there disparities in disaster payments between White male farmers and minority and female farmers?

White male farmers received 68.6 percent of disaster payments made between 1990 and 1995. Female farmers received 4.9 percent and minority farmers received approximately 2 percent of disaster payments over the study period. The remainder of the disaster payments were made to corporations and other entities.

However, Asian and Hispanic male farmers on small farms received higher average disaster payments than White male farmers. All other groups received smaller average disaster payments.

White male farmers received a disproportionate share of disaster payments as measured by the ratio of proportion of disaster payments to proportion of producers.

When Black and White male farmers in the FSA Southeast Area were matched by county, crop and crop land, White male farmers were still found to have higher average disaster payments than Black male farmers.

White farmers also received 90 percent of the largest percentile of disaster payments in 1993.

Are there disparities in the distribution of CCC loans?

White male farmers received the bulk of CCC loans (58 percent) and had higher average CCC loans than minority and female farmers, with the exception of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. White male farmers received 86.3 percent of CCC loans made to individuals in 1993. The same result held when farms were grouped by farm size.

No minority farmers were represented in the top percentile of CCC loans.

Are there disparities in FSA payments?

White male farmers received 62.5 percent and White females received 6.5 percent of FSA payments between 1993 and 1995. Minority farmers received less than one percent of FSA payments. Corporations received 26 percent of FSA payments.

White males received the highest average payments; this difference was statistically significant.

Approximately 68 percent of the largest payments were made to corporations, which, according to Census data, are predominantly owned by Whites. Only 0.5 percent of the top percentile of payments were made to minority farmers (excluding American Indian tribes).[1]

What were the reasons for the lower program participation by minority and female farmers in FSA programs?

The qualitative research suggested the following reasons for lower minority and female participation in FSA programs:

- Lack of knowledge regarding FSA programs
- Limited outreach to farmers
- Lack of representation in county offices
- Inconsistency in application and program administration standards for female and minority farmers
- Limited information supplied by FSA office regarding decisions made by FSA office staff
- Power and discretion of FSA staff
- Information not received in timely manner/untimely manner

[1]See n. 2 at Chapter III-6.

- Inconvenient office hours, changes in office procedures/programs
- Impact of farm size on program participation

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy and Programmatic Recommendations

FSA should improve its administrative procedures to ensure that program procedures and administration are not prohibitive to farmer participation.

- Create a FSA Farmer Handbook that covers the following basic tenets:

  Purpose and Function of USDA Price Support Program
  Program Yield and Loan Determination
  Program Descriptions and Qualifications
  Elections Process
  Appeals Process
  Civil Rights Complaint Process
  Technical and Financial Assistance Programs
  FSA Organizational Chart
  Important names and telephone numbers at the local, state and national levels

- Change office hours during program sign up to 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. to accommodate farmers' work schedules and access to FSA office and staff; these flexible hours will allow farmers an opportunity to sign up for programs before and after their regular working hours.
- Diversify FSA staff, when possible, to ensure that outreach, cultural sensitivity, and customer service to all ethnic/racial and gender groups is practiced in the FSA office; farmers' comfort level in utilizing resources within the FSA office is necessary to encourage and maintain ongoing and consistent participation in FSA programs.
- Require CEDs to provide summary statistics on program participation and program benefit distribution in the area to County Committee members and other interested parties.
- Require all CEDs to hold a minimum of two sessions when a new program is presented or major changes in programs occur.
- Perform quarterly program educational sessions. Outreach efforts should be made to each racial/gender group to ensure their knowledge of programs.
- Institute FSA regulations based on farm cycles; the National Office should consider the timing of the institution of new regulations; farmer compliance with new regulations should not create massive

disruptions to farming operations nor have negative financial impact resulting from farmers' inability to adjust to new regulations immediately; regulations imposed during growing periods can have significant impact on the farmers' ability to participate in FSA programs.

- Review the division of power between the County Committee and County Executive Director to create a method of operation that reduces County Committee dependency on CED input—currently, because of the overwhelming regulations with which County Committee members must familiarize themselves, they are extremely dependent and reliant upon the CED. This over-reliance reduces their ability to properly oversee and provide controls on CED and FSA staff decision making and operations. As an elected body, the County Committee must be able to operate independently from the CED to ensure that the FSA office is addressing the needs of all farmers in the community.

FSA, in conjunction with the County Extension Office, should determine the effectiveness of current technical assistance programs in increasing minority and female participation in FSA programs. If these programs are not effective, the County Extension Office should work with the County Committee, Minority Advisor, and FSA staff to ensure that effective technical assistance programs tailored to the needs of farmers in a particular community are developed.

- For purposes of outreach, CEDs, along with County Extension Office and local Farm Bureau should offer the following services to farmers to ensure that they do not become wholly dependent on FSA farm payments:
  - Reports on alternative markets for program crops
  - Technical assistance (farm management) to family farms, new farmers, minority and female farmers
- For purposes of outreach, the County Extension Office should consult with the County Committee, Minority Advisor, and FSA staff to determine the need for technical, managerial and financial assistance in their area; and, formulate an effective outreach, technical, managerial and financial assistance program for their area. That plan should be reviewed by the County Committee, Minority Advisor, and FSA staff. National technical and financial assistance efforts should be coordinated with local officials and staff.

Further Research

In order to complete the analysis of FSA program participation and fully determine the possible reasons for minority and female under representation in participation, the following areas require further analysis:

- Review of financial assistance programs to determine their impact on minority and female participation
- Review of County Extension, FmHA and other technical assistance programs by appropriate personnel to determine their impact on minority and female participation in FSA programs
- Additional research to determine the reasons why minorities tend to favor nonprogram crops to program crops; DJMA research suggests that two reasons may be cost and tradition
- Comparison of farmer satisfaction with FSA service (analyzed in Part I Study) with employee satisfaction with working environment (analyzed in Part II through the study of the FSA EEO complaint process) to determine if there are any correlations that could affect farmer participation in FSA programs; correlation analyses performed for major corporations have shown that there is a direct correlation between employee job satisfaction and customer satisfaction
- Analysis of service provided to American Indians by Bureau of Indian Affairs as it relates to combining of Bureau of Indian Affairs and FSA responsibilities; review the need to have FSA offices on American Indian reservations
- Obtain financial information on farmers to review program participation by farm financial capacity
- Review process for making payment limitation and person determinations to address perceived "loopholes" in the definitions and program operations that would afford some farmers higher program benefits than others[2]—manipulation of program benefits could create disparities in program payments between large farmers and small, minority and female farmers.

ISSUE STATEMENT

This chapter addresses the issue of minority and female participation in selected FSA programs and focuses on existing disparities in program participation by race and gender.

The disparity analysis is structured as follows:

[2]DJMA notes that these provisions are available to all farmers.

- First, the report presents:
  - Data on the number and dollar value of participation by producers in FSA programs by race and gender;
  - Disparity ratios for disaster payments, CCC loans, and FSA payments—disparity ratios compare the share of program benefits received by a numerical group to that demographic group's numerical share of FSA producers;
  - Data on average CCC loan program benefits received by each demographic group; and,
  - Data on the distribution of the largest program benefit by demographic group—large payments are defined as those belonging to the top percentile of program benefits.[3]
- Second, the report tests for statistically significant differences in government payments, disaster payments, and loan payments.
- Third, farm size is considered as a factor where the data were available.
- Fourth, a matched pair analysis (described later in this chapter) was conducted to test for differences in race and gender in distribution of payments when county, crop land and crop were controlled for in the analysis.

This chapter is organized as follows. First, a review of the literature on minority participation in these programs is presented. Second, the chapter provides counts of participation by ethnicity and gender of farmers in the following programs: Agriculture Conservation Program (ACP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Forestry Incentive Program (FIP), Loan Deficiency Payment Program (LDP), Emergency Conservation Program (ECP), Mohair Program, Peanut Program, Tobacco Program, and Wool Program. This data comes directly from FSA reports. Third, the study examines data, by the race and gender of producers, on disaster payments, CCC loans received (program benefits), and payments.

The purpose of this section is to bring attention to the existing disparities in such payments and loans, and statistically analyze the information to determine if significant disparities exist.

The bulk of this data comes directly from FSA computerized data files. Census data is also utilized, and compared with data obtained from FSA. The chapter then examines the survey and anecdotal evidence on minority and female participation in FSA programs.

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[3]The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian tribes are separated out for this analysis because generally one large payment is made to the BIA or a tribe and then the money is distributed. Consequently, the BIA and Indian tribes will generally register very large payments.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Inequities in distribution of program benefits apparently go back at least as far as the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) of 1933. While the AAA called for acreage reductions in exchange for benefit payments to farm operators, many tenant farmers bore the brunt of such acreage reductions without equitably sharing in the benefits. Small landowners also suffered. Abuses documented by the U.S. government were to be rectified by the 1934 adjustment to AAA, however, according to the Civil Rights Commission report, the provisions protecting tenants and sharecroppers were unenforceable. But Black farmers, in particular, experienced greater difficulty under AAA than did Whites.[4]

There has been considerable research conducted on the distribution of farm benefits, primarily focused on the concentration of benefits among large farms.[5] However, by and large, previous research did not investigate the distribution of agricultural subsidies by race and gender. Most of the studies that did look at race have relied on census data, FmHA data, and/or samples of FSA data. The bulk of this work has been on Black farmers.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights produced two reports on Black farmers and the USDA in 1965 and 1982. The 1965 report chronicled the segregation endemic in USDA programs.[6] Most of the discussion of minority and USDA programs in the 1965 U.S. Civil Rights Commission report involved FmHA loans and the Soil Conservation Service.[7] The discussion of FSA programs was restricted to cotton allotments and Agricultural Conservation Program grants. At the time, FSA kept no record of service by race, so the Civil Rights Commission relied on a small sample of data collected at the county level. This research shows dramatic disparities in cotton allotments. However, the Civil Rights Commission noted that Blacks did receive their proportionate share of cotton allotment requests.

The Commission on Civil Rights also sampled FSA farmers with regard to ACP participation by race. States covered in the study reported proportional Black participation in ACP. The Commission on Civil Rights conjectured that

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[4]See U. S. Civil Rights Commission, *The Decline of Black Farming in America* (1982), at 30-31.
[5]The long-run effect of price support programs is price and income stability, which tends to reduce risk and uncertainty, facilitate adoption of new technology and augment bankers' confidence in cash flow projections included in farm loan applications. The combined effect of these policies is to strengthen the competitive position of large farms relative to small farms. See Adell Brown, Jr. et. al., Structural Changes in U. S. Agriculture, *Review of Black Political Economy (1993)*, at 61.
[6]*See also* V. Christian, Agriculture, in R. Marshal ed., *Employment of the Blacks in the South* (1978) (Cooperative Extensive Service completely segregated until 1964).
[7]These issues were not covered by this report.

proportional Black representation in ACP was due to FSA policy encouraging state directors to promote participation in ACP by new farmers.

The 1982 Report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reviewed the early history of USDA inequities in dealing with Black farmers and provided detailed discussion of FmHA lending policies. The loan analysis was not conducted, however, by comparing the number of farmers by ethnic/gender group in the FmHA database to the number and dollar amount of loans distributed. Nor was there any attempt to control the impact of different farmer characteristics on FmHA lending decisions.[8]

Subsequent research did not significantly expand knowledge of minority and female program participation in FSA programs. Demisse's text on small and minority farmers contained no data analysis of program participation. The works cited in Demisse's text were also modest in scope.[9]

A special issue of the *Review of Black Political Economy* devoted to Blacks in agriculture also only contained a moderate amount of material on program participation. Hezekia Jones did report disparities in CCC loans and government payments as reported by the 1987 Census of Agriculture.[10] Jones also reported the FmHA data included in the 1982 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report. Based on the census data, Jones found that Black farmers accounted for 0.6 percent of farmers who received only 0.2 percent of such payments. Jones attributed Black underparticipation to poor managerial ability, racial discrimination, eligibility requirements, higher production costs, and indifference and lack of information.

There has been virtually no prior research or discussion of FSA program participation of other minority groups. American Indian farmers, in particular, have problems due in part to the unique legal status on American Indian trust land. The Intertribal Agricultural Council has reported that, until recently, American Indian lands were not enrolled in USDA farm programs, generally, and conservation programs, in particular.[11] The Council contended that because FSA programs were established at the county level and American Indian trust lands were outside of state and county jurisdiction, American Indian lands were excluded from the service population.

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[8]For a recent discussion of analytical approaches to lending discrimination *see* W. Hunter and M. Walker, The Cultural Affinity Hypothesis and Mortgage Lending Decisions, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago (July 1995).

[9]*See, e.g.*, V. Christian, supra Chapter I, n. 18.

[10]H. Jones, Federal Agricultural Policies: Do Black Farm Operators Benefit? *Review of Black Political Economy* 23-49 (1993). The data Jones presents is also reported on later in this chapter.

[11]Intertribal Agricultural Council, Position Paper: Recognition of Indian Reservations as Single Resource Areas (undated).

There is even less analysis on female participation in FSA programs. A law review article by Susan Cornelius,[12] like the Civil Rights Commission reports, focused on FmHA lending and the Equal Opportunity in Credit Act.

ARE MINORITIES AND FEMALES PARTICIPATING IN FSA PROGRAMS?

Reprinted data from FSA reports on minority participation by specific program indicates levels of minority participation in FSA programs that are relatively low.[13] Specifically, the only significant minority participation is Black farmers in peanuts (8 percent) and tobacco (5 percent), Hispanic farmers in emergency conservation (4 percent), and American Indian farmers in mohair (50 percent) and wool (9 percent)—the latter two programs are scheduled for termination. This is consistent with the data discussed in Chapter II indicating that minorities were less likely to participate in FSA program crops and more likely to be involved in livestock than White male farmers. Female participation is at a greater rate than minority participation. Female participation never fell below nine percent of the total number of farmers participating.

This picture is confirmed in the survey sample. Only nine minority respondents report receiving benefits from any FSA program. Alternatively, far more White female respondents generally received more program benefits than did White male respondents.

ARE MINORITIES AND FEMALES PARTICIPATING IN DISASTER PAYMENT PROGRAMS?

White males received the bulk of disaster payments, both in numbers and in dollar value during the period 1990-1995. White males received 68.57 percent of the total dollars of disaster payment dollars paid, while White females received 4.91 percent of total disaster payments (refer to Figure 3.1). Minority farmers received approximately two percent of disaster payment dollars over the study period of 1990-1995. Corporations received 18.8 percent of disaster payment dollars.[14]

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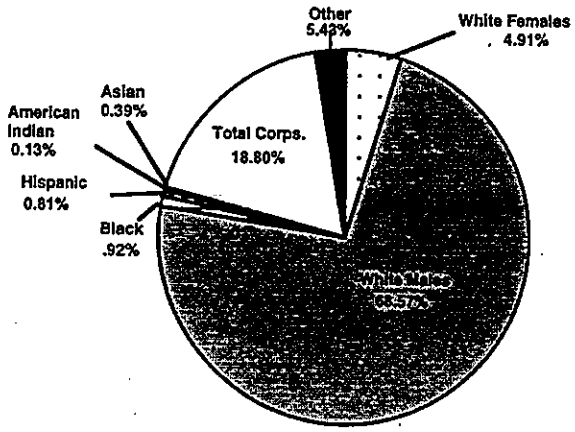
[12]*See* Susan Cornelius, An Analysis of Federal Initiatives to Assure Economic Independence for Women, *Ohio Northern Law Review* 20 (1980). Additional legal analysis was provided in the article on tax marital dissolution and surviving spouse issues as they relate to agricultural issues.
[13]FSA, *Producer Participation Data* (1992). Volume II, Table 3.1.
[14]Volume II, Table 3.3A.

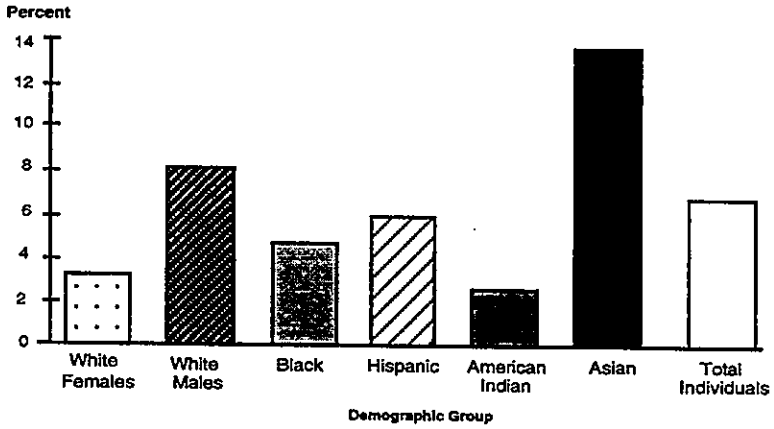
Figure 3.1
Summary Statistics on Disaster Payment Dollars, 1990-95



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.A.

The percentage of Asian farmers who received disaster payments during the period 1990-1995 is higher than for other ethnic groups (refer to Figure 3.2).[15] Nearly 13.9 percent of all Asian males received disaster payments, compared to 8.2 percent of all White producers, and an overall average of 6.8 percent of all producers receiving disaster payments over the 1990-1995 study period.

Figure 3.2
Percent of Producers Receiving Disaster Payments by Ethnicity and Gender, 1990-95



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.A and Table 2.9.

Comparing the number of disaster payments in 1990 for all individuals (not considering corporations and other entities), 157,241 of the total 188,768 disaster payments were made to White males (83.30 percent) while 20,557 White females

[15]The total number of producers shown in the table is the total number participating in *all* the FSA programs, and there is no distinction made between programs or program years. Although the table reports data for the years 1990 through 1995, the data for the years 1994 and 1995 is only partially complete.

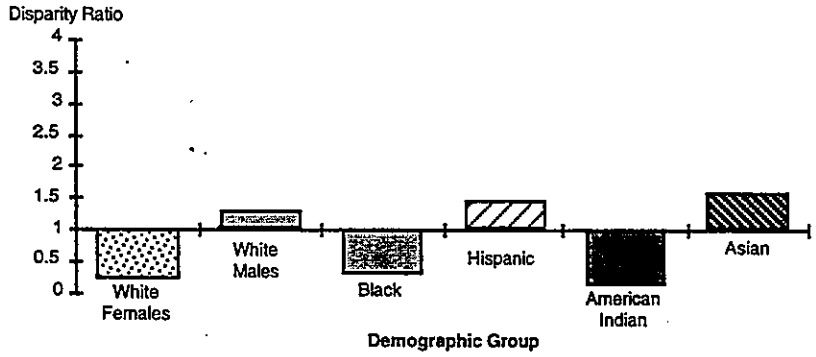
received 10.89 percent of the disaster payments.[16] Disparities indicated by this methodology are not necessarily due to racial discrimination. Instead, disparities may be due to differences in farm size, location, and other factors discussed in Chapter II.

Disparity Ratios for Disaster Payments

Disparity ratios have been widely utilized and accepted by courts of law.[17] Briefly, the disparity ratios presented compare the percentage of payments distributed to producer groups to the percentage of producers constituted by each ethnic/gender group. Thus, if for example, Hispanics constitute 10 percent of the producer population and receive 5 percent of the disaster payments, the disparity ratio is 0.5. When the disparity ratio is less than one, this implies that a group is not receiving its proportional share of payments.

In general, disparity ratios can differ from one. This is particularly true for disaster payments which are made to producers who suffer a loss of production due to adverse weather conditions. Moreover, disaster payment amounts differ: among crops; across years in which a disaster occurred; based on whether a producer purchased crop insurance; and, based on whether a producer participated in the annual commodity program. Therefore, why there is disparity creates a need for further analysis.

Figure 3.3
Disparity Ratios for Disaster Payments (Individuals), 1990–1995



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.A and Table 2.9.

Figure 3.3 shows the disparity ratios for disaster payments received by the various ethnic groups during the period 1990-1995. Because FSA does not have a complete ethnic identification of corporations in the producer data, disparity ratio analysis is limited to individuals only.

[16]Volume II, Table 3.3.A.
[17]*See, e.g., Concrete Works v. Denver*, 36 F.3d 1513 (10th Cir. 1994).

The disparity ratios for disaster payments indicate that White males have somewhat more than their proportionate share of disaster payments, and their disparity ratios disproportionately improved when corporate data were added to individual data (refer to Figure 3.3). Hispanics and Asians also received disparately large disaster payments.

Average Disaster Payments

There is not a consistent disparity in favor of White males when average disaster payments are calculated.[18] For example, in 1990, Hispanic males received on average almost double the dollars received by White males ($3,242 for Hispanic males compared to $1,633 for White males). Similarly, Asian males received more dollars on average than White males, while Asian females, Blacks, American Indians and White females received the lowest average dollars in disaster payments.

For the years 1991 to 1993,[19] Asian and Hispanic males received the highest average disaster payments in dollars of all groups studied. This is a plausible result given that evidence in Chapter IV suggests relatively high yield levels for Asian males, in particular. American Indians, both males and females were not too far behind the White males in terms of average dollars received. Black males and females and White females received the lowest average dollar disaster payments. Black females consistently received the lowest disaster payments.

Disaster Payments and Farm Size

Most of the relationships in disaster payments and ethnicity discussed previously continue when the data is broken into categories by farm size. Summary statistics and the results of the t-tests used to analyze the differences in disaster payments, controlling for farm size are summarized as follows: [20]

- Most of the large farms are owned by White males; White males have a greater share of disaster payments going to large farms. For example, in 1990, White males were found to have received 74 percent of the total disaster payments for farms of less than 10 acres, while White

[18]Average disaster payments to each group are calculated as a ratio of total disaster payments paid to a group over the number of farmers in that group who received disaster payments. The disparity ratio in contrast compares the proportion of disaster payments received by a demographic group to the proportion of farmers belonging to that demographic group.

[19]The data for 1994 and 1995 that was provided to DJMA by FSA was incomplete for disaster payments. Although trends similar to the ones observed for the years 1990-1993 may be seen for 1994 and 1995, due to the incomplete data, no conclusions are drawn from the results obtained on this data. 1991 and 1992 were "factored" years, however, 1993 was not.

[20]These results are contained in the group of Tables 3.4 and the group of Tables 3.T.2 in Volume II. The study did not control for eligible acres.

males received 92.1 percent of all disaster payments for farms greater than 500 acres in size. This relationship held over the period 1991 through 1993.[21]

- Females received lower average disaster payments than males across farm sizes.
- Asians and Hispanics tended to receive higher average disaster payments across various farm size categories.
- Minority males received higher average disaster payments than White males for small farms (defined as ten acres or less).

Matched Pair Analysis

A matched pair analysis was employed to study differences in disaster payments between producer groups with similar farm and crop characteristics. The focus of the matched pair exercise was on the FSA's Southeast area for the following reasons: the U.S. Civil Rights Commission report of 1965 and 1982 found evidence of disparities in the FSA Southeast area; Asians and Hispanics tended to receive higher average disaster payments compared to Whites across various farm size categories; and it is difficult to perform a controlled test on female farmers because of the difficulty in separating female farmers from husband and wife teams. This study also found anecdotal evidence of disparities in the FSA Southeast area.

White male and Black producers were matched by county, farm size, and crop over the years 1990 to 1993.[22] Between 1,174 and 4,411 producers were matched in the different years. In 1990 and 1991, White males received statistically significantly higher disaster payments than Black producers for identical farm size category, county and crop. It would be useful to conduct other matched pair exercises with FSA data on other areas.

Distribution of Largest Disaster Payments

For the years 1990 to 1992, White males received approximately 90 percent of the highest one percentile of disaster payments (although White males represented approximately 52.5 percent of the producers).[23] However, the American Indian Tribes and the Bureau of Indian Affairs appear to have received the lowest

[21]Volume II, Table 3.4.A.

[22]The same farm size delineation was used for the matched pair as in the t-test analysis. Volume II, Table 3.4.A. The study did not control for the number of eligible acres.

[23]It is worth noting that a few large payments, then, does not explain the larger average disaster payments to Asian and Hispanic farmers.

average payments (percent of the top percentile of the program benefits for disaster payments).[24]

CCC LOANS

In 1993, White males received $2.33 billion of the $4.2 billion total CCC loans to individuals and corporations (55.5 percent) and White females received $348.6 million (8.3 percent). Corporations received $1.2 billion (28.7 percent)[25] of the total CCC loans. Again, the ethnicity of the corporations is not defined, but Census data indicates that agricultural corporations are likely to be predominantly owned by White males. The other ethnic groups received less than one-half percent of all CCC loans. The remaining loans were received by other entities. This conclusion is consistent with the census data reports that White farms receive 96 percent of all CCC loans.

In 1993, White males received $2.3 billion of the $2.7 billion loans made to individuals (86.3 percent) and White females received $348.6 million (12.9 percent).[26] Thus, White farmers received approximately 97 percent or greater of the dollar value of CCC loans.[27] The remaining ethnicities received less than one percent of CCC loans that was distributed primarily among Blacks and Hispanics. These patterns were repeated in 1994.[28] Figure 3.4 summarizes the percentage of CCC loan payments received by the various groups of individuals by ethnicity/gender and corporations.

The percentage of White males receiving CCC loans in 1993 and 1994 (as opposed to the percentage of CCC loans received by White males) appear to be much higher than the percentage of other ethnic groups receiving CCC loans in the same period.[29] For example in 1994, 2.9 percent of White males received loans while only 0.2 percent of Black females and 0.06 percent of Hispanic males received loans.

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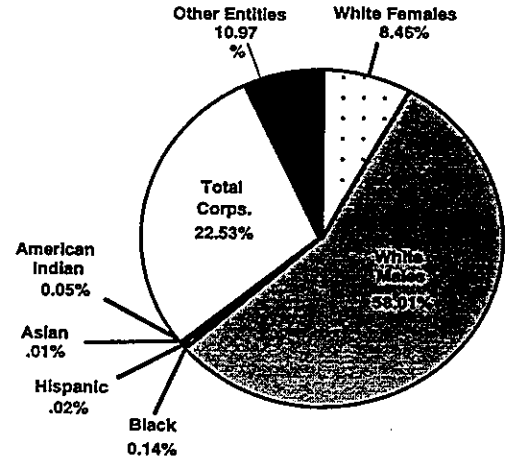
[24]It must be noted that the program benefits data for the years 1994 and 1995 is incomplete, and the results obtained for these years are limited in scope. Volume II, Table 3.6.A and Table 3.6.D.
[25]Volume II, Table 3.3.B.
[26]Volume II, Table 3.3.B.
[27]Volume II, Table 3.3.B.
[28]1994, White males received $5.6 billion of the $9.5 billion total CCC loans made (58 percent) and White females received $814.2 million (8.5 percent). All other ethnic/gender groups received less than one percent of the total loan payments. For 1994, White males received $5.6 billion of the $6.5 billion CCC loans made (87.2 percentage of total assigned for individuals) and White females received $814.2 million (12.6 percentage of total loans received by individuals). All other ethnic/gender groups received less than one percent of the total loan payments.
[29]Volume II, Table 3.2.B.

Figure 3.4
Distribution of CCC Loan Payments, 1990-95

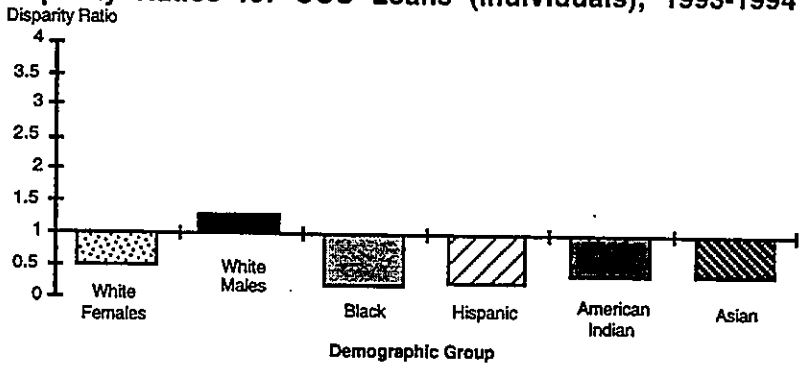


Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.B.

Disparity Ratios for CCC Loans

Figure 3.5 shows the disparity ratios of CCC loans received by individuals. A disparity ratio of less than one implies that a group is not receiving its proportional share of loans. Disparity ratios for CCC loans are greater than 1 only for White males and less than 1 for all other groups. This suggests that White males received disparately large proportion of the CCC loans compared to females and minorities.

Figure 3.5
Disparity Ratios for CCC Loans (Individuals), 1993-1994



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.B
and Table 2.9.

Average CCC Loans

The average dollar CCC loans received by White males was larger than that received by minorities and females (except for American Indians) for the years

1993. This result is consistent with the results obtained in the earlier section.[30] In 1993 and 1994, White males received statistically significantly larger CCC loans than minority males.[31] Males received larger CCC loans than females in 1993.

American Indians (males and females) received the largest average dollar CCC loans during 1993 and 1994. In 1993, the American Indian Tribes/Bureau of Indian Affairs received two large payments averaging approximately $1 million. However, these payments were in turn disbursed among individual tribal members. Black females received the lowest average loan payments in both years.

Distribution of Largest CCC Loans

Minority groups, with the exception of American Indian groups, were not represented among recipients in the top percentile of CCC loans.[32] Also, the group marked "Other" (containing entities other than individuals and corporations), received above average loans compared to other groups. In terms of the number of loans received, corporations received the greatest number (60 percent in 1993, 44.9 percent in 1994) of large dollar CCC loans.

In 1993, White males and females received all of the top percentile of CCC loans (with the exception of two that were received by American Indians).[33] No other minorities received any loans that were in the top percentile of the CCC loans distributed to producers.

FSA PAYMENTS

Again, the highest total dollar amounts of payments were received by White males ($6.1 billion of $9.8 billion [individuals and entities] or 62.5 percent of total) while White females received $640.7 million (6.5 percent of total) payments. Corporations received $2.6 billion (26 percent of total) in payments. The remaining ethnic/gender groups received less than one percent of the total dollar payments each.[34] Figure 3.6 summarizes the distribution of the payments made to the various entities.

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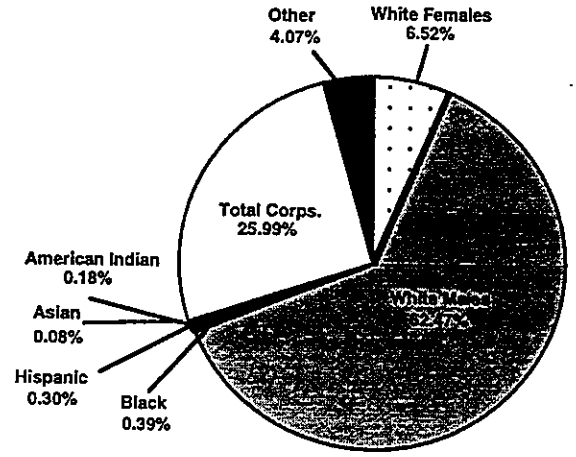
[30]Volume II, Table 3.3.B.
[31]Volume II, Table 3.3.B..
[32]With the exception of one Asian male and one Asian female that received loans in 1993, none of the other minorities received any loans (that were in the highest one percent of the loans distributed).
[33]Volume II, Table 3.6.E.
[34]Volume II, Table 3.3.C.

Figure 3.6
Distribution of FSA Payments, 1993-95



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.C.

White males received $6.1 billion of $6.9 billion or 89.4 percent of total payments made to individuals. White females received $640.7 million (9.3 percent of total payments assigned for individuals) payments.[35] The remaining ethnic/gender groups received less than one percent of the total dollar payments.

While White males received the bulk of payments, a larger percentage of Asian males received payments in the year 1993 than other ethnic groups.[36] Of the program participants, 39.4 percent of Asian males received payments in 1993, compared to 21.8 percent of all White males and 7.5 percent of all Black males receiving payments in 1993.

FSA Program Benefits

The total number of producers that received program benefits (disaster and payments/loans) was 50.9 percent (2,900,015 producers received program benefits compared to 5,697,775 listed).[37]

The Census data is consistent with these results. White farmers received about 99 percent of all government payments in the Midwest, Northeast and Northwest Areas.[38] White farmers received approximately 96 percent of all government payments in the Southwest and Southeast Areas. The remaining percent of government payments were distributed among all of the other races.

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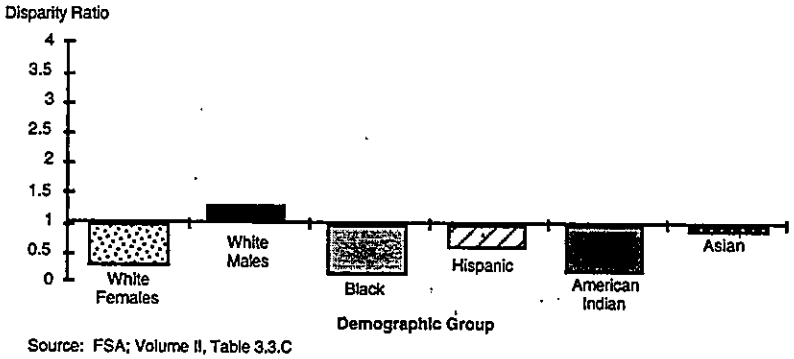
[35]Volume II, Table 3.3.C.
[36]Volume II, Table 3.2.C.
[37]As the data contained in the FSA datasets did not provide information on the number of applications for the different program payments/loans, the Tables 3.2.A, 3.2.B and 3.2.C were created based on the total number of program participants.
[38]Volume II, Table 3.C.1.A.

In all Areas, males obtained at least 92 percent of the government payments, with the Midwest male farmers receiving as much as 98 percent of all government payments.

Disparity Ratios for Payments

The disparity ratios for payments shown in Figure 3.7 also follow the same pattern as disaster payments and CCC loans, tilted in favor of White males. Disparity ratios for payments are greater than 1 for only the White males and less than 1 for all other groups. This suggests that White males received disparately larger proportion of the payments compared to the female and the minority groups. (For a general discussion of disparity ratios see the previous section on Disparity Ratios for Disaster Payments).

Figure 3.7
Disparity Ratios for Payments (Individuals), 1990–1995



Source: FSA; Volume II, Table 3.3.C and Table 2.9 .

Average Payments

In terms of average payments received, White males received an average of $6,977 in payments followed by Hispanic males, who received an average of $6,887. Average payments for females and minorities as a whole was $3,014.

In 1993, average payments received by White males is statistically significantly higher than that received by minorities and females. From the results shown, it should be noted that White males received higher payments than minority males. The amount of payments received by males is more than three times the amount received by females.[39]

Distribution of the Largest Payments

Minorities were poorly represented among the recipients of the top one percentile of FSA payments. Over 68 percent of the top percentile of payments

[39]Volume II, Table 3.3.C.

went to corporations while 28.8 percent went to White male producers.[40] Only 0.5 percent of the top payments went to all minority farmers (excluding American Indian tribes) combined. In 1993, the American Indian Tribes and Bureau of Indian Affairs and the group marked "Other" (containing entities other than individuals, corporations), received above average payments compared to other groups.[41] In terms of the number of payments received, White males and corporations received the greatest number of payments (30.71 percent and 64.18 percent of the total payments in 1993). All minorities appear to have received the lowest average direct payment in the top percentile of payments made.

In 1993, in terms of the number of payments received, White males received most of the total number of payments received for individuals (91.6 percent).[42] All minorities appear to have received the lowest average direct payment (that were in the highest one percentile of the payments made).

WHY THE DISPARITIES IN PROGRAM PARTICIPATION?

Qualitative Evidence

Anecdotal information provided during farmer interviews does not completely account for the variances in the data previously described. Other factors, such as those described in Chapter II and program yield determinations, can impact the size of a farmer's payment. The anecdotal comments do reflect problems that farmers perceive to impede program participation. Minority and female farmers perceived that several of the issues discussed below had greater impact on them than on White males. Most of the issues involve FSA administration and outreach.

FSA Program Administration and Outreach

The operation and administration of FSA programs is directly related to the participation of farmers in these programs. Without adequate education, outreach and customer service, farmers will not be aware of the programmatic benefits available to them. Thus, lower farmer participation in FSA programs and lower farmer business success rates will result. DJMA found, through anecdotal interviews, that FSA's operation and administration of its programs

[40]Volume II, Table 3.6.C.
[41]Volume II, Table 3.6.C.
[42]Volume II, Table 3.6.F.

may have a negative impact on farmers' willingness to participate in FSA programs.[43]

Farmers interviewed discussed problems with FSA program administration and bureaucracy that affect day-to-day business decisions they must make to run their farming operations. Frequently, the implementation of FSA regulations in the midst of growing seasons has a negative impact on a farmer's business operation.[44] Small farmers, because of limited financial flexibility, are highly susceptible to continuous changes in program operation, inconsistent delivery of information on programs, amount of time necessary to fill out paperwork and to await FSA decision making and the discrepancies and office protocol shown by FSA staff toward White males.[45] Inconsistency in program operations can extend to large farmers taking advantage of perceived "loopholes" in the FSA payment limitations definitions.[46] Because some farmers create several corporations with seemingly different ownership, these farmers receive multiple payments from FSA. These problems often discourage participation in programs. In two severe cases,[47] farmers reported actually having gone bankrupt or having nearly gone bankrupt because of their dependency on the timeliness of FSA service delivery.[48]

As a result of questioning farmers on this issue, DJMA identified nine issues that farmers perceive as impacting the effectiveness of the FSA program administration and outreach process:

- Lack of knowledge regarding FSA programs
- Limited outreach to farmers
- Impact of minority and female representation and lack of representation in county offices
- Lack of consistency in application, program administration standards for females and minority farmers
- Limited information supplied by FSA office regarding decisions made
- Power and discretion of FSA staff
- Information received in timely manner/untimely manner
- Changes in office hours, office procedures/programs
- Impact of farm size on program participation

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[43] Volume III, §I, Fresno - 17, 18, 19, 20, 40, 44, Hidalgo - 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, Big Horn - 23, Lowndes - 60.
[44] Volume III, § I-11, I-12, I-18, I-26, I-45, VI-4, Fresno - 30, 46, 50, Hidalgo - 24, 34, Pinal - 24, 25, Big Horn - 8, 9, 41.
[45] Volume III, § I-10, I-11, I-25, I-34, Fresno - 11, Hidalgo - 24.
[46] Volume III, § I-9, I-13, VI-1.
[47] One disaster, one non-disaster.
[48] Volume III, § III-4, VI-13.

These nine issues are consistent with FSA's own findings reflected in a 1994 FSA Customer Service Study, led by Leonard V. Covello, Ph.D., FSA Management Analyst.

The following is a more detailed discussion of farmer views regarding the issues identified.

Lack of Knowledge Regarding FSA Programs

Anecdotal evidence suggests that farmer knowledge of FSA programs and how they operate was limited because of inadequate information provided by FSA regarding new programs. According to interviews, farmers sometimes knew about new FSA programs before FSA staff.[49] Limited knowledge of FSA programs can reduce the number of farmers participating in the programs.

Limited Outreach to Farmers

Anecdotal evidence suggests that farmers believe the function of FSA is to assist farmers in identifying problems and improving their farm operations.[50] Staff is so busy, farmers say, that FSA personnel has no time to visit farms to see how they are fairing. Limited outreach appears to be a change in past practice.[51]

Impact of Minority and Female Representation and Lack of Representation in County Offices

Interviews with minority farmers revealed a perception among this group that greater representation of their racial/ethnic groups in the FSA office would result in better service and information from FSA staff, increased minority participation in programs and increased participation in the election process. On occasion, minorities pressured FSA offices to hire minority program assistants.[52]

Lack of Consistency in Application, Program Administration Standards for Females and Minorities

Inconsistency in FSA program administration was perceived as a difficulty for FSA program participants. These inconsistencies, according to interviews, resulted in unexpected interference with farmers' business planning because of farmer inability to adjust to regulation changes made in the midst of the growing season. Another negative impact was against financial planning, created by unexpected notices from FSA requiring farmers to pay back funds; farmers noted

[49]Volume III, § I-1-10, VI-1, VI-5, VI-9, VI-10, VI-11.
[50]DJMA notes that technical assistance is a function of the County Extension office.
[51]Volume III, § I-3, I-15, I-16, I-17, I-20.
[52]Volume III, § I-8, I-20, I-22, I-23, I-24, I-48, VI-1, VI-13, Fresno - 13, 15, Hidalgo - 17, Big Horn - 24, Lowndes - 21, 23, 30.

these requests are often unanticipated by the farmer and are frequently a result of FSA miscalculations.[53]

Limited Information Supplied by FSA Office Regarding Decisions Made

According to interviews, there is some lack of clarity as to how FSA determines program eligibility, calculates payments or decides to grant or deny a request. This problem is partly a result of the limited information that FSA provides farmers regarding FSA decisions, and partly from FSA staff explaining the decisions in non-layman terms.[54]

Power of FSA Staff and Abuse of Power and Discretion

Anecdotal evidence revealed that farmers perceived FSA staff as having extensive power and discretion. Because of this perception, farmers are wary of angering FSA staff.[55] Specific instances were recounted by a few minority farmers of sitting for hours in the FSA office as the staff continually passed over them to service White farmers.[56] One farmer complained of being threatened by the CED if he challenged decisions that the CED had made.[57] Another farmer expressed frustration with the CED threatening to overturn a ruling made by the County Committee.[58]

Information Received in Timely/Untimely Manner

A common concern expressed during interviews was the lack of timeliness in the delivery of FSA program information. In fact, several farmers commented that they receive information before the FSA staff does. As stated above, this lack of timeliness can have severe negative impact on farming operations.[59]

Changes in Office Hours, Office Procedures/Programs

Farmers expressed concern that office hours and scheduling procedures, particularly for sign-up, were not convenient for farmer schedules.[60] Office hours should be longer, according to farmers, to ensure that they do not spend long hours away from the fields.

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[53]Volume III, § I-2, I-3, I-7, I-8, I-13, I-21, I-22, I-24, I-25, I-26, I-27, I-28, I-32, I-44, I-47, VI-1, VI-5, VI-9, Hidalgo - 24, 33, Fresno - 49-51.
[54]Volume III, § I-26, § I-Part 8.
[55]Volume III, § I-7, I-29, § I-Part 9, IV-20, VI-6, VI-13, VI-14, VI-16.
[56]Volume III, § I-6, I-7, I-13, I-14, I-23, I-26, I-32, I-33, I-38, I-40, I-42, III-6, VI-15.
[57]Volume III, § I-36.
[58]Volume III, § III-3.
[59]Volume III, I-7, I-8, I-9, I-16, I-17, § I- Part 10.
[60]Volume III, § I-12, I-Part 11, Hidalgo-15.

Impact of Farm Size on Program Participation

A perception by small farmers is that, because the size of the farm determines the yield, the programs appear geared mainly toward larger farmers.[61]

[61]Volume III, § I-2, I-10, I-11, I-12, I-18, I-26, I-45, VI-6.

PROGRAM

YIELDS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to examine any statistically significant differences in yields for program and selected nonprogram crops (peanuts and tobacco) between White male farmers and minority and female farmers and to provide recommendations to correct any disparate treatment of minority and female producers in the methods, procedures, and decision making processes used in the assignment of program payment yields by the county committees. (During onsite management evaluations, the FSA EEO and CR office found indications of disparities in program yields between White male and minority and female farmers. However, the FSA EEO and CR conclusions were based on a very small sample.)

Issues and Findings

Did minority and female farmers have lower program and nonprogram yields?

- White males often had higher program and nonprogram yields than minority and female farmers. However, in a number of states for a number of crops the yield differences were not statistically significant.[1] Where the differences are statistically significant, it is generally in favor of White males.

- Quite often, Asian farmers had high program and nonprogram yields; however, typically only a small number of Asian farmers had registered yields.

Are the differences in yields between different demographic groups correlated with farm size?

- Statistical tests of differences in program and nonprogram yields between White male farms and minority and female farms indicated that White males often had higher program and nonprogram yields even after controlling for farm size. Again, small numbers of Asian farmers often had higher yields than White male farmers.

[1]Volume II, Tables grouped 4.1.T through 4.3.T.

Are there disparities in program and nonprogram yields when other factors are considered?

- A matched pair sample of producers that controlled for county, farm size, and crop found that White male producers had higher program yields than Black producers in the FSA Southeast Area. This difference was statistically significant. Data on factors such as soil type, cultural influence, farming practice, and managerial ability was not available for study.

Did the qualitative evidence indicate problems with yield determinations?

- In anecdotal comments, farmers expressed concern about the method of program yield determination. In the survey sample, 93.6 percent of farmers reported that program yield determination was a problem. This suggests a general dissatisfaction with using program yields instead of actual yields to determine payments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further Research

- The results in this report are from the FSA database which is essentially an accounting system, not a research database. Further research on a sample of farms that controlled for farming techniques, soil type, machinery complements, educational level and financial capability is necessary to distinguish differences in yields due to race and gender from differences in yields due to differences in other factors.
- FSA and Congress should consider the impact of the 1985 Program Yield Determination on minority and female farmers. Because FSA does not maintain statistical data for years prior to 1990 and the complex policy implications involved in the Congressional programmatic initiative, DJMA was unable to explore the impact of freezing program yields on minority and female farmers. However, interviews with FSA officials and farmers raise questions as to whether discriminatory practices that affect a farmer's yields were encapsulated into the set yields of 1985.
- All technical assistance programs operated by the County Extension Office or other USDA agencies should be reviewed to determine their effectiveness in improving farm techniques, thereby increasing yields. Because of the impact that yields can have on program benefits received by farmers through FSA, there should be increased interdepartmental reporting and communication between FSA and the technical assistance providers to ensure that FSA is afforded the detailed farming information that can provide further explanations or reasons for low minority and female yields.

Policy and Programmatic Recommendations

Because of the limited data available for determining the reasons for disparities in program yields, DJMA has not made policy and programmatic recommendations. These recommendations can only be made upon the completion of the further research items.

ISSUE STATEMENT

The FSA EEO and CR found indications of ethnic and gender discrepancies in a small sample of program yields. This chapter begins with background research on disparities in program yield determination and nonprogram yields. Program yield determination is a crucial mechanism in determining the level of government payments. The chapter provides summary data and survey evidence on program and nonprogram yields and then provides statistical tests of mean differences in program yields and nonprogram yields by race and gender.

PROGRAM AND NONPROGRAM YIELD DETERMINATION

For the 1991 to 1995 crop years, the farm program payment yield is the yield for the 1990 crop year or the average yield for the five preceding years. Program yields were frozen in the 1985 Farm Bill.

For feed grains, rice, upland cotton, and wheat, actual yield data is not required and proven yields do not apply. For farms with only irrigated or non-irrigated program payment yields and upland cotton and rice, the current year yield is the 1990 program payment yield. If the non-irrigated program payment yield has not been established, similar farms are used to establish the 1985 yield.

Yields are established from three similar farms with similar yield characteristics, in terms of land capability and agricultural practices. Yields may be temporarily reduced for unworkmanlike behavior by producers.

Nonprogram yields for disaster payments are based on the county yield determination of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) for the five immediately preceding years. The highest and lowest yields over this five-year period are then excluded from the calculation. The nonprogram yield is then calculated from the remaining three years in the five-year period.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A limited amount of previous research has been conducted on disparities in program yields by ethnic and demographic group. Neither the 1965 nor the 1982 U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reports on minorities in farming discussed statistical disparities in program yields.

A 1993 memorandum from the FSA EEO and CR found the following results from a small sample on farm yields:

- In a random sample of 20 farms, corn yields for White male farmers exceeded corn yields for Black male farmers by five bushels.
- In another random sample (size not stated), the FSA EEO and CR office found that wheat yields for White males exceeded wheat yields for Black males by three bushels, and corn yields of White males exceeded corn yields of Black males by 6.3 bushels.

Apparently the FSA EEO report presented data at the producer level. Program yields are, however, the same for all producers on the same farm. The FSA EEO report did not examine farm size or other farmer characteristics as factors in program yield determination, nor did the FSA report nonprogram yield data.[2]

DID WHITE MALE FARMERS HAVE HIGHER PROGRAM YIELDS?

The national data on average yield (Historical Weighted Yield, irrigated and non-irrigated) indicates few differences in the average yields across ethnicity and gender within states.[3] Across states, there are differences in yield that are possibly due to variations in soil, weather, and other farm conditions. A number of t-tests were conducted to indicate for what states and what crops there were statistically significant differences in program and selected nonprogram crop yields across race and gender.[4] A summary of the number of states comparing the irrigated yield between White male farms and female and minority farms is presented in Figures 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3.

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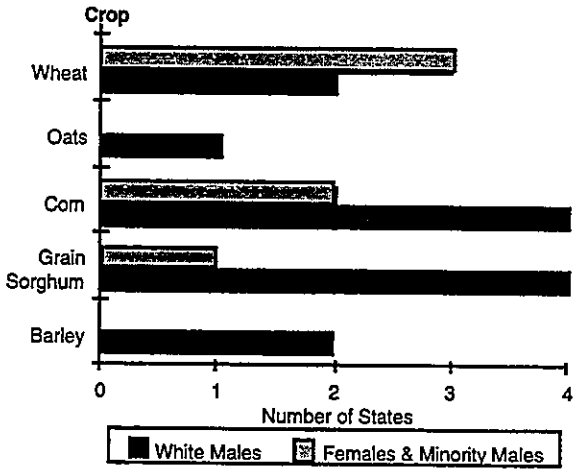
[2]Additional analysis was undertaken on program yield disparities in a report by the Environmental Working Group (EWG), see Ken Cook et al, *Looks Like America (1995).* The EWG report provided a series of anecdotes on disparities on program yields between ethnic and gender groups.

[3]Volume II, group of Tables 4.1.T thru group of Tables 4.3.T.

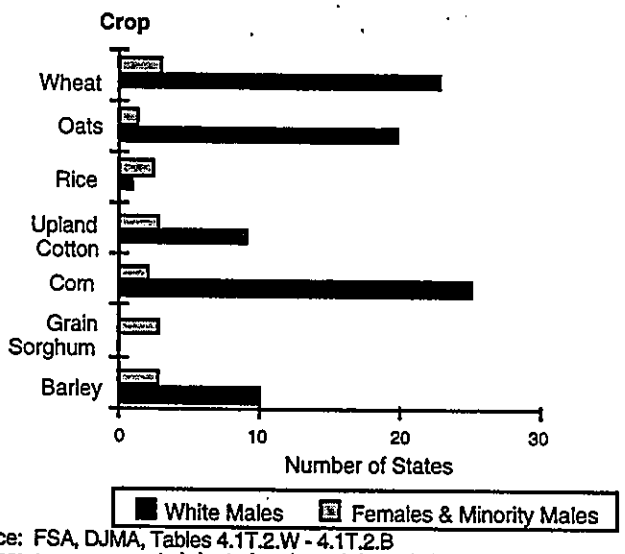
[4]Volume II, group of Tables 4.1.T thru group of Tables 4.3.T.

Figure 4.1.1
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in Irrigated Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (White Males vs. Females and Minority Males)



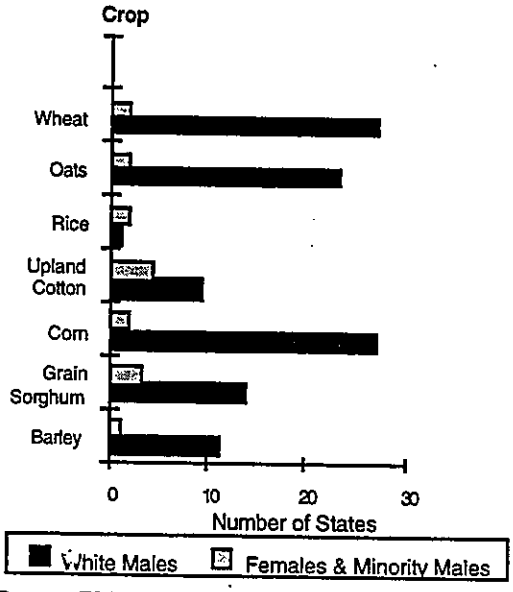
Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.1T.1.W - 4.1T.1.B
* There are no separate irrigated and non-irrigated yields generally for rice and upland cotton. The data sent to DJMA did, however, report multiple yields for some states.

Figure 4.1.2
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in Irrigated Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (Males vs. Females and Minority Males)



Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.1T.2.W - 4.1T.2.B
* There are no separate irrigated and non-irrigated yields generally for rice and upland cotton. The data sent to DJMA did, however, report multiple yields for some states.

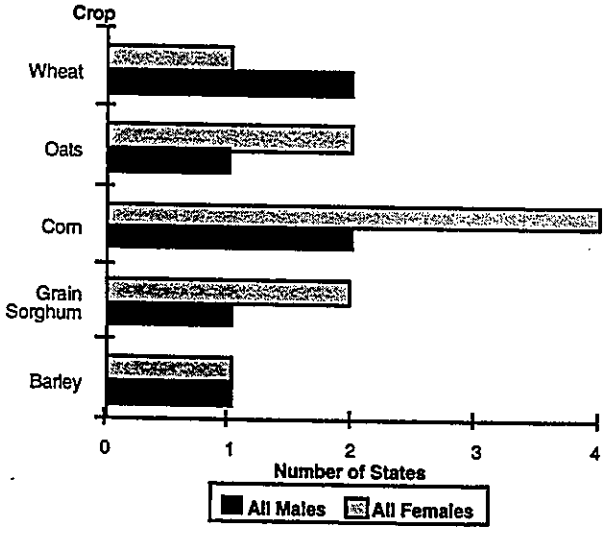
Figure 4.1.3
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in HWY Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (White Males vs. Females and Minority Males)



Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.1T.3.W - 4.1T.3.B

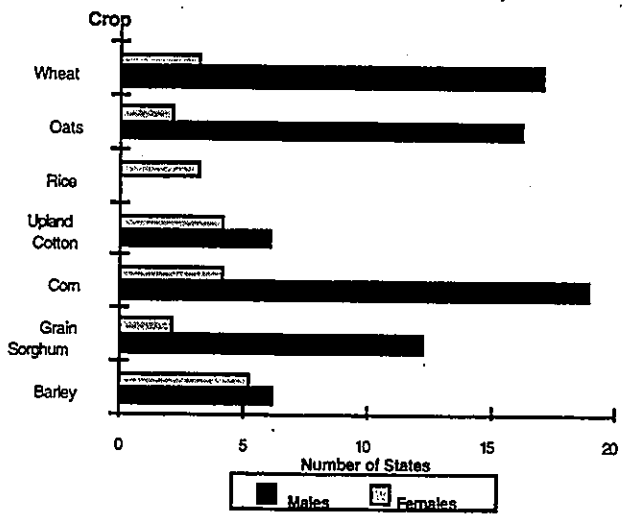
Figures 4.2.1, 4.2.2 and 4.2.3, show the number of states where farms owned by males had significantly different average non-irrigated yield than farms owned by females.

Figure 4.2.1
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in Irrigated Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (All Males vs. All Females)



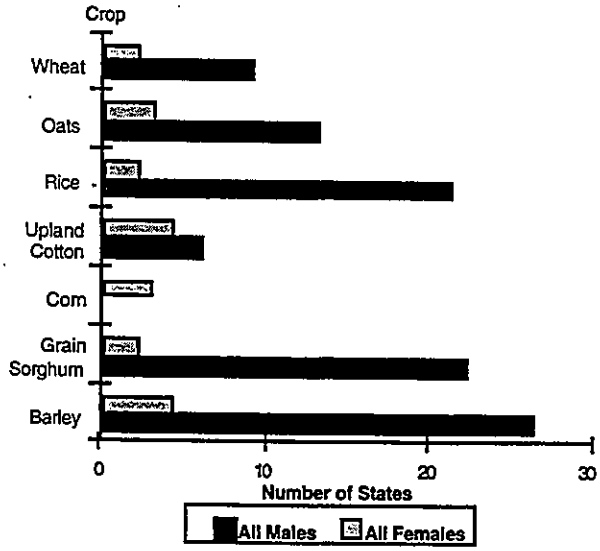
Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.2T.1W - 4.2T.3B
* There are no separate irrigated and non irrigated yields generally for rice and upland cotton. The data sent to DJMA did, however, report multiple yields for some states.

Figure 4.2.2
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in Non-Irrigated Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (All Males vs. All Females)



Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.2T.2.W - 4.2T.2.B
* There are no separate irrigated and non irrigated yields generally for rice and upland cotton. The data sent to DJMA did, however, report multiple yields for some states.

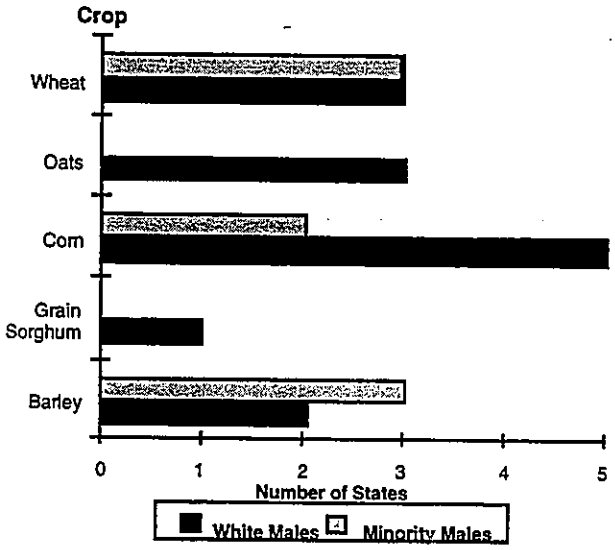
Figure 4.2.3
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in HWY Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (All Males vs. All Females)



Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.2T.3.W - 4.2T.3.B

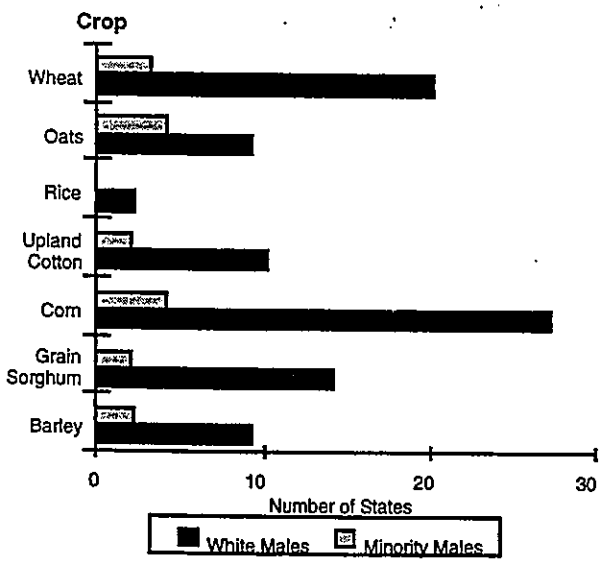
A summary of the number of states where White male farms had significantly different HWY yield than farms owned by monority males is presented in Figures 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 4.3.3.

Figure 4.3.1
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in Irrigated Yield for Program Crops, 1993 (White Males vs. Minority Males)



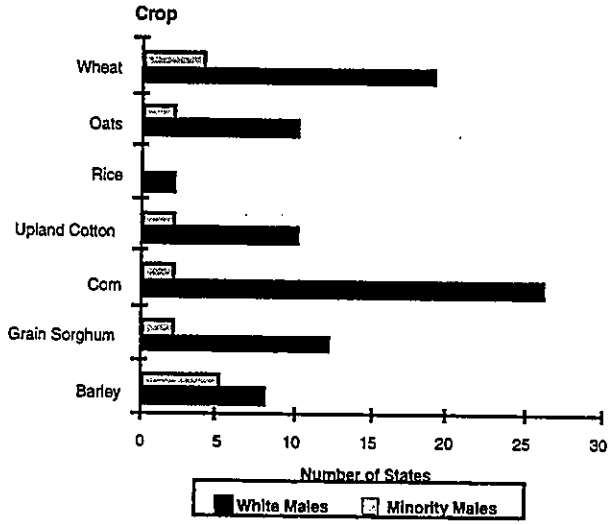
Source: FSA, DJMA, Tables 4.3T.1.W - 4.3T.1.B

Figure 4.3.2
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in Non-Irrigated Yield for Program Crops, 1993 (White Males vs. Minority Males)



Source: FSA, DJMA. Tables 4.3T.2.W - 4.3T.2.B

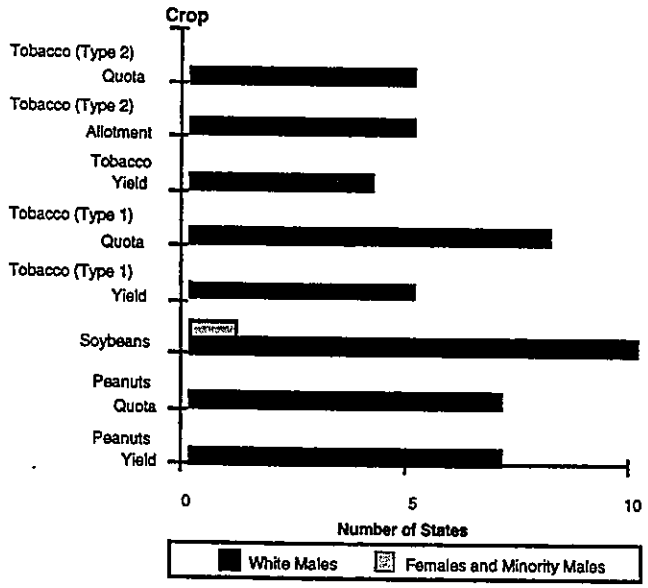
Figure 4.3.3
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences in HWY Yields for Program Crops, 1993 (White Males vs. Minority Males)



Source: FSA, DJMA. Tables 4.3T.3.W - 4.3T.3.B

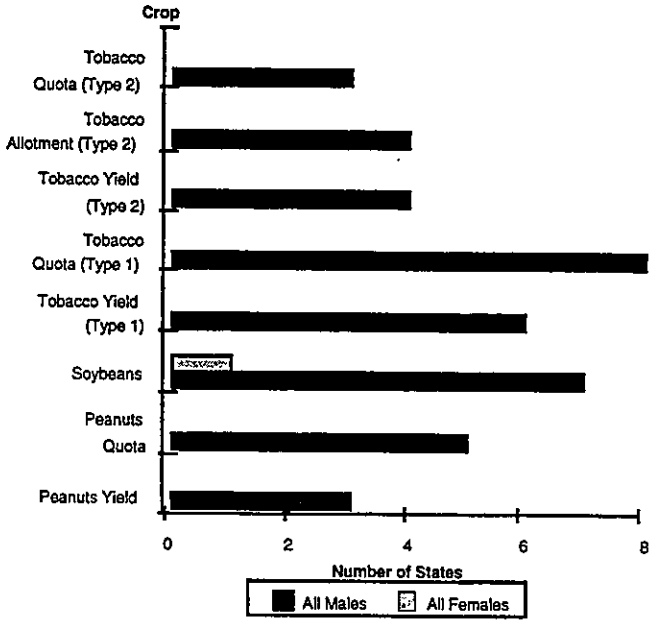
Figures 4.4, 4.5, and 4.6 present a summary of the number of states where there were significant differences in non-program yields for White male farms versus female and minority males, farms owned by males versus farms owned by females, and White male farms versus minority owned farms.

Figure 4.4
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences for Nonprogram Crops Peanuts, Soybeans and Tobacco, 1993 (White Males vs. Females and Minority Males)



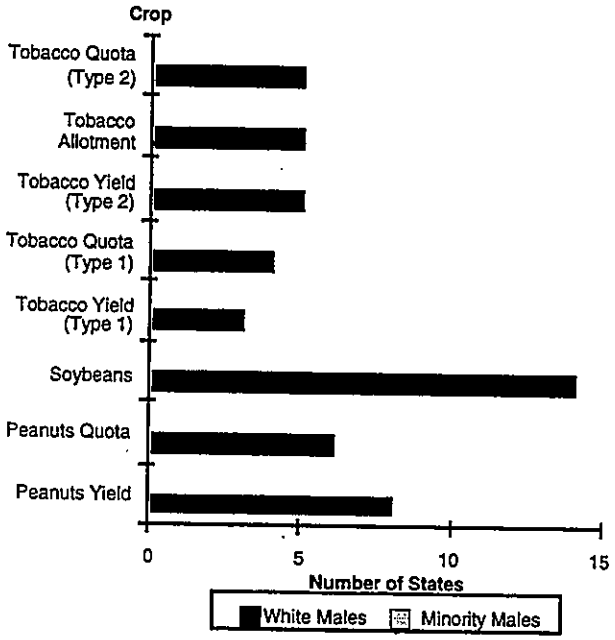
Source: FSA,, DJMA. Tables 4.10.1.A,, 4.10.1.E

Figure 4.5
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences for Nonprogram Crops
Peanuts, Soybeans and Tobacco, 1993
(All Males vs. All Females)



Source: FSA,, DJMA. Tables 4.10.2.A,, 4.10.2.E

Figure 4.6
Summary of Number of States with Statistically Significant Differences for Nonprogram Crops Peanuts, Soybeans and Tobacco, 1993 (White Males vs. Minority Males)



Source: FSA, DJMA. Tables 4.10.3.A,, 4.10.3.E

These figures indicate that there were a large number of states for which there were no significant differences between males and females, or between White males and minority males in program and nonprogram yields. However, where there were statistically significantly differences in yields, these differences were generally in favor of males and White males.

Survey Sample

Both in the survey sample and in anecdotal interviews, farmers expressed concerns about the method of program yield determination. Of the farmers in the survey sample, 69.3 percent believed program yield determination was a problem. Only two minorities responding to the question in the survey sample did not believe program yield determination was a problem. Similarly, 73.5 percent of White males farmers felt that program yield determination was a problem.

ARE THE DISPARITIES IN YIELDS DUE TO FARM SIZE?

Summary Statistics on Yields and Farm Size

A central question is whether the disparities in yields are due to efficiency or race and gender. The available data was inadequate to measure the relative efficiency of the farms studied in this report. Data was available, however, on farm size. Tables 4.11.A-H provide comparison of program yields by crop, farm size, and demographic group.[5] The pattern still favors White males over minority and female farmers, except for Asian farmers. However, in the instances when yields for Asian farmers is higher, the sample of Asian farmers is extremely small, often less than five farms. As noted in Chapter II, Asian farmers, in particular, and minority farmers, in general, have low participation rates in program crops. Consequently, it is not clear from the data whether the higher yields for Asian farmers are due to individual effort or systemic reasons.

Matched Pair Analysis

Further analysis also provided evidence of disparities in program yields when other factors were considered. A matched pair exercise was conducted for farms in the FSA Southeast Area. Chapters II, V, and VI provide evidence that the Southeast Area is an area where disparities in FSA program outcomes and procedures have been more significant. Black farms and White farms were matched based on the following like characteristics: county, crop, and farm size. There were between 280 and 17,585 farms that matched in data depending on the crop. In this sample, White farms had a statistically significant difference in program yields across all crops. The most striking difference in the data was for rice yields[6].

WHY THE DIFFERENCES IN YIELDS?

There are some differences in yields across states. The question is why? The EWG's report and the FSA EEO and CR findings reflect similar disparities in farm sizes. The EWG report comments that the yield disparity may exist simply because minority and female operators have smaller farms. They note that farms operated by White males may have farms twice as big as farms operated by females and minorities. The matched pair analysis suggests, however, that at least in the Southeast, the problem may be deeper than farm size. Moreover, farm size is only a rough proxy for farm efficiency. A large farm can still be poorly managed. The problem with constructing an explanation of demographic

[5] The structure of the data set did not permit a regression analysis of yields on farm size and demographic group.
[6] Volume II, Table 4.13.

variances in program yields, however, is that yields were set in 1985, but there is neither current nor contemporaneous data available on soil conditions and farming techniques that would explain variances in yields.

Qualitative Evidence on Yields

DJMA explored farmer perceptions regarding FSA program yields and the manner in which yields are determined. Anecdotal testimony suggests that two issues impact FSA Program Yields.

- Impact of 1985 set yields on farmer operations
- Disparity in yield determinations between White males and females and minorities

Program yield determinations made by FSA define the amount of payment farmers will receive from FSA. As such, it is critical that these determinations be fair and accurate. DJMA, in performing its anecdotal interviews, found a high level of dissatisfaction among farmers with the current methodology utilized to determine program yields. Farmers believe that individual factors that affect farm conditions are not addressed by FSA in its yield calculations, thereby increasing the disparity in yield determinations in small communities.

Impact of 1985 Yield Determinations on Current Farmer Operations

Two primary perceptions revealed how farmers believe that the 1985 set yields affect their operations: reduces farmer incentive to increase yields and lowers yields of farmers who purchase land with low yields. Farmers who consistently participate in FSA programs stated that the set yields offer them no incentive to improve their yields. In fact, farmers feel that FSA penalizes them for improving their farm productivity. Additionally, farmers believed that the set yields system is unfair to farmers who purchase or lease land from other farmers with low program yields, especially when those low yields resulted from the poor farming techniques of previous owners.[7]

In discussions with farmers, DJMA interviewers identified two types of farmers: first, the well-educated and/or good business person; the other, less educated, dependent on traditional farming techniques, and/or limited business savvy. The type of farmer interviewed often affected the farmer's perception of the yield determination and its impact on farm operations. The first group utilized FSA programs when it was profitable to do so. These farmers did not participate in FSA programs every year and usually had limited problems with FSA. The second group tended to be more dependent on the programs, even when it was not financially advantageous. The disparity between these two groups suggests the need for outreach and technical assistance to the second group of farmers to ensure that they have the technology and skills to reduce their dependency on

[7]Volume III, § I-12, I-48, § II- Part 1, § VI-1, Hidalgo-37, 46, 47, Holmes - 10-24.

FSA programs.

Disparity in Yield Determinations between White Males and Females and Minorities

During interviews, farmers identified several reasons why yields are different in their communities. Minorities believe that FSA shows some bias toward White males when making program yield determinations.[8]

Other farmers identified lack of up-to-date methodologies utilized on small and family farms as a depressant to small farmer yields. Small farmers acknowledge the impact of their farming techniques on their yields, stating that frequently, they follow traditional, but dated, procedures used by their families.[9]

Yet another reason for the differences in yields was the type of soil on particular farms. Farms in the same area can have different soil types, thereby producing lower yields on farms with lower quality soil. We note that DJMA was unable to obtain statistical information on soil condition and income to determine whether small farmers and land owned by minorities and females had poorer soil conditions than White males.

[8]Volume III, § II-3, II-6, II-7.
[9]Volume III, § II-3, § II-Part 2, VI-4.

APPEALS

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to determine whether there are differences in the appeals behavior and outcomes between White male farmers and minority and female farmers and to provide recommendations to correct any disparities in the appeal process.

Issues and Findings

Do minority and female farmers file appeals of FSA decisions in proportion to their share of producers?

Minority and female farmers do not submit appeals of FSA decisions in proportion to their share of producers. Only 2.3 percent of the appeals in the sample studied were initiated by minorities.[1] The differences in number of appeals requested between White male and minority and female farmers was statistically significant. The survey evidence supported this conclusion.

Why are Appeal Rates Low?

- Slowness of the appeal process—Farmers having to make critical farming business decisions would quite often forego the time-consuming appeal process. In the case of disaster payments, challenging a decision or pursuing an unissued check has created problems for farmers attempting to prepare for the next growing season.
- Lack of knowledge of appeals rules and regulations—Many farmers avoid the appeal process because of a lack of knowledge of their rights and of reforms in the appeal process. County Committee members also exhibited a lack of familiarity with the appeals rules and regulations, thereby rendering themselves highly dependent on CEDs for advise and direction.[2]
- Bureaucracy of the appeal process—Farmers commented that the paperwork and hearings procedures were too time consuming.
- Perceived abuse of discretion by government officials—A select few farmers described abuse of discretion in decision making on the part of County Committee members and CEDs.[3]

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[1]Volume II, Table 5.1.
[2]DJMA interviewed County Committee members and CEDs in the 30 counties.
[3]See Chapter III at 22.

- Wariness of appealing to body that made initial decision—A particular problem was that the body to which the farmer first makes an appeal is the same body that makes the decision. While it is not legally required that appeals begin with the County Committees, farmers perceive this to be the case.
- Lower minority, female, and small farmer program participation—Other possible reasons for lower rates of appeal include lower minority program participation (minorities have disproportionately fewer issues to appeal), a greater likelihood of some minority and female farmer groups to be owners rather than owner-operators, and a greater likelihood that minority and female farmers are small farmers (resulting in a smaller benefit from a successful appeal relative to the fixed cost and time of initiating an appeal).

Given the number of appeals, do minority and female farmers face disparities in the granting of appeals?

White males were granted more appeals than any other group, except American Indians. However, the differences were not statistically significant, except in a few states. Black farmers, particularly in the FSA Southeast Area faced the most difficulties in winning appeals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Further Research

- Review Civil Rights complaints regarding County Committee and other FSA decisions to determine if minorities and females are utilizing this process as opposed to the appeal process to challenge County Committee decisions they believe to be racially or gender motivated.
- Categorize appeals by type for further data analysis—The data provided for analysis did not separate different types of appeals. Given the disparities in program and nonprogram yields documented in Chapter IV, it would be especially useful to separate appeals of program yield determinations.
- Track appealable decisions—In order to fully determine whether there is disparity in the appeals process, FSA should track all appealable decisions.

Policy and Programmatic Recommendations

FSA should provide more information to farmers regarding appeals to ensure their understanding of the process and awareness of their rights.

- Copies of a farmer handbook should include information on appeals and civil rights complaints. See Chapter III, Producer Participation, for additional

information that should be included in the farmer handbook. (No handbook currently exists for distribution to farmers on programs and program operations.)

- Farmers should be provided a more detailed letter regarding their right to appeal upon receipt of any decision made by the County Committee or FSA Staff. The letter should clearly state that farmers can appeal to County Committee, State or National Appeals Division (NAD). It should state that if the farmers believe the decision is racially or gender motivated, they can file a civil rights complaint with the Office of Civil Rights Enforcement.
- Appeals information should be displayed on a bulletin board in the FSA office so that the information is readily accessible to all farmers. A listing of legal counsel should be displayed for farmers use on the bulletin board as well. Instructions and documentation necessary to file an appeal should also be easily obtainable by farmers. Civil rights complaint information should also be displayed, along side the appeals information, so that farmers are clear that these are two different processes.
- FSA should provide training on the appeal process and decision making of County Committee members to ensure that these individuals have the tools to make timely, independent, and fair decisions.
- Given that the OCRE handles program complaints of discrimination, FSA EEO and CR should incorporate farmer interviews on equality in program operation and outreach sessions on civil rights complaints with the yearly management reviews performed by the EEO staff. This ensures that farmers are aware of EEO officers who can assist them with racial or gender issues as they relate to FSA program operations at the local, state, or national levels.
- FSA should strictly enforce time limitations established in the Reorganization Act. These standards should apply to County Committee and State hearings as well:
  - The Secretary must notify the participant in writing of any adverse decision by NAD, and of any rights of review from such determination available to the participant under the NAD subtitle or other law, within 10 days of such a determination.[4]
  - NAD hearing must be held within 45 days after receipt of producer's request for a hearing.[5]
  - Hearing officer is required to issue a notice of determination not later than 30 days after the hearing.[6]

[4] H.R. 4217 § 275, at H10,514.
[5] H.R. 4217 , 103rd Cong,. 2d Sess. § 277(b), 141 Cong. Rec. H10,514 (daily ed. Oct. 3, 1994).
[6] H.R. 4217,§ 277(d), at H10,514.

ISSUE STATEMENT

Chapter V examines appeals by producers and decisions rendered at the county level of FSA County Committees. Appeals are important because they provide a tool for administrative relief from FSA County Committee and FSA County Executive Director (CED) decisions. Consequently, the use of appeals procedures by minority and female farmers may reduce possible disparities in program participation, program yields, and other FSA decisions.

The core of the research in this chapter addresses three issues:

- Do minority and female farmers appeal FSA decisions as often as White male farmers?
- Given the number of appeals, do minority and female farmers face disparities in the granting of appeals?
- Why are appeal rates low?

The chapter examines these three questions in a similar format as the previous chapters: summary statistics for appeals are presented, followed by tests for statistically significant differences in appeals (including Mantel-Haenszel analysis); and, anecdotal and survey evidence. The impact of County Committee representatives on appeals is addressed in Chapter VI.

The following data analysis is limited by the aggregation of the appeals data—ideally appeals should be broken out by type (yields, payment limitations, disaster, etc.). Additionally, the number of appealable actions is not reported in FSA data.

FSA has given considerable attention recently to the reform of the appeals process. Legislative history suggests that these reforms were not made because of particular problems faced by minority and female farmers.[7] Moreover, DJMA did not uncover previous research on differences in appeals requested or granted by demographic group. This chapter finds that the FSA appeal process has two characteristics that may have a disproportionate impact on minority and female farmers:

- The body to which the farmer first makes an appeal is the same body that makes the decision. While it is not legally required that appeals begin with the County Committees, farmers perceive this to be the case.
- The appeal process is time consuming. This is a particular problem for small farmers, who are primarily minority and female.

[7] *See* Hearing, Dept. of Agriculture Reorganization Act, Rep 108 - 7b2, 103 Cong. 2d Sess (1994), Hearing, House, Comm on Agriculture, No 102-17 1992; Dept. of Agriculture Reorganization Act Report (March 1994).

DO MINORITY AND FEMALE FARMERS PARTICIPATE IN THE APPEAL PROCESS?

Statistical Evidence

Summary statistics indicate that White males request far more appeals than any other demographic group. Of the over 23,000 appeals in the United States, 19,465 (84.5 percent of the total) were requested by White males, 1,284 (5.6 percent of the total) by White females,[8] 1,747 (7.6 percent of the total) were requested by White corporations and the remainder (2.3 percent of the total) by minorities. Black farmers requested only 204 (0.95 percent of total) appeals. Appeals by minority females were generally quite low. Whether minority males disproportionately seek appeals, however, is reserved for the Mantel-Haenszel analysis.[9]

The more important question, however, is whether White males disproportionately seek more appeals. These tests document generally lower appeals behavior by minority and female producers than White males. The tests are conducted in three variants: actual versus predicted number of appeals requested by females and minorities, actual versus predicted number of appeals requested by females, and actual versus predicted number of appeals by minority males.[10]

There is a statistically significant difference between the actual and expected number of appeals request by females and minorities on a national basis as well as in all five areas overall.[11] The Northeast area demonstrates the lowest number of states with such a statistically significant disparity. California was the only state where the actual number of appeals granted was less than the expected number.

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[8] Volume II, Table 5.1.

[9] This procedure has become routinely used in equal employment opportunity and other cases. For detailed discussion of this procedure, *see* J. L. Gatswirth, *Statistical Reasoning in Law and Public Policy*, Vol. 1 (1988). The Mantel-Haenszel (MH) technique is used to statistically examine the significance of the difference between the observed and expected numbers of appeals requested and granted to females and minorities. Throughout the study 'observed,' 'actual,' 'expected,' and 'predicted' are interchangeable. The expected number of female and minority appeals requested (granted) is calculated based on the gender and ethnic composition of producers and the total number of appeals requested (granted) by them. Formally, expected numbers of appeals requested (granted) by females and minorities are defined as the proportion of females and minorities among all producers multiplied by the total number of appeals requested (granted) by all producers. The calculation of expected number of appeals is essentially a 'benchmark' for the analysis. In its calculation, an inherent assumption is that all producers have an equal number of appealable actions.

[10] Volume II, Table 5.3, Table 5.4, Table 5.5.

[11] Volume II, Table 5.3.

The results of the analysis on differences in actual number of appeals requested and the expected number of appeals requested by females are summarized in Table 5.4. Statistically significant disparity was found in favor of females between the actual and expected number of appeals requested by females. New Mexico was the only state where, statistically significant disparity was found against females in the actual and expected number of appeals requested by females.

When the actual number of appeals requested by minority males and expected number of appeals requested was analyzed, no statistically significant differences were found for many of the states. However, for New Jersey, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and California, there is significant disparity in the actual number of appeals requested by minority males and the expected number of such requested appeals.[12]

Survey Evidence

The survey results also do not indicate a great deal of appeal activity by any racial or gender group. Only 8 out of 753 respondents to the survey (1.1 percent) initiated an appeal at any level over the past three years. Of the total 391 producers who answered the appeals questions on the written survey, only two percent had appealed. Due to the low percentage of appeals, the race and gender distribution of this group does not provide any substantive generalization.

WHY ARE APPEAL RATES LOW

While the survey and statistical evidence shows that minorities and females appeal less than is expected, it is difficult to predict theoretically whether or not minority and female producers should be expected to appeal more or less than White male producers. Theoretically, at least five factors could contribute to lower appeals by minority and female farmers:

- First, in light of the extreme deference given to local committees, and since it is the initial decision of that same committee that is the basis of a dispute,[13] many minority and female producers may feel discouraged by the system in seeking redress for their grievances. Moreover, Chapter VI documents the underrepresentation of minority and female farmers on FSA County Committees.
- Second, small farmers could appeal less because, on average, their expected return from an appeal is smaller. The expected return to a

[12]Volume II, Table 5.5.

[13] FSA rules currently allow producers to appeal to the state committee without having to request a reconsideration from the local committee. See supra Chapter I, n. 19.

small farmer could be less because the cost of an appeal could be roughly the same for large and small farmers. However, large farmers could have more instances of large dollar issues than small farmers. Consequently, large farmers could generate more issues for which the expected benefit of an appeal would exceed its expected cost. Tables 2.4A and 2.4B provide data confirming that minority and female farmers are more likely than White males to be small farmers.

- Third, owners could appeal less than operators or owner-operators because operators or owner-operators are more directly involved with the farming business. Table 2.10 provides data indicating that minority and female farmers are more likely than White male farmers to be owners, rather than owner-operators; thus minority and female farmers are likely to appeal less than White male farmers.
- Fourth, lower levels of participation in farming could be related to a lower interest in the appeal process. Census data suggests minority farmers, with the exception of American Indians, are slightly less likely to be involved in off-farm activity, as measured by the percentage of farmers spending 200 days or more off the farm. Female farmers are less likely than male farmers to work 200 days or more off the farm.[14]
- Fifth, female and minority farmers may appeal less because they are more satisfied with FSA programs and suffer from fewer adverse determinations from FSA.

On the other hand, the disparities in program benefits and program and non program yields, documented in Chapters III and IV of this report, should incline minority and female farmers to appeal more often than White male farmers insofar as minority and female farmers feel disadvantaged relative to White male farmers.

Qualitative Evidence

In the course of anecdotal research, DJMA identified four issues that farmers perceive as impacts on their willingness to initiate appeals:

- Timeliness in appeals determination
- Lack of knowledge of appeals rules and regulations
- Bureaucracy of appeal process
- Discretion of government officials in decision making

Timeliness in Appeals Determination

Anecdotal evidence suggested that awareness of the lengthy process of an appeal discouraged farmers from appealing decisions. The process described below by

[14]Volume II, Table 2.15.

farmers identifies problems that contribute to delays in the appeal process:

- First, the farmer had to obtain a meeting with the County Committee. In some cases, because of County Committee backlog, these meetings were delayed for lengthy periods. Some minority farmers complained that they were not scheduled until White male concerns had been addressed.
- Second, the County Committee then had to make a determination. Again, due to backlogs, if the County Committee decision was not made on the day of the hearing, then, in some cases, a determination would not be made until, at minimum, the next monthly County Committee meeting.
- Third, if the farmer was not satisfied with the County Committee decision, the farmer would then appeal to the State Committee. Many farmers perceived an appeal to the State Committee as a futile effort because the State Committee often took considerable time to make a decision; or, the State Office representative had often already given advice to the County Committee during the County Committee's consideration of the appeal.
- Fourth, if the farmer was not satisfied with the State decision, the farmer would then appeal to Washington.[15]

According to the farmers interviewed, the most critical problem created by the lack of timeliness is the impact on business decisions that the farmer must make in anticipation of payment. This is especially critical in disaster payment cases, whereby farmers who have suffered a disaster must decide whether to wait for the disaster payment to purchase grain and fertilizer for the next growing period. Farmers complained of their inability to plan because of County Committee backlogs in appeals decisions regarding disaster payments, or simply waiting for receipt of a disaster payment.[16]

Lack of Knowledge of Appeal Rules and Regulations

Interviews suggested that farmers did not feel the impact of the reforms of the appeal process which allow them to appeal to the County Committee, State office, or NAD. Most farmers knew that they could appeal a decision to the County Committee and acknowledged that the CED had informed them of their right to appeal if they were not satisfied with the decision. However, farmers had little familiarity with the regulations beyond this very basic information creating a wariness of utilizing the process. Farmers also assumed that the

[15]If the farmer wanted to avoid the bureaucracy, the farmer would address his or her Congressperson directly. In most cases, the Congressperson redirected the farmer to the appeals process.

[16]Volume III, § III-3, III-4, III-6, VI-8, Fresno - 33.

CED/County Committee/State Offices made discretionary, subjective decisions, thus appealing was a futile effort.[17]

In the course of the anecdotal research, County Committee members themselves also exhibited limited familiarity with the rules and regulations regarding appeals or the number and type of appeals ruled on in their county. Handbooks detailing practices and procedures of the new appeal process have not yet been distributed. As such, County Committee members are greatly dependent on CEDs for guidance in making appropriate appeals determinations.[18]

At first glance, lack of knowledge of the appeal process appears to be race neutral. However, insofar as minorities are placed at the back end of the appeals queue by White male dominated County Committees, failure to understand alternative routes to appeal disproportionately impacts minority farmers. This, in turn, disproportionately discourages minority farmers from appealing.

FSA does have a separate appeal process to handle complaints of discrimination. These complaints are handled by the Office of Civil Rights Enforcement. Within FSA offices, a "1-800" number is listed for farmers to call with complaints of discrimination. If the County Committees have been inadequate as a mechanism of redressing grievances of particular interest to minority and female farmers, this, arguably, should be reflected in the volume of discrimination complaints.

Bureaucracy of Appeal Process

Another reason cited by farmers for not appealing decisions is the bureaucracy of the appeal process. Most farmers stated that they simply did not have the time nor patience to complete the paperwork or attend hearings.[19]

Discretion of Government Officials in Decision Making

A select few farmers described problems they encountered that they believed were an abuse the of decision making authority by County Committee or CEDs.[20] One Black farmer reported being coerced into not appealing.[21] This is a case where lack of minority and female representation in FSA county committees may be important.

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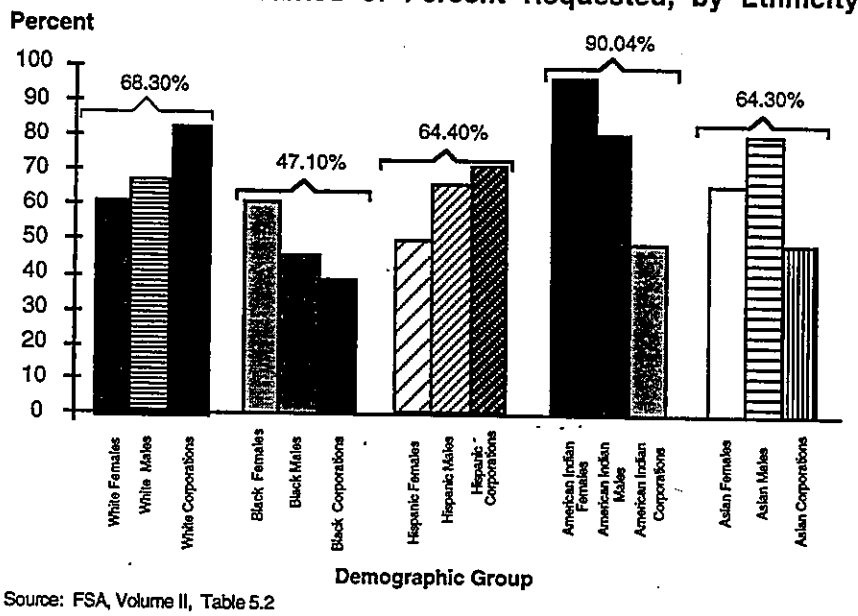
[17]Volume III, § III-2, III-Part 5, Fresno - 27-29.
[18]Volume III, § I-39, VI-15, Holmes - 44-45.
[19]Volume III, § III-3, III-4, III-5.
[20]Volume III, § III-2, III-3, III-6, VI-2, VI-5.
[21]Volume III, § III-6.

DO MINORITY AND FEMALE FARMERS FACE DISPARITY IN GRANTING APPEALS

Another reason that minority and female farmers might appeal less is that their appeals are not granted at the same rate as White male farmers. Generally, minorities were granted appeals at a lower rate with the exception of American Indians (Figure 5.1). Blacks have the lowest percent of appeals granted by county committees (47.1 percent), compared to the Asian (64.3 percent), Hispanic (64.4 percent) and the White farmers (68.3 percent). American Indians were granted the maximum number (90.04 percent) of appeals of those requested.[22]

Figure 5.1
Appeals Data: Percent Granted of Percent Requested, by Ethnicity, 1993



Source: FSA, Volume II, Table 5.2

A review of the appeals data did indicate regional problems for certain groups. In particular, the summary statistics indicate low rates of successful appeals by Black farmers in the Southeast. Black appeals were largest in the Southeast Area States of Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, and Louisiana. However, with the exception of Alabama (100 percent) and Tennessee (83.3 percent), the percentage of appeals granted to Blacks was low in the Southeastern states where Black farmers are concentrated (Florida, 40 percent; Georgia, 19.2 percent; South Carolina, 28.6 percent; Louisiana, 54.5 percent; Mississippi, 44 percent; Arkansas, 50 percent; North Carolina, 50 percent; and Virginia, 50 percent). Georgia, in particular, had by far the most appeals by Blacks, but the lowest ratio of successful appeals.[23]

[22]Volume II, Table 5.1.
[23]Volume II, Tables 5.1 and 5.2.

In general, however, there was considerable regional variation in successful appeals by ethnic and gender group. Appeals by American Indian males were concentrated in New Mexico, where 100 percent of their appeals were granted in 1993. In Montana and South Dakota, 46 percent and 33.3 percent of the appeals by American Indian males were granted, respectively. In 1993, one of two appeals by American Indian males in California was granted, and the only American Indian appeal requested in Colorado was granted.

The percentage of appeals granted to White females was found to be comparable to that granted to White males overall. However, in Arkansas (12.5 percent) and Wisconsin (22.4 percent) there appears to be a major disparity in the number of appeals granted to White females. The states of Nebraska (88.9 percent), Texas (66.7 percent) and Kansas (81 percent) showed the most favorable appeals granted to requested ratio for White females.

DJMA, quantitatively and qualitatively, could not draw conclusions as to why minorities have lower grant rates.

Statistical Evidence

Two sets of statistical tests were run to examine disparities in appeals: t-tests and Mantel-Haenszel tests.[24] Again, the Mantel-Haenszel test compared: (1) actual versus predicted appeals granted to females and minorities, (2) actual versus predicted appeals granted to females, and (3) actual versus predicted appeals granted to females and minorities.[25] It is important to note that the Mantel-Haenszel test statistic for appeals granted is calculated based on the pool of all producers, not just those who requested appeals. This analysis is based on the assumption that all producers had an equal probability of having an appeal granted.

Based on the results of the t-tests, while minorities had a generally lower success rate at winning appeals than White males, these differences were typically not statistically significant. In the few instances, the differences were significant in favor of females and minorities.[26] The percentage of appeals granted was significantly higher for females than for males in the states of Florida, Iowa, and Montana. For Kentucky the percentage of appeals granted for males was found to be significantly higher than females.[27] The percentage of appeals granted was significantly higher for minority males than for White males in Alabama and

[24]The purpose of the t-tests was to examine whether there was any statistically significant disparity in the percentage of appeals granted between the race and gender groups. The purpose of the MH tests is to examine whether there is any statistically significant difference between the actual number of females and non-white males who were granted appeals and those who are expected to be granted appeals based on their representation among producers.
[25]Volume II, Table 5.6, Table 5.7, Table 5.8 .
[26]Volume II, Tables 5.9.
[27]Volume II, Table 5.10.

Louisiana. For Georgia and Kansas, the percentage of appeals granted to White males was found to be significantly higher than minority males.[28]

The Mantel-Haenszel results, however, do indicate overall that numbers of appeals granted to females and minorities was significantly lower than expected. All five regions support this result.[29]

With respect to number of appeals granted to females only[30], it may be observed that in all five areas and nationally, significant differences are observed between the actual and expected number of appeals granted. However, in considering individual states, while the number of appeals granted is less than the expected number of appeals granted in most of the states, only Massachusetts and New Mexico demonstrate this disparity to be statistically significant.

For minority males, nationally, the number of appeals granted is statistically significantly lower than the expected number of appeals granted.[31] However, in considering individual states, differences from this result may be observed. None of the states in the Midwest or the Northeast Areas show any significant disparities in the actual and expected number of appeals granted to minorities. South Dakota in the Northwest, Arizona and California, in the Southwest observe statistically significant disparity between the actual and expected number of appeals granted to minorities. However, in the case of California the actual number of appeals granted to minorities exceeds the expected number of granted appeals. In the Southeast Area states, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Tennessee observe results similar to California with the number of appeals granted exceeding the expected number of appeals granted to minorities. North Carolina shows a lower number of appeals granted to minorities than expected and this difference is found to be statistically significant.

[28]Volume II, Table 5.11.
[29]Volume II, Table 5.6.
[30]Volume II, Table 5.7.
[31]Volume II, Table 5.8.

COUNTY

COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to determine why minorities and females are not being elected to FSA Community and County Committees and to provide recommendations on how to increase minority and female participation in FSA election process.[1]

Issues and Findings

Are minority and female producers adequately represented in FSA Community and County Committees?

- Minority and female producers were not generally represented on Community and County Committees proportionate to their share of eligible voters.
- Minority producers were 4.7 percent of eligible voters, but 2.4 percent of Community Committee representatives, and 2.9 percent of County Committee representatives.
- Female producers were 28.8 percent of eligible voters, but 18.3 percent of Community Committee representatives, and 1.5 percent of County Committee representatives.
- This underrepresentation was generally found to be statistically significant. Minority underrepresentation was particularly evident in the Southeast and Southwest Area states.

Why the Underrepresentation on County Committees

- Indirect election process (County Convention)—Statistical evidence indicates that overall the Community and County Committee election process inhibits minority and female participation at the County Committee level. In the Southeast Area states, in particular, minorities were overrepresented at the Community Committee level and underrepresented at the County Committee level, illustrating the inability of minorities to get elected to the County Committee because of dilution of their voting strength in the County Convention process.

[1]During the course of this study, FSA made changes to the election process. DJMA's analysis focuses primarily on the previous election process.

- Lack of interest in serving—Several farmers, including minority and female farmers, were not interested in or did not have the time to serve on the County Committee. This lack of interest, in part, accounts for the seemingly small groups of farmers who repeatedly serve on the County Committees.
- Lack of familiarity with the candidates—A primary reason given in anecdotal interviews for not participating in the election process was lack of familiarity with the candidates. Many farmers stated that they voted for friends or not at all. There is no requirement under FSA regulations that candidates campaign or provide information to voters. This may also account for the small number of minority farmers actually serving on the County Committee.

Does County Committee representation affect appeals of minority producers?

The level of minority appeals is in correlation to the minority representation on the County Committee.

Is there an adequate number of Minority Advisors to the County Committees? Has the minority advisor position been effective?

A number of states lacked the mandated number of Minority Advisors. Where Minority Advisors did exist, some minority farmers perceived them as ineffective.[2]

Possible Causes for the Lack of Minority Advisors

- County Committee members may not be selecting Minority Advisors.
- Minorities and females may be refusing County Committee offers of nomination. Minority Advisors are nominated by County Committee members and approved by the State office. These predominantly White male bodies are viewed with skepticism by minority and female farmers, as indicated in anecdotal and survey results. As such, Minority Advisors chosen by these same bodies are viewed with similar skepticism.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Policy and Programmatic Recommendations

- Consider the elimination of the indirect election process for direct elections.[3]

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[2]See discussion at Chapter VI-18.
[3]DJMA acknowledges the new election system. This recommendation may suggest further refinement.

The two-tiered election process and the county convention reduce the voting strength of the minority and female communities and distance the farmers from their elected representatives. As part of the convention process, minority and female delegates must rely on White delegates to elect them to the County Committee. The influence of the minority and female communities is not a factor at this level.

Under a single-tiered system, the LAAs and Community Committees (LAA bodies) could continue to exist. The responsibilities of the County Committee would be transferred to the LAA body. Given the larger number of Committee members, the duties and responsibilities could be divided among various subcommittees. Currently, County Committee members carry out administrative, judicial, and legislative functions. Relieving the County Committee of administrative functions would further increase the effectiveness of the County Committee in carrying out its functions.

- Increase County Committee outreach function

Under this new scenario, the outreach function of the LAA body could be significantly increased—given the larger size of the LAA body—by providing farmers with information on the benefits of becoming a County Committee member; and, increasing contact between County Committee members, Minority Advisors, Congressional Agricultural Committee, and USDA policy makers as a mechanism for communicating farmer community needs and policy initiatives.

LAAs should select a diverse body to represent their communities' interest at state and national conventions. State and national conventions would provide minority and female representatives with an opportunity to interface with key decision makers and learn new farmer techniques needed in the minority and female farming communities.

  - These conventions should include a series of workshops for the participants on the latest farming technology and conditions of farming in the United States and abroad. This information increases the ability of the County Committee to access the needs of farmers in their area and communicate those needs to the County Extension Office.
  - At the state convention, LAA delegates should determine the slate of needs and recommendations to be rendered to Congress and USDA officials at the national convention.

- Farmers should be allowed to individually decide to run for office—currently, the only way to get on the ballot is to be nominated by another farmer. This may reduce the incentive of minority and female farmers that are truly interested in running. As such, FSA should eliminate nominating positions

and require farmers to place their own names on the ballot to increase farmer ownership of the County Committee position, if elected.

- Through legislation, candidates should be encouraged to campaign to familiarize farmers with the candidates and their positions on farming issues.
  - This will encourage the County Committee members to fulfill their statutory obligation to suggest ways of improving FSA program operation.
  - FSA County offices should mail biographies and statements about each candidate.
  - Each candidate should provide a campaign platform in the FSA newsletter.

A more ambitious recommendation would be for the FSA to consider alternative voting mechanisms. DJMA discusses three basic possibilities below:

- *Cumulative Voting.* This system allows a voter to cast more than one vote for a particular candidate of their choice. To work, there must be more than a single representative to be elected, which is true of the FSA County Committees. The ability to cast more than one vote for a candidate allows voters to express the intensity of their preferences. Winning candidates are selected by a plurality rule; thus, for the three member FSA county committee, the top three vote getters would win the election. Cumulative voting allows minority candidates to elect representatives without being the majority of voters.

  Cumulative voting is widespread in corporate board elections, and has also been employed to a limited degree in the American political system. The Illinois state legislature, for example, employed the following cumulative voting system from 1870 to 1970: voters vote for as many candidates as they like, and the votes are divided equally between them.

  More pertinent to FSA issues is the resolution of the Chalton County Commission case in Alabama. While Blacks were about 10 percent of the voting population, they had never elected a Black member to the County Commission. A Black member was elected in 1988, following the institution of a cumulative voting system. Exit polls indicated that Blacks used the system to elect a representative. Cumulative voting has resolved voting rights disputes in over 40 jurisdictions.[4]

- *Limited Voting.* In this system voters cast fewer votes than the number of seats. The greater the difference between the number of seats and the number of votes, the easier it is for a minority group to elect a representative. Limited

[4]J. Kelsey, R. Engstrum and E. Still, *Shaw v. Reno* and the New Election Systems: The Cumulative Voting Alternative, *Voting Rights Review* 10 (Spring 1995).

voting systems have been employed to resolve a voting rights dispute in Anson County, North Carolina.[5]

- *Preference Voting*. In this system voters rank the candidates.[6] This system has been used in school board elections in New York, local elections in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and historically in 21 other jurisdictions.

The Minority Advisor should be selected by minority farmers.

- Minority Advisors should be selected by minority farmers or a Minority Advisory Board to increase farmer confidence and trust in the positions. Minority Advisors, as true advocates of the minority farming community, should be able to correspond directly with the National office on critical issues that impact the minority communities that are not being addressed by their County Committees.
- There has been discussion of providing Minority Advisors with voting rights. It is important to note that this would be a race conscious measure utilized to eliminate disparity and/or discrimination. As such, FSA would need to determine if the two-prong test of *Adarand v. Pena* is applicable to this remedy. If so, FSA would also need to determine if the findings of this study satisfy the two-prong test of *Adarand*.[7]

To establish the minority advisory board, the FSA office should send petitions to the minority farmers in a county or area asking them to submit the names of three minority farmers whom they would like to act as the Minority Advisory Board. The Minority Advisory member that obtained the most votes would act as the Minority Advisor to the County Committee, thereby communicating the needs of the minority community as determined by the Minority Advisory Board.

While the Minority Advisor would not be needed if a minority candidate is elected to the County Committee, the Minority Advisory Board would still be selected to encourage the minority community to express their concerns and become more actively involved in the FSA process.

Once the initial Minority Advisory Board is selected, the incumbent board would then be responsible for the election process of new minority boards. FSA would

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[5]J. Kelsey, R. Engstrum and E. Still, More on Alternative Voting Systems, *Voting Rights Review* 12 (Spring 1995).

[6]Determining the winner is somewhat complicated in this system. Generally, there is a winning threshold defined as the total number of votes divided by the total number of seats.

[7]The two-prong test requires that a federal, state or local authority must first establish a factual predicate, and, that the program the authority establishes must be "narrowly tailored."

provide the Minority Advisory Boards with contact information to encourage the boards to communicate and coordinate their efforts.

Further Research

To complete the analysis of the FSA elections process and fully determine possible reasons for minority and female underrepresentation in the elections process, the following areas require further analysis:

Racial Voting Behavior

- Racial bloc voting—determine if racial bloc voting is eliminating the ability of minority and female farmers to get elected.
- LAA gerrymandering—determine if gerrymandering of LAA district lines dilute minority and female voting strength.[8] Attempting to create minority communities within LAAs may increase minority participation at the Community Committee level while reducing participation at the County Committee level; gerrymandering can also further entrench racial bloc voting.
- New direct elections process—closely monitor new elections process to ensure that more diverse representation is created. DJMA notes that under the new system, it may be even more difficult for minorities to get elected.
  - If there is no cross over voting, i.e., White males voting for minority candidates, then the new rule stating that County Committee members are the community committee members within an LAA that get the most votes may eliminate the ability of minorities to get elected to the County Committee. It would appear that to have minority representation, all minority farmers would have to vote for the minority candidate and hope that the White vote is split across several White candidates, thereby allowing the minority candidate the possibility of having more votes than any of his/her White counterparts.
  - With the elimination of the multiple community committees, predominantly minority Community Committees within LAAs may also be eliminated, as the new LAAs will encompass greater areas. This elimination may lead to the desire to forcibly create minority LAAs to address the lack of minority representation issues. This can evoke gerrymandering issues recently decided upon by the Supreme Court.

[8]52FR 48512 § 7.6(3) provides instructions for establishing LAAs—"The boundaries of the communities and local administrative areas shall be determined by the State Committee after considering recommendations by the County Committee."

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Chapter VI explores whether minorities and females are adequately represented on local FSA Community and County Committees, and identifies contributing factors to any underrepresentation. Under the most recent system, FSA eligible voters elect FSA Community Committee members who, in turn, elect members of the FSA County Committees.[9] Under federal regulations, County Committees have significant powers over the distribution of program benefits and resolution of disputes.[10]

The County Committees, with the County Executive Director (CED), have been described by some observers as more important than the Mayor and County Commissioner in some counties. Chapters III, IV, and V document certain disparities in the distribution of program benefits and assignment of program and nonprogram yields and in appeals behavior. Given the importance of the FSA County Committee in overseeing farmer participation and payment in FSA programs, an analysis of minority and female representation on FSA County Committees is vital.

DJMA's research is based on data collected regarding the previous elections process. This election process was changed in 1995 and the first elections under the new regulations occurred in November 1995.

Previous Research

Previous research on FSA County Committees indicated that, for decades, there were racial problems in the County Committee process. The 1965 report of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (CCR) reported disturbing findings on Black participation on FSA County Committees. The 1965 report cited evidence from a 1962 USDA report that "not a single Negro had been elected to a County Committee in the South."[11] By 1964, the CCR found that "out of 37,000 Community Committeemen and alternates elected to 7,400 Community Committees in the Deep South States, only 75 were Negroes."[12] The 1965 report went on to discuss widespread intimidation in the County Committee process. In Mississippi, intensive activity by civil rights organizations was required to

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[9]This is only true in a multi-community county; some counties are single community.

[10]According to 52 FR48512 § 7.21, "the County Committee, subject to the general direction and supervision of the State Committee, and acting through Community Committee members and other personnel, shall be generally responsible for carrying out in the County the agricultural conservation program, the production adjustment, and price support programs, the acreage allotment and marketing program, and any other program or function assigned by the Secretary of a designee of the Secretary. However, CEDs, as program directors, may be the pivotal power since they are the staff resource and executive responsible for distribution of program benefits.

[11]U.S. Civil Rights Commission, *Equal Opportunity in Farm Programs* (1965), at 91.

[12]*Id.* at 92.

make the County Committee election process accessible. The 1965 CCR report also reported a segregationist pattern in the FmHA County Committee system.[13]

A more extensive investigation of minority and female representation in the FSA County Committees is found in a 1995 GAO report to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry.[14] The GAO report presented the following findings based on 1993 data:

- Minority males accounted for 5 percent of all eligible voters nationally, but only 2.1 percent of County Committee membership.
- Females accounted for 28 percent of eligible voters nationally, but only 5.7 percent of County Committee membership.
- North Carolina, with the largest number of minority producers (10.9 percent), elected only one County Committee member out of 297 positions.
- Some counties had striking instances of underrepresentation—for example, 70 percent minority voters with no minority representative.
- Minorities and females are generally represented as alternates in proportion to their percentage of eligible voters.

DJMA's analysis goes further than the GAO report by analyzing minority and female participation on the Community Committees; number of Minority Advisors; and, qualitative evidence on farmers' reasons for not participating in the election process.

In recent years, FSA has attempted to alleviate the impact of low minority representation by appointing Minority Advisors. In counties with five percent or more minority eligible voters and no minority representation on the County Committee, the County Committee shall recommend the appointment of a minority advisor.[15] These advisors do not have voting power nor are they selected by the minority community.

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[13]The FmHA County Committee is similar to the CFSA Committee both in terms of oversight by program beneficiaries and a history of poor minority representation. There was not a single Black FmHA committee member in the south in 1961. In response to this problem the FmHA created the position of alternate under 7 USCA § 1982. However, according to the 1965 report, "Negro alternate committee members proved for the most part to be superfluous and inoperative," *Id.* at 62. The 1982 CRC Report on Black farming also briefly discusses Black participation in FmHA county committees. The Commission reported a 39.8 percent decline in Black FmHA committee membership from 1979 to 1980, a one year period in which total FmHA committee membership rose 1.7 percent. In some southern states this decline was dramatic. *See* U.S. Civil Rights Commission, *The Decline of Black Farming in America* (1982), at 92-94.

[14]GAO, *Minorities and Women on Farm Committees,* RCED-95-113R (March 1995).

[15]16-AO, § 22.

MINORITY AND FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN THE FSA COMMITTEE SYSTEM

Distribution Of Eligible Voters

The first issue in evaluating minority and female representation is the number of minority and female farmers to be represented. It is important to note that the pool of eligible voters is not limited to owner-operators. Instead, eligible voters in the county and community elections are those with an interest in farming as either an owner, operator, tenant or sharecropper; who are of legal voting age; and, who are eligible to participate in any program administered by a County Committee.[16]

According to 1993 national FSA data, 95.3 percent of all eligible voters were White—71.2 percent were White male, and 28.8 percent were White female.[17] Minority voters comprise about 4.7 percent of the total eligible voters. This is a significant increase in the proportion of eligible minority voters over the proportions reported in the 1965 and 1982 Civil Rights Commission report.

In all ethnicities, with the exception of American Indians,[18] eligible male voters are far more numerous than eligible female voters. In 1993, eligible female voters were 94.1 percent White, 3.5 percent Black, 0.6 percent Hispanic, 1.9 percent American Indian, and 0.01 percent Asian.

As shown in Table 2.1, the percentage of eligible minority voters listed in the FSA files is generally higher than the percentage of minority farmers counted by the Bureau of the Census.[19] However, the percentage and absolute number of Asian farmers who are FSA eligible voters is much lower than other counts (Census, Census EEO) of Asian farms, except the count of Asian FSA farms. This suggests a somewhat lower involvement and/or interest in FSA programs and elections among Asian farmers.

While American Indians are a greater percentage of FSA eligible voters than they are of FSA producers, the number of eligible American Indian voters may be undercounted in the data made available to DJMA. Previous practice indicated that Indian reservations often received one ballot for all farmers residing on the

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[16]52 CFR 48512 § 7.5(b) If a person is under the legal voting age for the state but is in charge of a farm or supervises and conducts farming activities he or she is eligible to vote. Also in any state having a community property law, the spouse of an eligible voter is also eligible to vote.

[17]Volume II, Table 6.1.

[18]In particular, the states of Arizona and Montana have a larger percentage of female American Indian eligible voters than male eligible voters. DJMA found no reason for this difference in gender proportions for American Indian voters.

[19]Volume II, Table 2.1.

reservation.[20] On February 1, 1994, FSA issued provisions that required county offices to update the eligible voters list to include American Indian reservation landowners, operators, sharecroppers, and tenants for the 1994 FSA community and county elections.

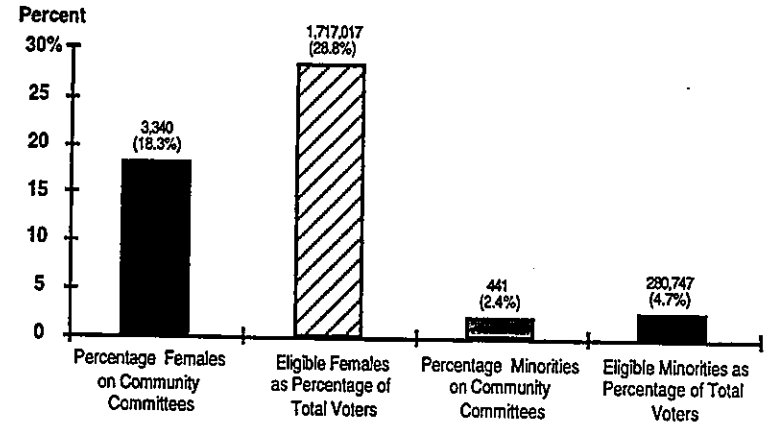
Are Minorities and Females Adequately Represented On Community Committees?[21]

Minority membership on Community Committees nationally did not reflect the national percentage of eligible minority voters, indicating an overall underrepresentation on Community Committees (Figure 6.1).[22] While there were 1,717,017 female eligible voters (28.8 percent of total voters), there were 3,340 (18.3 percent) female Community Committee members. Additionally, of 280,747 eligible minority voters (4.7 percent of total voters), 441 (2.4 percent) were Community Committee members.[23] Twenty-two states reported no minority representation on Community Committees.[24] Yet, in several Southeast Area states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia) minorities were overrepresented on Community Committees. The survey and anecdotal research for this report did not explain this overrepresentation.

Almost all states had female representatives on Community Committees. Nevertheless, female farmers were underrepresented in Community Committees, as measured by the percentage of females on Community Committees relative to the percentage of eligible female voters. The available data on eligible female voters does not, however, clarify whether or not female voters are part of a husband and wife team.

[20]DJMA did not verify whether this task has been completed.
[21]The minority and female representation on community committees is compared with the minority and female eligible voters in the county. This analysis is done at the state level.
[22]See also Volume II, Table 6.9.
[23]Volume II, Table 6.2, Figure 6.1.
[24]Alaska, Hawaii and Nevada reported no community committee data on the raw data transmitted to DJMA. These states are all "single community" counties.

Figure 6.1
Minority and Female Representation on FSA Community Committees



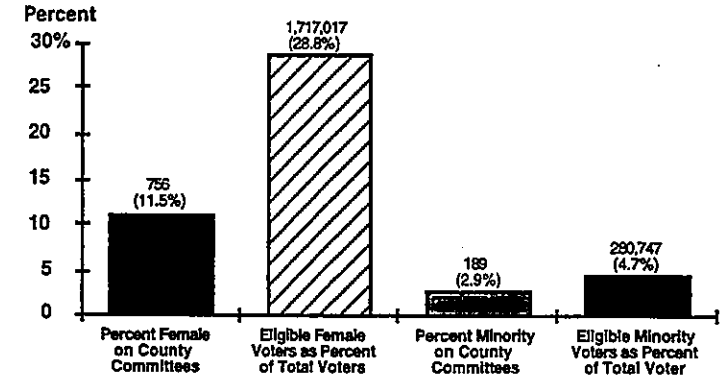
Source: Source: FSA , Volume II, Tables 6.1, 6.2.

Are Minorities and Females Adequately Represented On County Committees?

Summary statistics indicate underrepresentation of minorities and females on County Committees. Overall, 94.7 percent of the counties in the United States had no minority representation on the County Committee, while 98.6 percent of the counties had no female representation on the County Committee.[25] While there were 1,717,017 eligible female voters (28.8 percent of total voters), there were about 756 (11.5 percent of the County Committee members) female members on the County Committees. While there are 280,747 eligible minority voters (4.7 percent of total voters), there are only 189 (2.9 percent of the County Committee members) minorities on County Committees (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.2.) In particular, according to Table 6.3, 20 states had no minority or female representation in any of the counties.[26] The only exception was Hawaii with a female or minority representative in every county. In the Southeast Area states which had overrepresentation of minorities at the Community Committee level, there was underrepresentation at the County Committee level.

[25]Volume II, Table 6.4.A and Table 6.4.B
[26]Volume II, Table 6.3 , Table 6.4.A and Table 6.4.B

Figure 6.2
Minority and Female Representation on FSA County Committees



Source: FSA, Volume II, Tables 6.1, 6.3.

Females accounted for 28.8 percent of eligible voters nationally, but only 11.5 percent of females are represented on County Committees. Similarly, minorities constituted only 2.9 percent of County Committee representation nationally, while constituting 4.7 percent of eligible voters in the nation.[27]

In over 90 percent of the U.S. counties (where minorities represented over 5 percent of the eligible voters), no minorities were nominated for County Committee positions. Eighteen states had no minority nominations to the County Committees. FSA does not require such nominations of minorities in counties where less than five percent of the eligible voters are minorities. Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, and Oklahoma had a significantly larger percentage of minorities nominated to the County Committees.[28]

Similarly, over 90 percent of the counties in the United States (where females represented over 5 percent of the eligible voters) did not have female nominations to the County Committee positions. Twenty-seven states had no female nominations to the County Committees. FSA does not require female nominations in counties where less than five percent of the eligible voters are female.[29]

Statistical Tests

The systematic underrepresentation of minorities and females on County Committees is confirmed by further statistical analysis. The Mantel-Haenszel (MH) technique is used to test whether the actual number of minority and

[27]Volume II, Table 6.3.
[28]Volume II, Table 6.4.A.
[29]Volume II, Table 6.4.B.

female representatives on County Committees is statistically significantly different than the number of minorities and females expected to be on County Committees.[30]

The results reveal that nationally, as well as in all five geographic areas, the expected number of minorities and females on County Committees was statistically significantly greater than the actual number of minorities and females on County Committees in 1993.[31] Twenty-seven states have statistically significantly lower numbers of minority and female County Committee representatives than expected. Five states—Minnesota, Connecticut, Maine, New York, and Arkansas—have a significantly larger number of minorities and females on County Committees than expected.[32]

Nationally, there are 1,205 fewer females on County Committees than expected, if females were represented on Committees proportionate to their representation in the farming community.[33] The five geographical areas identified reveal similar results with a lower number of females on County Committees than expected. Twenty-eight states in the five geographic areas demonstrate the same significance and directionality of this result, showing lower numbers of females on County Committees than predicted by the MH analysis. Two states—Connecticut and New York—show a greater number of females on County Committees than expected; this result is a statistically significant difference between actual and expected numbers of females on County Committees.

While on the national level, the expected number of minority males on County Committees is statistically significantly greater than the actual number of minority males on County Committees, this result is only true in three of the five geographic areas.[34] In contrast, the Midwest and Northeast report a larger number of minorities on County Committees than expected. On the state level, 16 states reveal that the expected number of minorities represented on County Committees is statistically significantly larger than the actual number of minorities on County Committees. Thirteen states reveal the opposite result. The other states showed no statistically significant results.

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[30]Based on the proportion of female and minority eligible voters the MH technique obtains the number of female and minority eligible voters expected to be on the County Committees and compares it to the actual number of female and minority eligible voters on County Committees. For a discussion of the MH technique see Chapter V on appeals.

[31]Volume II, Table 6.4.A and Table 6.4.B. There were no FSA elections in 1994 or early 1995. Consequently, the most recent election data was available for 1993.

[32]"Expected" essentially means the proportion of eligible voters. See Chapter I for a more extended discussion of the Mantel-Haenszel technique.

[33]Volume II, Table 6.6.

[34]Volume II, Table 6.7.

WHY THE UNDERREPRESENTATION?

Qualitative Evidence

DJMA, during interviews, identified five issues that farmers perceive to affect their decision or ability to participate in the County Committee process:

- The Indirect Elections Process (County Convention) and minority representation—this issue is directly supported by quantitative evidence
- Lack of familiarity with the candidate
- Voter apathy
- Lack of interest in serving
- Control of County Committee

A more detailed discussion of these issues follows.

The Indirect Elections Process (County Convention) and Minority Representation

According to qualitative and quantitative evidence, FSA's indirect elections process serves to discourage minority and female representation—voting strength can be negated during the convention process. In many cases minority and female voting strength may be significant enough to elect a Community Committee member, however, in the convention process, their voting strength is diluted. Consequently, direct elections to County Committees might result in better minority representation.

As would be expected, DJMA found that the ability of minorities and females to win County Committee seats was directly related to their ability to get nominated to the County Committee. There is significant correlation between the percentage of minorities nominated to County Committees and the percentage of minorities elected to County Committees (correlation coefficient of 0.794, significant at the one percent level of significance).[35] More importantly, there is

[35]In Volume II, Table 6.8 presents the results of the correlation analysis performed on the percentage of minority appeals granted by the County Committee, the percentage of minority nominations to the County Committee, the percentage of minorities elected to the County Committee, the percentage of minority nominations to the Community Committee, and the percentage of minorities elected to the County Committee. Table 6.9 contains information on the percentage of minority appeals granted by the County Committee, the percentage of minority nominations to the County Committee (percentage calculated as the ratio of total number of minority nominations to the total number of nominations to the County Committee and multiplied by 100), the percentage of minorities elected to the County Committee, the percentage of minority nominations to the Community Committee (percentage calculated as the ratio of total number of minority nominations to the total number of nominations to the Community Committee and *(continued on next page)*

a significant correlation between the percentage of minorities nominated and/or elected to the County Committees and the percentage of minorities nominated and elected to Community Committees (all correlations were found to be significant at the one percent level of significance).[36] This implies that the percentage of minorities nominated (and subsequently elected) to County Committees is closely related to the percentage of minorities nominated (and subsequently elected) to Community Committees.

While a larger absolute number of minorities and females have been elected to Community Committees, the regulations reflect, and interviews confirmed, that these Community Committees are delegated little power or responsibility, other than electing County Committee members. Instead, the power and responsibility rest in the hands of the County Committee.

Lack of Familiarity with the Candidate

From the survey, lack of interest and lack of information were found to be the top two reasons for not voting in FSA elections. Similarly, from anecdotal interviews, lack of familiarity with the candidates was the main reason cited by farmers as their reason for not voting. In turn, many farmers who did vote stated that they voted to support a farmer that they knew in their community who was on the slate of nominees. The problem of lack of familiarity was, in some cases, exacerbated when race and gender was factored in. In many cases, minorities also had no familiarity with the candidates.[37]

With the main criteria of voting being familiarity with the candidate, this leads to the possibility and actuality of a small group of farmers consistently serving on the County Committee for long periods of time. FSA term limit rules do provide that FSA County Committee members may not serve more than three consecutive three-year terms.[38] However, there were reports of some County Committee members having held their posts, on and off, for up to twenty-seven years. This reflects a pattern of rotation among a small controlling group, stopping for a period of time and then starting again.[39]

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multiplied by 100), and the percentage of minorities elected to the County Committee by state for the year 1993. In Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma, the percentage of minorities nominated and/or elected to County Committee/Community Committee is higher than for other states (Table 6.9).

[36]Volume II, Table 6.5.

[37]Volume III, § IV-2, IV-3, IV-4, IV-5, IV-6, IV-7, IV-8, IV-9, IV-10.

[38]CFR Subtitle A § 7.15(11).

[39]Chapter III, § VI-6, IV-12, IV-13, IV-14, IV-14, VI-6. A White male farmer comments, "I've been a chairman of the ASCS and a member of it, you know, for like 27 years. Not presently because I went off, I had too many consecutive terms and stuff ..."

Because the candidates do not campaign or provide written information on their positions on farming issues, the only criteria farmers have for voting for a particular individual is personal knowledge of the farmers listed on the slate of nominees. Some farmers stated that having information on the candidate and the candidate's positions on issues would affect their decision to vote.[40]

Voter Apathy

A general apathy reflects the farmers' opinions that voting for County Committee members has little impact on their day-to-day lives.[41] This view is consistent with the perception County Committee members have of themselves. County Committee members expressed frustration with their lack of power caused by their inability to master the volumes of regulations governing their decisions; their lack of power to create any rules or regulations responsive to their community issues; and, the ability of the state office and Washington to overturn their decisions.[42]

Lack of Interest in Serving

The same group may remain on the County Committees because many farmers, across all demographic groups, are not interested in serving. Many farmers did not want the burden of the County Committee workload; they simply do not have time to leave their farms. Farmers saw these positions as highly intrusive on their private lives with little to no return to them.[43]

Control of County Committee

A few minorities suggested that they do not run because White farmers in their areas will only support minority farmers who share their interest to serve.[44]

[40]Volume III, § IV-6, IV-7.
[41]Volume III, § I-20, IV-1, IV-6, IV-7.
[42]Volume III, § IV-18, IV-20, IV-Part 5.
[43]Volume III, § IV-Part 4.
[44]Volume III, § IV-2, IV-3, IV-6, IV-7, IV-8, IV-11, IV-12, IV-16, IV-17, VI-9.

ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE

As previously noted, the powers of the County Committees provide an opportunity for possible abuse. Recently, the Environment Working Group (EWG) published a study criticizing the participation of FSA County Committees in the distribution of federal agricultural subsidies.[45] The EWG report also cited a number of reported cases of corruption and malfeasance by County Committee members. (Many of the reported problems have since been corrected by FSA). The EWG did not, however, provide a ethnic/gender breakdown of the data in its report.

The anecdotal evidence collected for this study suggests that a combination of three factors can lead to abuse by FSA County Committee Members and CEDs: concentration of power among a small group; County Committee members overburdened;[46] and overly powerful[47] County Executive Directors. However, survey data suggested opposite findings. In fact, approximately 78 percent of producers surveyed by DJMA believe that FSA County Committee members do a good job in representing their interests. White males and females and Black male producers concurred in this result.

A majority of farmers surveyed (82.3 percent of White males, 72.2 percent of White females, and 60 percent of Black males), stated that, for farmers in their area, it was important to have representation on the County Committee.[48]

Regarding farmer confidence in the Committee, White and Black farmers in the survey sample differed in their evaluation of the County Committee system.

- Greater than 90 percent of all White producers stated that the interests of their racial group are represented on the County Committee; 56 percent of Black male producers supported this statement.
- With regard to program participation, 68.2 percent of Whites reported that they were encouraged by County Committees to participate, while 46.1 percent of Black males in the survey sample held this view.

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[45]Ken Cook, et al, *Fox in the Henhouse - Courts, Crime and Conflict of Interest in Federal Farm Subsidy Program* (1995).

[46]Massive regulations and expansive responsibilities render County Committee members, in their opinions, unable to execute their functions effectively. To serve on the County Committee, the a farmer need only be eligible to vote in the LAA in which the election will be held. No threshold level of understanding of program operations is required. See 52 FR 48512 § 7.15.

[47]COC overdependence on CED reduces the County Committee's ability to control the actions of CEDs. Volume III, § I-30, I-31, III-3, IV-19, IV-20, VI-16, VI-17.

[48]Two caveats are in order here. First, a very small number of Hispanic, Asian and American Indian farmers responded to this survey question. Second, representation is not equivalent to membership. Due to cost, survey methodology, and statement of work, DJMA only obtained responses necessary to reach the target response rate of 750.

Approximately 45.4 percent of White females reported that the interests of their gender are represented on the County Committee.

- Of the groups in the survey sample, 66.8 percent of White males, 44.6 percent of White females, and 35.0 percent of Black males feel that the interests of low income farmers are represented on the County Committee.[49]

MINORITY ADVISORS

Is There an Adequate Number of Minority Advisors to the County Committees?

To address the low minority representation on County Committees, FSA established Minority Advisors. It is required that counties with at least five percent of the eligible voters as minority have either a minority representative on the County Committee or a Minority Advisor. This position was not established by statute or regulation, but is a provision of the FSA Handbook.[50]

The problem of maintaining a Minority Advisor in those cases where significant populations of minority eligible voters are underrepresented was an issue in some counties in 1993 and 1994. From the 1993 data analyzed, it can be inferred that 34 counties that should have had a Minority Advisor did not have one (Table 6.4). In 1993, this problem was concentrated in New Mexico (10), Montana (5), Louisiana (5), and Arizona (5). Table 6.10 presents a 1994 FSA report of 67 counties with five percent minority population and no minority representation. On this list, the states with the greatest representation gaps were Georgia (26), New Mexico (20), Texas (25), and Virginia (15). In conversations with FSA officials, DJMA was informed that all of these instances of a missing Minority Advisor have been resolved.

Why the Underrepresentation?

County Committee members are responsible for recommending Minority Advisors to the State Committee for appointment. It is reasonable to conclude that the lack of Minority Advisors is either due to failure of the County Committee to make a selection, or failure of a selectee to accept the position.

Minority Advisors were not viewed by most minority farmers interviewed as representatives of the minority community. Because of the minorities' skepticism of their ability to be effective if chosen by a predominantly White

[49]A very small pool of Hispanics and Asians responded to the survey; as such, DJMA cannot draw conclusions from the survey as it relates to these two racial groups.
[50]FSA Handbook, 16-AO, Part I, Sec 3,¶ 22(A)(2).

group, as opposed to their peers, minorities may choose to refuse the Minority Advisor position if offered by the County Committee.[51]

Has the Minority Advisor Position Been Effective?

Minority Representation and Appeals

As noted in Chapter V, if any eligible voter is dissatisfied with the outcome of an election, he or she may appeal or contest to the County Committee based on the following: the eligibility or ineligibility of a person to vote; the eligibility of a person to hold office; the validity of the Community Committee elections; and, the eligibility of a candidate nominated by petition.[52]

Given the statistical evidence of minority underrepresentation previously mentioned, it is useful to evaluate evidence of the interrelationship between underrepresentation and appeals. Again, the appeals data are not decomposed by type of appeal. It is, nevertheless, interesting to note that the number of appeals requested by minorities correlated with the presence of a minority representative or advisor. While this is not conclusive, it does suggest that minorities are discouraged from appealing in cases where they are not participating in the system.[53] At the same time, it is important to report that there is no significant correlation between the percentage of appeals granted to minorities and the percentage of minorities nominated and/or elected to the County Committee[54] (Table 6.8). Consequently, low minority representation did not affect appeals outcomes.

Why the Lack of Effectiveness?

Many minority farmers place little confidence or trust in Minority Advisors as they do not choose the Minority Advisor, and, therefore, do not believe that Minority Advisors reflect their concerns regarding FSA program administration with these individuals.[55]

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[51]Volume III, § IV-2, IV-3, IV-9, IV-12, IV-16, IV-17, VI-6, VI-14, Fresno - 21, Lowndes - 86.
[52]7 CFR Subtitle A § 7.14. Also see Chapter V on Appeals in this report for a more detailed discussion of the appeals process. COC determines eligibility of nominee. Nominee may appeal if found to be ineligible within seven days of letter.
[53]Correlation coefficients of 0.112, significant at the 10 percent level of significance.
[54]Correlation coefficients of -0.021 and 0.075, neither significant at 10 percent level of significance.
[55]Volume III, § IV-17, IV-21, VI-15..

GLOSSARY

ACP (Agricultural Conservation Program) —FSA Program that assists farmers and ranchers in carrying out conservation and environmental practices; the program is designed to help alleviate soil, water, and related resource problems through cost-sharing; ACP assistance is available to install soil-saving practices including terraces, grass cover, sod waterways, and other erosion control measures.

Administrative Appeal Process —an independent process for the disposition of appeals resulting from the changes in the Farm Bill of 1992 and the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994; allows producers to initiate appeals at the state, county, or national level with the creation of the National Appeals Division (NAD).

Administrative Relief—non-judicial remedy provided by an agency, board, commission, etc.; usually all administrative remedies must have been exhausted before a court will take jurisdiction of a case.

Appeal—(1-APP, Amend. 1, Exhibit 2) "...a written request by a participant asking the next level reviewing authority to review an adverse determination because the participant believes he or she is entitled to benefits and has complied with applicable program."

Appellant —party who takes an appeal from one court or jurisdiction to another.

ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service)—former name of the Farm Service Agency (FSA).

BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs)—federal agency charged with administering most of the federal government's Native American programs.

CCC (Commodity Credit Corporation)—organization that provides financing for farm programs, and the purchase, storage, and disposal of commodities in federal stocks, administered by FSA employees.

CED (County Executive Director)—chief official (hired by the COC) responsible for administration and implementation of FSA programs in the county.

Civil Rights Complaint Process—a mechanism utilized by farmers to exercise their right to file a discrimination complaint if they believe that FSA-administered programs or functions have resulted, directly or indirectly, in differences in treatment based on age, color, disability, marital status, national origin, race, religion, or sex.

CMC (Community Committee)—(16-AO, Rev. 1, Amend. 16, Exhibit 2) "The body made up of persons elected within a community as CMC according to the regulations governing the selection and functions of ASCS, COCs and CMCs under Section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended."

COC (County Committee)—three members and two alternates, elected at annual convention of delegates from each of the Local Administrative Areas in a county; County Committee's functions are to determine producer eligibility for program benefits and those who qualify as a "person" for the purpose of payment limitations. The County Committee is also charged with the responsibility of hiring a County Executive Director; directing the activities of local committees elected in the county; reviewing, approving, and certifying forms, reports and documents; recommending needed changes to community boundary lines or existing programs; and, making information available to the public and farmers about programs administered in the county and County Committee activities.

CRP (Conservation Reserve Program)—(2-CRP, Rev. 2, Amend. 1, Paragraph 3) ... a natural resource program that protects the nation's cropland base, improves and preserves water quality, and enhances fish and wildlife habitat. Sources of authority for CRP are: the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990; 7 CFR §704 for pre-1990 enrollment; 7 CFR §1410 for post-enrollment; and, annual appropriations acts.

DASCO (Deputy Administrator for State and County Operations)—in the former Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the official responsible for the development and implementation of regulations relating to production adjustment, price support, and land conservation programs, and the delivery of these programs to producers. The DASCO position was abolished under reorganization and the new agency (FSA) has divided DASCO's former duties between the Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs—responsible for development of regulations, and the Deputy Administrator for Program Delivery an Field Operations—responsible for the administration and delivery of programs to producers through the county office system.

Deficiency Payment—CCC payment made to producers for program crops based on the difference between target price and higher of the loan rate (price support rate) or average market price.

Disaster Payment—payments made to producers after a natural disaster prevents planting or lower crop yields because of adverse weather conditions. Disaster payments have been replaced with Federal Crop Insurance.

Disparity—the condition or fact of being unequal in age, rank, degree or some other characteristic that allows quantitative or qualitative comparison.

Disparity Analysis—a statistical comparison of the percentage of program dollars received by a racial, ethnic, or gender group of producers, and the percentage of the total farmer or producer group made up of the particular race, ethnicity, or gender.

ECP (Emergency Conservation Program)—FSA program designed to assist farmers with cost-sharing to carry out emergency conservation practices in the rehabilitation of farmland damaged by natural disasters.

EEO and CR (Equal Employment Opportunity and Civil Rights)—programs and policies of employers designed to ensure employment opportunities and delivery of services and benefits to all persons qualified and eligible without regard to age, color, disability, national origin, marital status, race, religion, or sex, as provided for in various Federal laws and Executive Orders.

Eligible Acreage—land that meets FSA program requirements for participation in a price support or other FSA program, i.e., cropland that has been planted annually with specified crops for a specified period of time; have the physical capability to produce specified crops; and consist of soils that are highly erodible, as defined in program regulations.

Eligible Voters—(15-AO, Rev. 3, Amend. 1, ¶75)—individuals who are eligible to participate in any FSA program that is provided for by law, regardless of the status of funding; *and* who are of legal voting age and have an interest in farming as an owner, operator, tenant, sharecropper, or as a partner of a partnership or member of a joint venture that has an interest in a farm as an owner, operator, tenant, or sharecropper, *or* are not of legal voting age, but who supervise and conduct the farming operations on an entire farm.

FCIC (Federal Crop Insurance Corporation)—insurance provided by the federal government and paid for by insured farmers to cover unavoidable production losses due to adverse weather conditions including drought, excessive rain, hail, wind, hurricanes, tornadoes and lightning; also covers insect infestation, plant disease, floods, fires, and earthquakes; all FSA program participants must now purchase federal crop insurance.

FmHA (Farmers Home Administration)—federal loan program that provides loans for the acquisition of land, equipment, or supplies for farmers.

FSA (Farm Service Agency)—agency that administers farm commodity, crop insurance, farm credit, and conservation programs for farmers through a network of State and county offices. FSA programs are primarily directed at agricultural producers or, in the case of loans, at those with farming experience.

Incentive Payments—payments made to wool and mohair producers; provided to producers when the marketing year is over, if the average market price received is less than the support level; the support level is determined by a cost-of-production formula specified in legislation.

Income Support Programs—farm programs designed to supplement the incomes of producers, using, for example, deficiency payments (based on target prices), incentive payments, marketing loans, loan deficiency payments, and disaster payments.

Indemnity Payments—any payment made to a producer to offset a loss incurred as a result of a natural disaster or other event causing a loss of crop (e.g., loss of bees incurred by honey producers due to a farmer's insecticide).

LAA (Local Administrative Area)—smallest FSA administrative area in a county, normally containing a community committee (with the exception of certain counties and the state of Alaska).

Loan Deficiency Payment (LDP)—the difference between loan rate (price support rate) and loan repayment rate paid to producers that are eligible to obtain a marketing loan and agree not to.

Loan Rate—the per unit price at which the CCC will extend loans to producers to enable them to hold production for sale at a later time (also known as price support rate).

Mantel-Haenszel (MH) Test—technique used to statistically examine the significance of the difference between the observed and expected numbers of appeals requested and granted to females and minorities.

Marketing Loans—allows producers to repay nonrecourse price support loans at less than the announced loan rates whenever the world price for the commodity is less than the loan rate.

Minority Advisor—County Committee recommends the appointment of a Minority Advisor to attend Committee meetings in a non-voting capacity, if more than five percent of eligible voters are minority group members, and a minority candidate is not elected to the Committee.

Minority—for this report, includes Blacks, Asian/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Hispanics; note that Hispanics are not uniformly non-white for purposes of Census data—the definition used in this report corresponds instead to FSA definitions and concerns. (FSA uses the category American Indian/Alaskan Native, while Census uses the category American Indian.)

NAD (National Appeals Division)—a division within USDA that hears appeals from farmers contesting county or state decisions pertaining to their involvement in FSA programs.

Non Program Yield—per acre crop production for nonprogram crops.

Nonprogram Crop—any crop other than a program crop, ELS (extra long staple), cotton, oilseed, or IOC (Industrial or Other Crops) as determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Deputy Administrator.

Nonrecourse Loan—(7-LP, Amend. 1, Exhibit 2) "A loan for which the commodity offered as collateral for the loan meets the quality eligibility requirements, according to the applicable 2-LP and may, therefore, be delivered or forfeited to the Commodity Credit Corporation, at loan maturity, in satisfaction of the loan indebtedness."

OAE (Office of Advocacy and Enterprise)—former name of the OCRE (Office of Civil Rights Enforcement).

OCRE (Office of Civil Rights Enforcement [within USDA])—enforces rules and regulations regarding the prohibition of discrimination against FSA program participants and USDA employees; reviews and investigates claims of discrimination by farmers and employees.

Overrepresentation—the condition in which a class of entities (e.g., persons, farmers, farms, or businesses) is relatively more likely to be members of another class exhibiting a particular characteristic, than they are to be members of the original population—e.g., census data shows that males comprised over 92 percent of farm operators in 1992. Thus, males are overrepresented in the sub-population of farm operators, relative to their percentage of the population of persons.

Payments—indemnity payments to producers for losses, production incentive payments, and disaster payments in special circumstances where Congress authorizes assistance.

Price Support Programs—farm programs designed to support farm prices of designated commodities, using, for example, nonrecourse loans, commodity purchases, and farmer-owned grain reserves.

Producer—FSA recognizes four types of "producer" status—farm operator; owner/operator; owner; and, not owner/operator, but shares in the crop on the farm. Generally, a producer must be one who shares the risk of producing the program crop in the current year, shares in its proceeds, or would have shared in the crop had it been produced on the farm in the current year.

Program Crops—wheat, oats, rice, cotton, corn, barley, sorghum, etc., included in price support programs.

Program Yield—per acre crop production for program crops.

State and Local Committee System—three committees established by Congress comprised of state —members appointed by the Secretary; and, county and community—members elected by farmers.

Statistical Significance—the likelihood that a statistic will vary from a given value by more than a given amount due to chance.

Sunshine Laws—any law that provides for public notice of official meetings of public bodies, as well as public access to these meetings.

Underrepresentaiton—the condition under which a class of entities (e.g., persons, farmers, farms, or businesses) is relatively less likely to be members of a class exhibiting particular characteristics, than they are to be members of the original population—e.g., Blacks comprise about 13 percent of the U.S. population. In contrast, Blacks who are farm operators account for less than one percent of all farm operators. Thus, Blacks are underrepresented in the sub-population of farm operators, relative to their percentage of the population of persons.

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STATISTICAL

TABLES

Part I, Volume II

Producer Participation and EEO Complaint Process Study for the Farm Service Agency (FSA)

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Contract No.
53-3151-5-00001
Project No. EEO-95-06

submitted by

D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc.

March 4, 1996

The four volumes of this report are interdependent. To fully understand the purpose of this study, DJMA's methodology, approach, findings, and recommendations, the volumes should be read collectively.

Table 2.1
Comparison of Alternative Counts of Eligible Voters, Producers and Farms by Race, Hispanic Origin and Gender

Purpose: To get a perspective range of estimates of the farm operator population.

Source		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other Races*	Male	Female	Total
FSA Eligible Voters	No.	5,675,331	170,534	37,558	5,810	66,845	n/a	4,239,061	1,717,017	5,956,078
	%	95.29%	2.86%	0.63%	0.10%	1.12%	0.00%	71.17%	28.83%	100.00%
EEO Census	No.	1,017,952	18,754	38,100	7,889	4,461	209	933,808	153,557	1,087,365
	%	93.62%	1.72%	3.50%	0.73%	0.41%	0.02%	85.88%	14.12%	100.00%
FSA Producers	No.	5,400,742	164,471	39,026	7,455	35,471	n/a	4,161,624	1,485,541	5,647,165
	%	95.64%	2.91%	0.69%	0.13%	0.63%	0.00%	73.69%	26.31%	100.00%
FSA Farms	No.	4,040,618	90,302	27,496	5,641	15,928	47,230	2,854,881	330,773	4,227,215
	%	95.59%	2.14%	0.65%	0.13%	0.38%	1.12%	67.54%	7.82%	100.00%
Census Farms	No.	1,881,813	18,816	20,956	8,096	8,346	8,229	1,780,144	145,156	1,925,300
	%	97.74%	0.98%	1.09%	.0.42%	0.43%	0.43%	92.46%	7.54%	100.00%
Census Corporations	No.	70,899	210	995	996	132	330	67,716	4,851	72,567
	%	97.70%	0.29%	1.37%	1.37%	0.18%	0.45%	93.32%	6.68%	100.00%

Sources: EEO File, 1990; Census of Agriculture, 1992; FSA Producer Participation Report, 1992; FSA Eligible Voters, 1993

* For FSA farms "Other Races" is the category of farms involving producers of different races.
For FSA farms, male and female does not include farms with both male and female producers.

** The FSA data set does not contain a complete demographic breakdown of corporations.

Table 2.2
Average Farm Size by State (Acres)
Purpose: To compare average farm size by state, in acres

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	
STATE	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Mixed
Alabama	32.94	54.34	13.61	22.74	38.30	45.11	26.07	16.80	19.50	27.10	148.29	24.70	NA	5.50	0.00	177.34
Alaska	72.93	153.54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	736.60	169.90	40.00	227.74	NA	NA	0.00	NA	55.55
Arizona	316.58	384.04	NA	177.50	201.31	250.04	0.01	10.49	738.60	646.79	817.84	NA	71.10	0.03	639.12	894.36
Arkansas	105.30	136.65	33.46	40.64	12.10	45.46	15.15	146.13	142.89	55.31	337.40	50.51	NA	NA	0.00	272.73
California	112.08	178.08	14.19	47.06	171.28	75.87	18.79	74.76	84.05	88.05	776.80	13.63	73.72	25.19	106.18	854.76
Colorado	240.84	292.13	55.30	121.32	25.12	72.16	67.73	148.03	15.50	144.30	540.14	243.63	102.45	23.90	257.54	248.94
Connecticut	15.98	23.01	NA	13.55	NA	NA	NA	15.50	NA	NA	59.22	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.60
Delaware	57.94	75.37	4.80	13.09	NA	NA	10.60	24.14	5.60	21.10	165.43	NA	NA	27.26	NA	225.58
Florida	45.69	85.38	18.26	30.51	16.94	26.40	NA	108.26	17.37	23.18	222.53	48.60	22.25	13,465.00	10.37	147.64
Georgia	36.29	70.12	14.14	34.42	23.77	19.55	24.37	57.80	22.25	20.65	220.02	53.01	9.46	NA	37.10	236.83
Hawaii	1.40	3.29	NA	0.00	1.20	0.58	NA	NA	4.33	7.00	2.50	NA	NA	NA	3.08	2.62
Idaho	198.94	195.93	2.10	75.35	85.80	69.20	74.54	104.81	77.40	175.60	397.34	NA	239.43	186.12	201.69	449.39
Illinois	100.86	125.77	74.52	48.87	NA	275.71	64.42	22.99	103.17	46.60	173.71	26.76	NA	NA	NA	151.19
Indiana	63.16	89.44	78.39	38.12	0.00	28.80	108.08	49.07	NA	13.58	149.11	103.31	NA	NA	156.00	107.45
Iowa	133.40	158.97	14.80	24.57	12.00	20.03	4.00	70.26	NA	62.76	215.53	98.00	34.40	NA	NA	162.68
Kansas	191.85	173.78	17.45	114.89	178.32	136.56	146.54	27.06	143.43	89.51	292.60	210.72	30.50	48.52	74.33	196.44
Kentucky	29.36	66.52	10.48	25.66	132.56	27.76	45.35	25.00	18.00	48.85	85.46	27.63	5.58	180.10	30.57	120.35
Louisiana	61.60	120.10	17.81	25.98	49.10	26.52	17.20	25.51	NA	59.68	263.61	35.73	0.00	NA	7.00	226.17
Maine	16.30	35.26	11.10	13.00	NA	42.40	NA	16.00	NA	17.50	79.75	0.00	NA	NA	NA	32.32
Maryland	57.59	70.20	10.36	22.59	NA	37.10	NA	25.43	NA	95.25	138.88	15.90	NA	NA	85.90	131.17
Massachusetts	11.71	14.97	0.00	13.86	13.50	23.30	3.70	2.36	NA	23.40	19.69	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.68
Michigan	42.15	72.85	22.84	35.75	17.67	57.20	19.73	33.69	20.50	24.69	244.79	63.29	31.60	6.80	8.00	261.12
Minnesota	103.24	162.73	NA	41.40	13.80	37.60	6.96	128.79	6.40	84.60	353.66	NA	NA	82.95	NA	440.40
Mississippi	69.64	95.58	15.02	24.29	NA	121.20	12.96	19.86	11.35	70.28	227.91	31.72	0.00	2.40	3.90	301.17
Missouri	88.51	126.62	36.35	65.38	37.46	57.97	15.20	104.71	171.40	90.85	194.70	58.10	87.00	45.83	NA	109.98
Montana	377.28	398.56	NA	4.40	NA	256.55	342.57	329.60	0.00	1,375.90	666.96	14.70	118.73	665.59	690.30	1,003.03

Table 2.2 (continued)
Average Farm Size by State (Acres)
Purpose: To compare average farm size by state, in acres

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	
STATE	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Females & Males	Mixed
Nebraska	194.73	199.19	NA	19.32	269.10	233.70	21.73	97.59	NA	440.47	266.71	NA	64.08	7.60	82.90	315.15
Nevada	161.47	282.98	NA	NA	53.57	252.82	25.73	49.56	0.00	141.80	255.33	NA	37.96	48.28	152.75	191.97
New Hampshire	9.39	19.09	3.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.15	NA	5.00	39.92	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.50
New Jersey	38.16	87.10	6.30	15.71	NA	35.50	NA	NA	54.20	34.23	328.84	14.65	NA	NA	NA	330.94
New Mexico	201.90	187.70	NA	8.35	17.36	27.15	2.38	11.97	NA	61.69	484.63	1.50	74.76	32.52	NA	156.08
New York	43.23	73.88	15.07	40.78	42.16	28.35	39.90	43.79	32.80	59.49	234.81	16.40	NA	NA	NA	194.83
North Carolina	19.76	39.77	8.75	14.05	13.88	19.52	11.26	39.32	23.34	21.10	84.33	23.66	14.70	39.82	6.23	144.44
North Dakota	297.58	438.30	NA	38.48	NA	144.23	187.41	124.73	NA	NA	633.42	9.00	NA	237.43	NA	591.00
Ohio	47.15	78.66	41.04	29.82	8.57	21.75	20.65	21.18	1.80	42.49	140.47	101.13	0.00	NA	119.60	145.39
Oklahoma	93.03	114.68	31.51	41.07	38.12	77.20	34.59	68.21	33.57	18.68	252.99	86.59	17.10	71.38	0.00	137.66
Oregon	94.71	113.54	NA	10.33	62.40	33.98	104.79	34.87	74.52	108.37	493.64	NA	96.13	44.90	114.03	373.78
Pennsylvania	41.52	54.72	23.84	37.37	59.10	23.84	NA	102.62	NA	39.92	93.26	NA	NA	NA	68.90	56.78
Rhode Island	10.83	13.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.92	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.10
South Carolina	31.97	53.47	8.53	17.03	0.00	79.75	NA	20.92	10.20	11.18	145.90	21.03	NA	NA	0.00	213.53
South Dakota	289.14	318.72	0.00	530.94	NA	NA	43.43	127.48	NA	0.00	532.47	0.00	NA	134.12	NA	591.66
Tennessee	34.17	53.43	23.23	26.52	5.75	48.02	32.70	41.51	11.73	30.60	96.43	41.33	NA	NA	37.50	97.30
Texas	110.54	90.90	17.37	24.14	39.85	38.61	98.79	62.49	31.72	70.81	219.65	23.51	79.39	42.00	441.31	147.41
Utah	89.09	105.83	NA	3.00	2.50	39.46	0.66	13.00	44.88	73.83	324.87	NA	NA	55.70	27.60	240.67
Vermont	27.14	40.41	NA	21.16	0.00	NA	7.00	8.30	NA	0.00	74.54	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.85
Virginia	27.47	49.13	8.75	15.45	78.00	26.66	0.70	31.20	38.88	20.42	82.61	22.24	28.70	10.80	100.07	133.87
Washington	169.67	123.70	0.00	3.29	15.60	62.63	42.92	47.09	15.56	100.69	337.71	NA	42.34	111.29	173.24	305.54
West Virginia	17.55	20.21	10.49	20.14	19.03	16.10	82.30	9.90	NA	6.51	29.16	9.87	NA	NA	NA	46.35
Wisconsin	34.30	58.83	7.57	41.86	NA	70.91	11.88	60.95	35.37	143.18	137.81	41.93	13.20	NA	48.85	177.60
Wyoming	131.40	209.19	NA	NA	NA	127.46	83.77	116.90	134.40	132.53	315.18	NA	16.75	253.98	20.00	189.38
U. S. Total	79.40	117.63	13.96	25.30	37.10	33.76	29.19	80.70	32.01	47.22	258.02	33.31	78.94	187.43	141.57	236.35

Source: FSA

NA = not applicable since there were no farms in this category

Table 2.3
Farm Operators by Gender, Race & Hispanic Origin
No. of Farms, Total Acres and Average Size of Farm

Purpose: to show patterns and differences in increases/decreases in numbers of farms and land in farms, for the respective demographic categories.

Gender, Race & Hispanic Origin	1992	1987	1978	Change 1987-1992		Change 1978-1992	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White							
Number of Farms	1,881,813	2,043,119	2,199,789	-161,306	-7.90%	-317,976	-14.45%
Number of Acres	890,290,482	912,496,050	961,152,411	-22,205,568	-2.43%	-70,861,929	-7.37%
Average size of farms in acres	473.10	446.62	436.93	26.48	5.93%	36.17	8.28%
Black							
Number of Farms	18,816	22,954	37,336	-4,138	-18.03%	-18,520	-49.60%
Number of Acres	2,310,349	2,636,896	4,111,360	-326,547	-12.38%	-1,801,011	-43.81%
Average size of farms in acres	122.79	114.88	110.12	7.91	6.88%	12.67	11.50%
Hispanic							
Number of Farms	20,956	17,476	17,570	3,480	19.91%	3,386	19.27%
Number of Acres	12,394,690	8,340,701	11,421,047	4,053,989	48.60%	973,643	8.52%
Average size of farms in acres	591.46	477.27	650.03	114.20	23.93%	-58.57	-9.01%
Asian American/Pacific Islander							
Number of Farms	8,096	7,900	7,890	196	2.48%	206	2.61%
Number of Acres	1,130,665	1,270,473	1,234,019	-139,808	-11.00%	-103,354	-8.38%
Average size of farms in acres	139.66	160.82	156.40	-21.16	-13.16%	-16.75	-10.71%
American Indian/Alaskan Native							
Number of Farms	8,346	7,134	6,889	1,212	16.99%	1,457	21.15%
Number of Acres	48,335,111	45,674,158	45,397,558	2,660,953	5.83%	2,937,553	6.47%
Average size of farms in acres	5791.41	6402.32	6589.86	-610.91	-9.54%	-798.45	-12.12%
Other Races							
Number of Farms	8,229	6,652	5,580	1,577	23.71%	2,649	47.47%
Number of Acres	3,464,899	2,393,048	2,727,971	1,071,851	44.79%	736,928	27.01%
Average size of farms in acres	421.06	359.75	488.88	61.31	17.04%	-67.82	-13.87%

Table 2.3 (cont.)

Gender, Race & Hispanic Origin	1992	1987	1978	Change 1987-1992		Change 1978-1992	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male							
Number of Farms	1,780,144	1,956,118	2,144,976	-175,974	-9.00%	-364,832	-17.01%
Number of Acres	900,623,734	924,579,864	979,434,374	-23,956,130	-2.59%	-78,810,640	-8.05%
Average size of farms in acres	505.93	472.66	456.62	33.27	7.04%	49.31	10.80%
Female							
Number of Farms	145,156	131,641	112,799	13,515	10.27%	32,357	28.69%
Number of Acres	44,907,772	39,890,761	35,342,860	5,017,011	12.58%	9,564,912	27.06%
Average size of farms in acres	309.38	303.03	313.33	6.35	2.10%	-3.95	-1.26%
Total							
Number of Farms	1,925,300	2,087,759	2,257,775	-162,459	-7.78%	-332,475	-14.73%
Number of Acres	945,531,506	964,470,625	1,014,777,234	-18,939,119	-1.96%	-69,245,728	-6.82%
Average size of farms in acres	491.11	461.96	449.46	29.14	6.31%	41.65	9.27%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

Table 2.4

Number of Farms by Farm Size, Race, Gender & Hispanic Origin

1992 and 1987

Purpose: To observe any differences in the number of farms of different farm sizes farms operated by the different demographic groups over time.

1992 Farm Size Category (in acres)		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total
Less than 50	No. of Farms	532,562	8,665	9,351	5,988	2,786	4,206	492,248	61,959	554,207
	%	28.30%	46.05%	44.62%	73.96%	33.38%	51.11%	27.65%	42.68%	28.79%
50-139	No. of Farms	434,724	6,069	3,783	984	1,897	1,381	409,415	35,640	445,055
	%	23.10%	32.25%	18.05%	12.15%	22.73%	16.78%	23.00%	24.55%	23.12%
140-219	No. of Farms	229,911	1,844	1,822	296	888	689	217,732	15,896	233,628
	%	12.22%	9.80%	8.69%	3.66%	10.64%	8.37%	12.23%	10.95%	12.13%
220-499	No. of Farms	329,192	1,518	2,419	419	1,116	866	315,742	17,369	333,111
	%	17.49%	8.07%	11.54%	5.18%	13.37%	10.52%	17.74%	11.97%	17.30%
500+	No. of Farms	355,424	677	3,581	409	1,659	1,087	345,007	14,292	359,299
	%	18.89%	3.60%	17.09%	5.05%	19.88%	13.21%	19.38%	9.85%	18.66%
Total	No. of Farms	1,881,813	18,773	20,956	8,096	8,346	8,229	1,780,144	145,156	1,925,300
1987 Farm Size Category (in acres)		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Less than 50	No. of Farms	572,637	11,175	8,048	5,807	2,653	3,422	n/a	55,427	595,694
	%	28.03%	48.68%	46.05%	73.51%	37.19%	51.44%	--	42.10%	28.53%
50-139	No. of Farms	477,124	7,263	3,251	1,027	1,502	1,196	n/a	33,632	488,112
	%	23.35%	31.64%	18.60%	13.00%	21.05%	17.98%	--	25.55%	23.38%
140-219	No. of Farms	257,698	2,137	1,474	269	766	529	n/a	15,003	261,399
	%	12.61%	9.31%	8.43%	3.41%	10.74%	7.95%	--	11.40%	12.52%
220-499	No. of Farms	369,974	1,647	2,006	414	905	692	n/a	15,615	373,632
	%	18.11%	7.18%	11.48%	5.24%	12.69%	10.40%	--	11.86%	17.90%
500+	No. of Farms	365,686	732	2,697	383	1,308	813	n/a	11,964	368,922
	%	17.90%	3.19%	15.43%	4.85%	18.33%	12.22%	--	9.09%	17.67%
Total	No. of Farms	2,043,119	22,954	17,476	7,900	7,134	6,652	--	131,641	2,087,759

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

Table 2.5
Number of Farms by Farm Size, Race, Gender and Hispanic Origin

Purpose: To examine any differences in the size distribution of farms and to illuminate any differences between Census data and FSA data.

1992 Farm Size Category (in acres)		White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		White
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females & Males
Less than 50	No. of Farms	234,252	1,761,668	17,790	52,148	2,006	18,841	5,191	7,601	372	4,317	388,561
	%	77	63.8	96.55	91.38	90.12	84.94	94.97	81.4	89.21	85.96	39.85
50-139	No. of Farms	43,968	580,573	563	4,326	147	2,298	158	1,083	32	474	256,878
	%	14.45	21.03	3.06	7.58	6.6	10.36	2.89	11.6	7.67	9.44	26.34
140-219	No. of Farms	11,836	186,703	51	361	37	481	49	274	7	104	118,957
	%	3.89	6.76	0.28	0.63	1.66	2.17	0.9	2.93	1.68	2.07	12.2
220-499	No. of Farms	9,741	167,088	18	187	21	408	39	233	4	94	129,826
	%	3.2	6.05	0.1	0.33	0.94	1.84	0.71	2.5	0.96	1.87	13.31
500+	No. of Farms	4,442	65,239	3	46	15	154	29	147	2	33	80,886
	%	1.46	2.36	0.02	0.08	0.67	0.69	0.53	1.57	0.48	0.66	8.3
Total	No. of Farms	304,239	2,761,271	18,425	57,068	2,226	22,182	5,466	9,338	417	5,022	975,108

1992 Farm Size Category (in acres)		Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	
		Mixed[1]	Mixed[1]	Mixed[1]	Mixed[1]	Mixed[2]
Less than 50	No. of Farms	13,056	2,358	807	121	29,857
	%	88.16	76.36	71.8	59.9	63.22
50-139	No. of Farms	1,465	444	178	41	8,862
	%	9.89	14.38	15.84	20.3	18.76
140-219	No. of Farms	189	117	43	19	2,624
	%	1.28	3.79	3.83	9.41	5.56
220-499	No. of Farms	82	119	49	11	3,085
	%	0.55	3.85	4.36	5.45	6.53
500+	No. of Farms	17	50	47	10	2,802
	%	0.11	1.62	4.18	4.95	5.93
Total	No. of Farms	14,809	3,088	1,124	202	47,230

[1]Mixed=Farms with mixed gender in a given race.

[2]Mixed=Farms with mixed races and gender.

Source: 1992 FSA Counts

Table 2.6
Harvested Cropland of Farm
Operators by Gender, Race and Hispanic Origin
No. of Farms, Total Harvested Acres and Average Size of Farm

Purpose: To show the distribution of farms and acreage, and relative changes over time for the respective demographic categories.

Gender and Race	1992	1987	1982	Change 1987-1992		Change 1982-1992	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White							
Number of farms	1,462,505	1,612,693	1,769,462	-150,188	-9.31%	-306,957	-17.35%
Number of Harvested Acres	293,357,684	279,967,388	323,445,105	13,390,296	4.78%	-30,087,421	-9.30%
Average size of farms in acres	200.59	173.60	182.79	26.98	15.54%	17.79	9.73%
Black							
Number of farms	12,196	15,284	37,336	-3,088	-20.20%	-25140	-67.33%
Number of Harvested Acres	761,281	794,377	n/a	-33,096	-4.17%	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	62.42	51.97	--	10.45	20.10%	--	--
Hispanic							
Number of farms	13,554	11,141	17,570	2,413	21.66%	-4016	-22.86%
Number of Harvested Acres	1,836,951	1,148,619	n/a	688,332	59.93%	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	135.53	103.10	--	32.43	31.46%	--	--
Asian American/Pacific Islander							
Number of farms	7,313	7,073	7,890	240	3.39%	-577	-7.31%
Number of Harvested Acres	561,162	523,546	n/a	37,616	7.18%	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	76.73	74.02	--	2.71	3.67%	--	--
American Indian/Alaskan Native							
Number of farms	5,093	4,298	n/a	795	18.50%	--	--
Number of Harvested Acres	813,316	630,597	n/a	182,719	28.98%	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	159.69	146.72	--	12.97	8.84%	--	--
Other Races							
Number of farms	5,219	4,285	5,580	934	21.80%	-361	-6.47%
Number of Harvested Acres	443,533	307,972	n/a	135,561	44.02%	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	84.98	71.87	--	13.11	18.24%	--	--

Table 2.6 (cont.)

Gender and Race	1992	1987	1982	Change 1987-1992		Change 1982-1992	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male							
Number of farms	1,400,714	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--
Number of Harvested Acres	288,177,126	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	205.74	--	--	--	--	--	--
Female							
Number of farms	91,072	84,022	n/a	7,050	8.39%	--	--
Number of Harvested Acres	7,759,850	6,508,984	n/a	1,250,866	19.22%	--	--
Average size of farms in acres	85.21	77.47	--	7.74	9.99%	--	--
Total							
Number of farms	1,491,786	1,643,633	1,809,756	-151,847	-9.24%	-317,970	-17.57%
Number of Harvested Acres	295,936,976	282,223,880	326,306,462	13,713,096	4.86%	-30,369,486	-9.31%
Average size of farms in acres	198.38	171.71	180.30	26.67	15.53%	18.07	10.02%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1982-1992.

Table 2.7
Tenure Characteristics of Farms by Race and Hispanic Origin
1992 and 1987

Purpose: To highlight any differences in tenure of the respective demographic groups.

1992 Tenure Category		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total*
Tenants	No.	210,676	2,054	2,769	1,962	978	1,235	206,419	10,486	216,905
	%	11.20%	10.92%	13.21%	24.23%	11.72%	15.01%	11.60%	7.22%	11.27%
Part Owners	No.	586,064	5,184	5,254	1,123	2,329	1,957	574,907	21,750	596,657
	%	31.14%	27.55%	25.07%	13.87%	27.91%	23.78%	32.30%	14.98%	30.99%
Full Owners	No.	1,085,073	11,578	12,933	5,011	5,039	5,037	998,818	112,920	1,111,738
	%	57.66%	61.53%	61.72%	61.89%	60.38%	61.21%	56.11%	77.79%	57.74%
1987 Tenure Category		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total***
Tenants	No.	233,963	2,306	2,466	2,005	809	1,117	n/a	9,328	240,200
	%	11.45%	10.05%	14.11%	25.38%	11.34%	16.79%	--	7.09%	11.51%
Part Owners	No.	599,016	5,694	3,828	1,239	1,718	1,345	n/a	17,968	609,012
	%	29.32%	24.81%	21.90%	15.68%	24.08%	20.22%	--	13.65%	29.17%
Full Owners	No.	1,210,140	14,954	11,182	4,656	4,607	4,190	n/a	104,345	1,238,547
	%	59.23%	65.15%	63.98%	58.94%	64.58%	62.99%	--	79.26%	59.32%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.8
Farm Acreage by Tenure Characteristics of Farmers, by Race and Hispanic Origin
1992 and 1987

Purpose: To show control of farmland ownership and changes in ownership overtime by race and gender.

1992 Tenure Category		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native/	Other	Male	Female	Total*
Tenants	No. of Acres	119,934,859	249,576	2,143,916	311,046	1,670,623	511,314	118,477,385	4,200,033	122,677,418
	%	13.47%	10.80%	17.30%	27.51%	3.46%	14.76%	13.16%	9.35%	12.97%
Part Owners	No. of Acres	518,771,252	1,087,491	6,285,987	433,727	4,476,112	1,843,430	508,287,135	18,324,877	526,612,012
	%	58.27%	47.07%	50.72%	38.36%	9.26%	53.20%	56.44%	40.81%	55.69%
Full Owners	No. of Acres	251,584,371	973,282	3,964,787	385,892	42,188,376	1,110,155	273,859,214	22,382,862	296,242,076
	%	28.26%	42.13%	31.99%	34.13%	87.28%	32.04%	30.41%	49.84%	31.33%
1987 Tenure Category		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian Alaskan Native/**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total***
Tenants	No. of Acres	124,823,474	285,593	1,595,824	238,861	1,061,699	459,326	n/a	3,451,961	126,868,953
	%	13.68%	10.83%	19.13%	18.80%	2.32%	19.19%	--	8.65%	13.15%
Part Owners	No. of Acres	513,438,992	1,143,323	3,999,069	689,970	3,410,055	1,132,183	na	16,594,843	519,814,523
	%	56.27%	43.36%	47.95%	54.31%	7.47%	47.31%	--	41.60%	53.90%
Full Owners	No. of Acres	274,233,584	1,207,980	2,745,808	341,642	41,202,404	801,539	na	19,843,957	317,787,149
	%	30.05%	45.81%	32.92%	26.89%	90.21%	33.49%	--	49.75%	32.95%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992
*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks include Hispanics

Table 2.9

Summary Statistics on Producer Types by Ethnicity and Gender

Purpose: To describe the different producer types by ethnicity and gender.

Producer Type	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian American/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Row
Owner	900,953	1,122,372	31,518	33,081	3,885	6,722	486	1,212	6,410	5,103	2,111,742
Row Percent	42.66%	53.15%	1.49%	1.57%	0.18%	0.32%	0.02%	0.06%	0.3%	0.24%	100%
Column Percent	64.25%	28.07%	54.07%	31.16%	54.97%	21.03%	48.45%	18.78%	37.91%	27.49%	37.39
Operator	18,178	195,433	4,039	10,909	168	2,518	51	578	260	1,040	233,174
Row Percent	7.8%	83.81%	1.73%	4.68%	0.07%	1.08%	0.02%	0.25%	0.11%	0.45%	100%
Column Percent	1.3%	4.89%	6.93%	10.27%	2.38%	7.88%	5.08%	8.96%	1.54%	5.6%	4.13
Owner-Operator	299,081	1,807,936	18,836	44,979	2,104	18,032	356	3,975	4,695	6,409	2,206,403
Row Percent	13.56%	81.94%	0.85%	2.04%	0.1%	0.82%	0.02%	0.18%	0.21%	0.29%	100%
Column Percent	21.33%	45.22%	32.31%	42.36%	29.77%	56.42%	35.49%	61.61%	27.77%	34.53%	39.07
Other	40,707	118,798	556	2,403	267	786	41	136	3,942	3,090	170,726
Row Percent	23.84%	69.58%	0.33%	1.41%	0.16%	0.46%	0.02%	0.08%	2.31%	1.81%	100%
Column Percent	2.9%	2.97%	0.95%	2.26%	3.78%	2.46%	4.09%	2.11%	23.31%	16.65%	3.02
Owner-Owner*	86,238	92,913	1,239	1,448	304	423	31	94	882	780	184,352
Row Percent	46.78%	50.4%	0.67%	0.79%	0.16%	0.23%	0.02%	0.05%	0.48%	0.42%	100%
Column Percent	6.15%	2.32%	2.13%	1.36%	4.3%	1.32%	3.09%	1.46%	5.22%	4.2%	3.26
Operator-Operator*	1,567	68,764	182	1,806	6	437	3	29	31	203	73,028
Row Percent	2.15%	94.16%	0.25%	2.47%	0.01%	0.6%	0%	0.04%	0.04%	0.28%	100%
Column Percent	0.11%	1.72%	0.31%	1.7%	0.08%	1.37%	0.3%	0.45%	0.18%	1.09%	1.29
Owner-Oper.-Owner-Oper.*	55,546	592,256	1,922	11,553	334	3,040	35	428	688	1,938	667,740
Row Percent	8.32%	88.7%	0.29%	1.73%	0.05%	0.46%	0.01%	0.06%	0.1%	0.29%	100%
Column Percent	3.96%	14.81%	3.3%	10.88%	4.73%	9.51%	3.49%	6.63%	4.07%	10.44%	11.82
Total Column Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total Column	1,402,270	3,998,472	58,292	106,179	7,068	31,958	1,003	6,452	16,908	18,563	5,647,165

Source: FSA

* For definitions of these producer types, refer to text.

Table 2.10
Counts of Farms by Type of Business Organization,
Race, Gender and Hispanic Origin 1992

Purpose: To present summary data on the types of business organizations in farming for 1992.

		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other Race	Male	Female	Total
Corp. family held	No.	63,121	148	807	877	112	270	60,238	4,290	64,528
	%	3.35%	0.79%	3.87%	10.83%	1.34%	3.28%	3.38%	2.96%	3.35%
Corp. not family held	No.	7,778	62	188	119	20	60	7,478	561	8,039
	%	0.41%	0.33%	0.90%	1.47%	0.24%	0.73%	0.42%	0.39%	0.42%
Total Corporations	No.	70,899	210	905	996	132	330	67,716	4,851	72,567
	%	3.77%	1.12%	4.34%	12.30%	1.58%	4.01%	3.80%	3.34%	3.77%
Partnership	No.	183,247	1,366	2,005	937	528	728	174,126	12,680	186,806
	%	9.74%	7.26%	9.61%	11.57%	6.33%	8.85%	9.78%	8.74%	9.70%
Proprietorship	No.	1,616,059	17,032	17,786	6,065	7,229	7,106	1,527,792	125,699	1,653,491
	%	85.88%	90.52%	85.24%	74.91%	86.62%	86.35%	85.82%	86.60%	85.88%
Other Organizations	No.	11,608	208	170	98	457	65	10,510	1,926	12,436
	%	0.62%	1.11%	0.81%	1.21%	5.48%	0.79%	0.59%	1.33%	0.65%
Total	No.	1,881,813	18,816	20,866	8,096	8,346	8,229	1,780,144	145,156	1,925,300
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

Table 2.11
Value of Sales of Farm Operators by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States, 1992 and 1987

Purpose: To compare among demographic groups and observe any changes in patterns of the size distribution of sales from farms over time (between 1987 and 1992).

1992 Size Category		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total*
Less than $2,500	No.	407,521	7,610	6,952	1,736	2,844	3,056	372,664	50,103	422,767
	%	21.66%	40.44%	33.17%	21.44%	34.08%	37.14%	20.93%	34.52%	21.96%
$2,500 to $9,999	No.	470,761	6,639	5,567	1,580	2,525	2,245	438,989	44,761	483,750
	%	25.02%	35.28%	26.57%	19.52%	30.25%	27.28%	24.66%	30.84%	25.13%
$10,000 to $24,999	No.	296,047	2,331	2,773	1,139	1,182	1,105	280,318	21,486	301,804
	%	15.73%	12.39%	13.23%	14.07%	14.16%	13.43%	15.75%	14.80%	15.68%
$25,000 or more	No.	707,484	2,236	5,664	3,641	1,795	1,823	688,173	28,806	716,979
	%	37.60%	11.88%	27.03%	44.97%	21.51%	22.15%	38.66%	19.84%	37.24%
1987 Size Category		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total***
Less than $2,500	No.	473,073	10,662	6,225	1,383	2,674	2,504	n/a	n/a	490,296
	%	23.15%	46.45%	35.62%	17.51%	37.48%	37.64%	--	--	23.48%
$2,500 to $9,999	No.	524,218	7,866	4,978	1,669	2,171	1,966	n/a	41,456	537,890
	%	25.66%	34.27%	28.48%	21.13%	30.43%	29.56%	--	31.49%	25.76%
$10,000 to $24,999	No.	320,700	2,412	2,307	1,265	956	833	n/a	18,746	326,166
	%	15.70%	10.51%	13.20%	16.01%	13.40%	12.52%	--	14.24%	15.62%
$25,000 or more	No.	725,128	2,014	3,966	3,583	1,333	1,349	n/a	23,556	733,407
	%	35.49%	8.77%	22.69%	45.35%	18.69%	20.28%	--	17.89%	35.13%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.12

Number of Farms by Agricultural Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)
Race, Gender and Hispanic Origin

Purpose: To compare different farm outputs produced, by production category, among race/gender groups.

Production Category		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total
SIC 11	No.	401,189	2,497	1,414	248	734	340	390,053	14,955	405,008
Cash Grains	%	21.32%	13.27%	6.75%	3.06%	8.79%	4.13%	21.91%	10.30%	21.04%
SIC 13	No.	244,350	3,556	2,337	552	955	925	231,187	19,151	250,338
Field Crops exc. Cash Grains	%	12.98%	18.90%	11.15%	6.82%	11.44%	11.24%	12.99%	13.19%	13.00%
SIC 16	No.	27,171	689	980	1,116	107	522	27,452	2,153	29,605
Vegetables & Melons	%	1.44%	3.66%	4.68%	13.78%	1.28%	6.34%	1.54%	1.48%	1.54%
SIC 17	No.	84,053	368	3,207	3,312	329	1,452	80,473	9,041	89,514
Fruits & Tree Nuts	%	4.47%	1.96%	15.30%	40.91%	3.94%	17.64%	4.52%	6.23%	4.65%
SIC 18	No.	37,457	160	728	1,692	112	291	34,095	5,617	39,712
Horticult. Specialties	%	1.99%	0.85%	3.47%	20.90%	1.34%	3.54%	1.92%	3.87%	2.06%
SIC 19	No.	47,825	520	481	90	209	203	45,282	3,565	48,847
Gen. Farming/Crop	%	2.54%	2.76%	2.30%	1.11%	2.50%	2.47%	2.54%	2.46%	2.54%
SIC 21	No.	788,750	10,028	9,688	746	4,904	3,855	746,893	61,390	808,283
Livestock exc. d/p/s	%	41.91%	53.30%	46.23%	9.21%	58.76%	46.85%	41.96%	42.29%	41.98%
SIC 24	No.	112,859	303	530	38	130	82	108,828	4,584	113,412
Dairy Farms	%	6.00%	1.61%	2.53%	0.47%	1.56%	1.00%	6.11%	3.16%	5.89%
SIC 25	No.	34,462	209	323	122	153	120	30,749	4,317	35,066
Poultry & Eggs	%	1.83%	1.11%	1.54%	1.51%	1.83%	1.46%	1.73%	2.97%	1.82%
SIC 27	No.	79,143	310	996	158	551	342	63,059	17,445	80,504
Animal Specialties	%	4.21%	1.65%	4.75%	1.95%	6.60%	4.16%	3.54%	12.02%	4.18%
SIC 29	No.	24,554	176	272	22	162	97	22,073	2,938	25,011
Gen. Farming	%	1.30%	0.94%	1.30%	0.27%	1.94%	1.18%	1.24%	2.02%	1.30%
Total		1,881,813	18,816	20,956	8,096	8,346	8,229	1,780,144	145,156	1,925,300

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.13

Total Number of Farms by Program Crop by Ethnicity/Gender

Purpose: To provide the distribution of program crops by ethnicity/gender from the FSA database.

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
Crop Name	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Missing*	201,897	1,442,143	12,956	36,540	1,630	17,686	5,002	7,359	372	4,437
Wheat	57,107	750,017	1,683	7,812	81	738	315	1,524	26	303
Oats	22,838	417,496	240	1,515	21	284	103	581	7	68
Rice	1,130	9,982	28	213	2	5	-	4	4	10
Upland Cotton	13,282	88,484	1,757	6,342	227	1,824	15	75	4	64
Extra Long Staple Cotton	160	1,367	-	4	22	452	-	8	1	11
Corn	63,854	946,084	3,415	13,096	294	2,234	259	844	21	217
Barley	20,894	213,538	609	2,672	413	2,547	27	268	6	66
Grain Sorghum	10,223	149,710	160	690	21	263	94	420	5	117
Total	391,385	4,018,821	20,848	68,884	2,711	26,033	5,815	11,083	446	5,293

Source: FSA

*Indicates farms without crops on the list.

Table 2.13 (cont.)

Total Number of Farms by Program Crop by Ethnicity/Gender

Crop Name	White Female & Male*	Black Female & Male*	Hispanic Female & Male*	American Indian Female & Male*	Asian Female & Male*	MIXED**	TOTAL***
Missing	266,628	6,719	1,741	642	133	15,066	2,020,951
Wheat	438,526	3,235	180	377	41	18,362	1,280,327
Oats	244,207	491	69	121	9	5,342	693,392
Rice	9,296	67	2	-	6	712	21,461
Upland Cotton	78,528	2,270	667	14	6	9,108	202,667
Extra Long Staple Cotton	725	-	73	-	2	324	3,149
Corn	459,469	5,571	656	303	37	20,513	1,516,867
Barley	191,521	1,197	905	25	12	8,351	443,051
Grain & Sorghum	99,784	227	56	99	22	3,332	265,223
Total	1,788,684	19,777	4,349	1,581	268	81,110	6,447,088

Source: FSA

* Farms are mixed in gender

** Farms are mixed in race and gender

***Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.14

Total Number of Farms by Crop by Ethnicity and Gender

Purpose: To provide the distribution of program crops by ethnicity from the FSA database.

Crop Name	White	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other	White Female	White Male	Crop Total*
Missing	1,910,668	56,215	21,057	13,003	4,942	15,066	201,897	1,442,143	2,020,951
Row Percent	94.54%	2.78%	1.04%	0.64%	0.24%	0.75%	9.99%	71.36%	100%
Column Percent	30.82%	51.33%	63.63%	70.37%	82.27%	18.57%	51.59%	35.88%	31.35%
Wheat	1,245,650	12,730	999	2,216	370	18,362	57,107	750,017	1,280,327
Row Percent	97.29%	0.99%	0.08%	0.17%	0.03%	1.43%	4.46%	58.58%	100%
Column Percent	20.09%	11.62%	3.02%	11.99%	6.16%	22.64%	14.59%	18.66%	19.86%
Oats	684,541	2,246	374	805	84	5,342	22,838	417,496	693,392
Row Percent	98.72%	0.32%	0.05%	0.12%	0.01%	0.77%	3.29%	60.21%	100%
Column Percent	11.04%	2.05%	1.13%	4.36%	1.40%	6.59%	5.84%	10.39%	10.76%
Rice	20,408	308	9	4	20	712	1,130	9,982	21,461
Row Percent	95.09%	1.44%	0.04%	0.02%	0.09%	3.32%	5.27%	46.51%	100%
Column Percent	0.33%	0.28%	0.03%	0.02%	0.33%	0.88%	0.29%	0.25%	0.33%
Upland Cotton	180,294	10,369	2,718	104	74	9,108	13,282	88,484	202,667
Row Percent	88.96%	5.12%	1.34%	0.05%	0.04%	4.49%	6.55%	43.66%	100%
Column Percent	2.91%	9.47%	8.21%	0.56%	1.23%	11.23%	3.39%	2.20%	3.14%
Extra Long Staple Cotton	2,252	4	547	8	14	324	160	1,367	3,149
Row Percent	71.51%	0.13%	17.37%	0.25%	0.44%	10.29%	5.08%	43.41%	100%
Column Percent	0.04%	0.00%	1.65%	0.04%	0.23%	0.40%	0.04%	0.03%	0.05%
Corn	1,469,407	22,082	3,184	1,406	275	20,513	63,854	946,084	1,516,867
Row Percent	96.87%	1.46%	0.21%	0.09%	0.02%	1.35%	4.21%	62.37%	100%
Column Percent	23.70%	20.16%	9.62%	7.61%	4.58%	25.29%	16.31%	23.54%	23.53%
Barley	425,953	4,478	3,865	320	84	8,351	20,894	213,538	443,051
Row Percent	96.14%	1.01%	0.87%	0.07%	0.02%	1.88%	4.72%	48.20%	100%
Column Percent	6.87%	4.09%	11.68%	1.73%	1.40%	10.30%	5.34%	5.31%	6.87%
Grain & Sorghum	259,717	1,077	340	613	144	3,332	10,223	149,710	265,223
Row Percent	97.92%	0.41%	0.13%	0.23%	0.05%	1.26%	3.85%	56.45%	100%
Column Percent	4.19%	0.98%	1.03%	3.32%	2.40%	4.11%	2.61%	3.73%	4.11%
Overall Total	6,198,890	109,509	33,093	18,479	6,007	81,110	391,385	4,018,821	6,447,088

Source: FSA

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.15

Number of Farms by Crop, Race, Gender and Hispanic Origin

Purpose: To provide counts of farms for program crops and selected non-program crops.

Crop		All Farm Operators*		White		Black		American Indian		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other		Hispanic Origin	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Wheat	No. of Farms	283,041	9,423	280,701	9,269	1,133	87	651	34	341	20	215	13	980	51
	%	100.00%	100.00%	99.17%	98.37%	0.40%	0.92%	0.23%	0.36%	0.12%	0.21%	0.08%	0.14%	0.35%	0.54%
	Acres	57,637,949	1,451,521	57,291,518	1,431,368	78,253	7,741	179,130	10,336	63,255	1,451	25,793	625	199,718	7,929
Oats	No. of Farms	136,730	4,025	136,154	3,983	265	22	209	13	22	4	80	3	397	22
	%	100.00%	100.00%	99.58%	98.96%	0.19%	0.55%	0.15%	0.32%	0.02%	0.10%	0.06%	0.07%	0.29%	0.55%
	Acres	4,084,032	103,841	4,058,929	102,581	3,559	438	18,979	602	748	176	1,817	44	12,445	860
Rice	No. of Farms	10,767	445	10,649	443	74	1	5	1	31	0	8	0	80	8
	%	100.00%	100.00%	98.90%	99.55%	0.69%	0.22%	0.05%	0.22%	0.29%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.74%	1.80%
	Acres	3,033,144	84,574	3,003,263	(D)	14,045	(D)	432	(D)	13,397	0	2,007	0	33,245	690
Cotton	No. of Farms	33,503	1,309	32,395	1,223	686	59	70	6	47	10	305	11	666	32
	%	100.00%	100.00%	96.69%	93.43%	2.05%	4.51%	0.21%	0.46%	0.14%	0.76%	0.91%	0.84%	1.99%	2.44%
	Acres	10,702,733	258,987	10,506,244	247,741	81,912	5,263	37,181	739	17,291	2,082	60,105	3,162	138,346	5,846
Corn	No. of Farms	487,710	16,225	483,011	15,867	3,572	254	687	65	176	24	264	15	1,401	92
	%	100.00%	100.00%	99.04%	97.79%	0.73%	1.57%	0.14%	0.40%	0.04%	0.15%	0.05%	0.09%	0.29%	0.57%
	Acres	68,004,818	1,335,051	67,778,950	1,317,085	105,318	9,054	62,165	3,714	28,790	4,319	29,595	879	188,021	7,602
Barley	No. of Farms	57,075	1,355	56,701	1,340	99	3	128	10	103	2	44	0	223	11
	%	100.00%	100.00%	99.34%	98.89%	0.17%	0.22%	0.22%	0.74%	0.18%	0.15%	0.08%	0.00%	0.39%	0.81%
	Acres	6,694,516	123,549	6,651,220	122,513	3,671	(D)	23,580	929	9,531	(D)	6,514	0	28,345	707
Sorghum	No. of Farms	68,958	2,000	68,344	1,969	230	16	107	6	25	6	252	3	672	22
	%	100.00%	100.00%	99.11%	98.45%	0.33%	0.80%	0.16%	0.30%	0.04%	0.30%	0.37%	0.15%	0.97%	1.10%
	Acres	10,677,922	209,225	10,606,271	205,628	15,841	2,525	8,910	622	4,689	366	42,211	84	120,466	2,875
Peanuts	No. of Farms	15,556	638	14,718	584	768	50	41	0	3	4	26	0	74	1
	%	100.00%	100.00%	94.61%	91.54%	4.94%	7.84%	0.26%	0.00%	0.02%	0.63%	0.17%	0.00%	0.48%	0.16%
	Acres	1,557,631	36,980	1,520,526	34,392	29,577	2,446	4,670	0	322	142	2,536	0	8,958	(D)
Tobacco	No. of Farms	114,427	9,843	111,997	9,551	2,103	241	299	44	13	7	15	0	285	32
	%	100.00%	100.00%	97.88%	97.03%	1.84%	2.45%	0.26%	0.45%	0.01%	0.07%	0.01%	0.00%	0.25%	0.33%
	Acres	791,169	40,063	773,521	38,894	13,506	956	3,973	207	89	7	80	0	3,032	79
Soybeans	No. of Farms	369,330	11,670	365,786	11,362	2,866	220	591	63	36	17	51	8	753	49
	%	100.00%	100.00%	99.04%	97.36%	0.78%	1.89%	0.16%	0.54%	0.01%	0.15%	0.01%	0.07%	0.20%	0.42%
	Acres	55,270,041	1,081,263	54,968,950	1,062,688	226,426	10,987	63,195	3,782	4,253	3,318	7,217	488	123,890	6,902

Source: 1992 Census of Agriculture

Note: (D)--Data suppressed to avoid disclosure of individual farm operations.

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.16

Residence Characteristics of Farm Operators by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States, 1992 and 1987

Purpose: To show comparisons of the residential patterns of the various farmer groups.

1992 Size Category		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total*
On Farm Operated	No.	1,353,087	10,477	12,875	4,463	6,020	4,654	1,271,554	107,147	1,378,701
	%	71.90%	55.68%	61.44%	55.13%	72.13%	56.56%	71.43%	73.82%	71.61%
Not on Farm Operated	No.	394,943	5,733	7,765	3,029	1,636	3,219	380,237	28,323	408,560
	%	20.99%	30.47%	37.05%	37.41%	19.60%	39.12%	21.36%	19.51%	21.22%
Not Reported	No.	133,783	2,606	316	604	690	356	128,353	9,686	138,039
	%	7.11%	13.85%	1.51%	7.46%	8.27%	4.33%	7.21%	6.67%	7.17%
1987 Size Category		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total***
On Farm Operated	No.	1,461,525	13,255	10,381	4,510	5,033	3,614	n/a	96,800	1,487,937
	%	71.53%	57.75%	59.40%	57.09%	70.55%	54.33%	--	73.53%	71.27%
Not on Farm Operated	No.	429,231	6,468	6,663	2,794	1,452	2,668	n/a	24,880	442,613
	%	21.01%	28.18%	38.13%	35.37%	20.35%	40.11%	--	18.90%	21.20%
Not Reported	No.	152,363	3,231	432	596	649	370	0	9,961	157,209
	%	7.46%	14.08%	2.47%	7.54%	9.10%	5.56%	0.00%	7.57%	7.53%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.17

Occupational Characteristics of Farmers by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States, 1992 and 1987

Purpose: To show shares of farm operator groups that name farming as their primary occupation and to assess changes in those shares between the two Censuses.

1992 Primary Occupation		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total*
Farming	No.	1,032,253	8,284	10,414	5,023	3,833	3,757	979,706	73,444	1,053,150
	%	54.85%	44.03%	49.69%	62.04%	45.93%	45.66%	55.04%	50.60%	54.70%
Other	No.	849,560	10,532	10,542	3,073	4,513	4,472	800,438	71,712	872,150
	%	45.15%	55.97%	50.31%	37.96%	54.07%	54.34%	44.96%	49.40%	45.30%
Total		1,881,813	18,816	20,956	8,096	8,346	8,229	1,780,144	145,156	1,925,300
1987 Primary Occupation		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total***
Farming	No.	1,116,803	10,071	7,998	5,265	3,103	2,937	n/a	67,488	1,138,179
	%	54.66%	43.87%	45.77%	66.65%	43.50%	44.15%	--	51.27%	54.52%
Other	No.	926,316	12,883	9,478	2,635	4,031	3,715	n/a	64,153	949,580
	%	45.34%	56.13%	54.23%	33.35%	56.50%	55.85%	--	48.73%	45.48%
Total		2,043,119	22,954	17,476	7,900	7,134	6,652	--	131,641	2,087,759

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics.

Table 2.18
Incidence of Off-Farm Work by Race, Gender and Hispanic Origin, 1992

Purpose: To highlight any differences in the propensity of the respective farm operator groups to work off-farm, and the extent to which they actually work off-farm.

		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Narive	Other Race	Male	Female	Total*
No Off-farm Work	No.of Operators	785,892	6,947	7,883	3,678	2,723	2,641	731,185	70,696	801,881
	%	41.76%	36.92%	37.62%	45.43%	32.63%	32.09%	41.07%	48.70%	41.65%
Any Off-farm Work	No.of Operators	968,952	9,773	12,195	3,788	5,069	5,191	929,100	63,673	992,773
	%	51.49%	51.94%	58.19%	46.79%	60.74%	63.08%	52.19%	43.87%	51.56%
1 to 99 days	No.of Operators	160,785	1,653	2,567	943	697	1,102	154,500	10,680	165,180
	%	8.54%	8.79%	12.25%	11.65%	8.35%	13.39%	8.68%	7.36%	8.58%
100 to 199 days	No.of Operators	157,276	1,834	2,285	902	971	1,040	148,490	13,533	162,023
	%	8.36%	9.75%	10.90%	11.14%	11.63%	12.64%	8.34%	9.32%	8.42%
200 days or more	No.of Operators	650,891	6,286	7,343	1,943	3,401	3,049	626,110	39,460	665,570
	%	34.59%	33.41%	35.04%	24.00%	40.75%	37.05%	35.17%	27.18%	34.57%
Not Reported	No.of Operators	126,969	2,096	878	630	554	397	119,859	10,787	130,646
	%	6.75%	11.14%	4.19%	7.78%	6.64%	4.82%	6.73%	7.43%	6.79%
Total	No.of Operators	1,881,813	18,816	20,956	8,096	8,346	8,229	1,780,144	145,156	1,925,300
	%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 2.19

Age Group of Farm Operators by Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States 1992 and 1987

Purpose: To show the respective age structures of the farm operator population, by demographic group, and possible shifts in those age structures between 1987 and 1992.

1992 Age Group		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other	Male	Female	Total*
Less than 25 years	No.	27,578	93	230	72	70	93	26,448	1,458	27,906
	%	1.47%	0.49%	1.10%	0.89%	0.84%	1.13%	1.49%	1.00%	1.45%
25 to 54	No.	969,174	7,091	11,356	3,952	4,724	4,964	929,235	60,670	989,905
	%	51.50%	37.69%	54.19%	48.81%	56.60%	60.32%	52.20%	41.80%	51.42%
55 to 64	No.	420,064	4,487	4,868	1,659	1,884	1,745	399,104	30,735	429,839
	%	22.32%	23.85%	23.23%	20.49%	22.57%	21.21%	22.42%	21.17%	22.33%
65 or more	No.	464,997	7,145	4,502	2,413	1,668	1,427	425,357	52,293	477,650
	%	24.71%	37.97%	21.48%	29.80%	19.99%	17.34%	23.89%	36.03%	24.81%
1987 Age Group		**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total***
Less than 25 years	No.	35,423	172	202	68	99	89	n/a	1,583	35,851
	%	1.73%	0.75%	1.16%	0.86%	1.39%	1.34%	--	1.20%	1.72%
25 to 54	No.	1,088,111	8,855	9,666	3,608	4,079	4,098	n/a	55,090	1,108,751
	%	53.26%	38.58%	55.31%	45.67%	57.18%	61.61%	--	41.85%	53.11%
55 to 64	No.	485,018	5,574	4,360	2,189	1,583	1,452	n/a	30,302	495,816
	%	23.74%	24.28%	24.95%	27.71%	22.19%	21.83%	--	23.02%	23.75%
65 or more	No.	434,567	8,353	3,248	2,035	1,373	1,013	n/a	44,666	447,341
	%	21.27%	36.39%	18.59%	25.76%	19.25%	15.23%	--	33.93%	21.43%

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

*Totals do not include the Hispanic column due to double counting; Whites and Blacks column include Hispanics

Table 3.1

National Data on Producers by Agricultural Program, Ethnicity, and Gender, 1993

Purpose: To summarize national data on producers by agricultural program, by ethnicity and gender

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian American/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Total	Total	TOTAL
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
ACP	87,817	10,171	891	119	944	75	105	8	255	47	90,012	10,420	100,432
	87%	10%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%	
CRP	18,909	3,203	70	26	26	4	3	3	21	3	19,029	3,239	22,268
	85%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%	15%	
Forestry	3,631	876	49	18	7	0	4	0	5	3	3,696	897	4,593
	79%	19%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	
Loan	679,308	178,804	4,327	1,113	1,228	190	221	31	834	305	685,918	180,443	866,361
	78%	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	21%	
Emer. Conv.	3,273	385	25	1	166	11	9	1	18	2	3,491	400	3,891
	84%	10%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%	
Emer. Feed	6,725	738	2	0	340	42	2	0	120	31	7,189	811	8,000
	84%	9%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%	90%	10%	
Mohair	4,111	1,116	1	0	66	13	0	0	1,743	3,677	5,921	4,806	10,727
	38%	10%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	16%	34%	55%	45%	
Peanuts	14,646	1,424	1,229	111	35	7	4	0	39	7	15,953	1,549	17,502
	84%	8%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	9%	
Tobacco	50,753	7,037	2,566	394	5	0	9	2	247	29	53,580	7,462	61,042
	83%	12%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	88%	12%	
Wool	46,167	9,586	25	6	450	55	14	2	2,155	4,010	48,811	13,659	62,470
	74%	15%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	78%	22%	

Source: FSA

Table 3.2.A

Number of Producers Receiving Disaster Payments, 1990-1995

Purpose: To compare the number of producers by ethnicity and gender who received disaster payments

YEAR	FILE		White		Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Total Individuals
			Females	Males					
90	Disaster	No. Rec'd.	20,577	157,241	6,682	2,033	1,285	950	188,768
		% Rec'd.	1.46%	3.90%	3.97%	5.17%	3.37%	12.64%	3.31%
91	Disaster	No. Rec'd.	58,531	361,385	7,544	2,850	628	505	431,443
		% Rec'd.	4.16%	8.95%	4.48%	7.24%	1.64%	6.72%	7.57%
92	Disaster	No. Rec'd.	38,745	266,851	4,840	2,016	876	2,289	315,617
		% Rec'd.	2.75%	6.61%	2.88%	5.12%	2.29%	30.46%	5.54%
93	Disaster	No. Rec'd.	68,379	535,749	12,660	2,437	1,280	428	620,933
		% Rec'd.	4.85%	13.27%	7.52%	6.19%	3.35%	5.70%	10.90%
94	Disaster	No. Rec'd.	103	437	1	156	-	72	769
		% Rec'd.	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.96%	0.01%
95	Disaster	No. Rec'd.	15	106	1	44	-	28	194
		% Rec'd.	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.37%	0.00%
Total No. of Producers			1,408,486	4,035,934	168,309	39,355	38,177	7,514	5,697,775
Average % for 90-93			3.31%	8.18%	4.71%	5.93%	2.66%	13.88%	6.83%

Source: FSA

Table 3.2.B

Number of Producers Receiving Loans, 1993-1994

Purpose: To compare the number of producers by ethnicity and gender who received loans for comparisons

			White		Black		Hispanic	
YEAR	FILE		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
93	Loan	No. Rec'd.	11,690	76,705	320	827	18	75
		% Rec'd.	0.83%	1.90%	0.54%	0.76%	0.25%	0.23%
94	Loan	No. Rec'd.	17,027	117,683	125	391	3	20
		% Rec'd.	1.21%	2.92%	0.21%	0.36%	0.04%	0.06%
Total No. of Producers			1,408,486	4,035,934	59,379	108,930	7,118	32,237

			American Indian		Asian		Total
YEAR	FILE		Females	Males	Females	Males	Individuals
93	Loan	No. Rec'd.	21	68	6	18	89,748
		% Rec'd.	0.12%	0.33%	0.60%	0.28%	1.58%
94	Loan	No. Rec'd.	13	67	2	20	135,351
		% Rec'd.	0.07%	0.33%	0.20%	0.31%	2.38%
Total No. of Producers			17,870	20,307	1,003	6,511	5,697,775

Source: FSA

Table 3.2.C

Number of Producers Receiving Payments, 1993

Purpose: To compare the number of producers by ethnicity and gender who received Payments

			White		Black		Hispanic	
YEAR	FILE		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
93	Payment	No. Rec'd.	217,146	879,257	1,714	8,190	489	3,928
		% Rec'd.	15.42%	21.79%	2.89%	7.52%	6.87%	12.18%
Total No. of Producers			1,408,486	4,035,934	59,379	108,930	7,118	32,237

			American Indian		Asian		Total
YEAR	FILE		Females	Males	Females	Males	Individuals
93	Payment	No. Rec'd.	3,843	3,120	216	2,562	1,120,465
		% Rec'd.	21.51%	15.36%	21.54%	39.35%	19.66%
Total No. of Producers			17,870	20,307	1,003	6,511	5,697,775

Source: FSA

Table 3.3.A

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments, 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

		White		Black		Hispanic		Amer. Indian		Asian	
YR		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	No. Rec'd	20,577	157,241	654	6,028	162	1,871	181	1,104	96	854
	Avg.$ Rec'd	712	1,633	453	933	1,372	3,242	662	1,168	1,451	2,812
	Total $ Rec'd	14,636,584	256,804,383	296,568	5,624,114	222,295	6,065,530	119,878	1,289,129	139,342	2,401,122
91	No. Rec'd	58,531	361,385	723	6,821	202	2,648	122	506	31	474
	Avg.$ Rec'd	524	1,093	369	842	1,240	2,557	584	1,202	2,382	3,548
	Total $ Rec'd	30,645,620	395,027,995	266,516	5,741,783	250,387	6,772,079	71,190	608,126	73,846	1,681,666
92	No. Rec'd	38,745	266,851	439	4,401	145	1,871	164	712	142	2,147
	Avg.$ Rec'd	982	1,697	536	1,038	2,278	3,844	1,230	1,546	3,055	3,075
	Total $ Rec'd	38,058,319	452,859,403	235,116	4,570,229	330,260	7,192,454	201,666	1,100,472	433,856	6,601,514
93	No. Rec'd	68,379	535,749	1,033	11,627	201	2,236	181	1,099	33	395
	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,880	3,461	1,094	1,868	3,957	5,929	1,247	2,051	8,416	12,824
	Total $ Rec'd	128,584,366	1,854,302,777	1,130,486	21,721,569	795,436	13,256,750	225,701	2,253,832	277,717	5,065,580
94	No. Rec'd	103	437	1	.	25	131	.	.	5	67
	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,593	2,479	600	.	1,703	1,711	.	.	1,328	1,560
	Total $ Rec'd	164,071	1,083,253	600	.	42,577	224,157	.	.	6,642	104,541
95	No. Rec'd	15	106	1	.	7	37	.	.	3	25
	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,632	3,432	162	.	2,570	2,149	.	.	847	2,367
	Total $ Rec'd	24,483	363,741	162	.	17,993	79,518	.	.	2,542	59,169
Total	No. Rec'd	186,350	1,321,769	2,851	28,877	742	8,794	648	3,421	310	3,962
(90-95)	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,138	2,240	677	1,304	2,236	3,820	954	1,535	3,013	4,017
	Total $ Rec'd	212,113,443	2,960,441,552	1,929,448	37,657,695	1,658,948	33,590,488	618,435	5,251,559	933,945	15,913,592

Source: FSA

Table 3.3.A (cont.)

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments, 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

YR		Total Individuals	Total Corps.	Indian Tribes/BIA	Others	Total All Entities
90	No. Rec'd	188,768	18,726	93	23,542	231,129
	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,524	4,818	910	2,512	1,891
	Total $ Rec'd	287,598,945	90,225,354	84,644	59,132,936	437,041,879
91	No. Rec'd	431,443	37,861	145	41,867	511,316
	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,022	3,019	401	1,582	1,216
	Total $ Rec'd	441,139,208	114,320,534	58,170	66,219,011	621,736,923
92	No. Rec'd	315,617	32,896	186	19,282	367,981
	Avg.$ Rec'd	1,621	4,456	1,324	2,179	1,903
	Total $ Rec'd	511,583,289	146,592,967	246,335	42,018,893	700,441,484
93	No. Rec'd	620,933	62,739	78	17,177	700,927
	Avg.$ Rec'd	3,265	7,324	4,141	3,818	3,642
	Total $ Rec'd	2,027,614,214	459,530,970	323,008	65,581,682	2,553,049,874
94	No. Rec'd	769	133	.	31	933
	Avg.$ Rec'd	2,114	12,180	.	9,192	3,784
	Total $ Rec'd	1,625,841	1,619,897	.	284,963	3,530,701
95	No. Rec'd	194	52	.	12	258
	Avg.$ Rec'd	2,823	9,118	.	11,926	4,515
	Total $ Rec'd	547,608	474,142	.	143,110	1,164,860
Total	No. Rec'd	1,557,724	152,407	502	101,911	1,812,544
(90-95)	Avg.$ Rec'd	2,099	5,333	1,419	2,290	2,382
	Total $ Rec'd	3,270,109,105	812,763,864	712,157	233,380,595	4,316,965,721

Source: FSA

Table 3.3.B

Summary Statistics on Loans 1993-1994

Purpose: To summarize the loans by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

		White		Black		Hispanic		Amer. Indian		Asian	
YR		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
93	No. Rec'd	11,690	76,705	320	827	18	75	21	68	6	18
	Avg.$ Rec'd	29,826	30,406	7,811	11,986	26,548	22,775	45,121	30,803	27,598	17,727
	Total $ Rec'd	348,671,260	2,332,326,959	2,499,570	9,912,446	477,865	1,708,138	947,535	2,094,607	165,585	319,082
94	No. Rec'd	17,027	117,683	125	391	3	20	13	67	2	20
	Avg.$ Rec'd	47,818	47,890	10,531	15,959	41,140	52,075	66,856	45,037	27,241	41,950
	Total $ Rec'd	814,202,716	5,635,814,530	1,316,363	6,239,799	123,420	1,041,493	869,130	3,017,471	54,482	839,004
Total	No. Rec'd	28,717	194,388	445	1,218	21	95	34	135	8	38
(93-94)	Avg.$ Rec'd	40,494	40,991	8,575	13,261	28,633	28,943	53,431	37,867	27,508	30,476
	Total $ Rec'd	1,162,873,976	7,968,141,489	3,815,933	16,152,245	601,285	2,749,631	1,816,665	5,112,078	220,067	1,158,086

Source: FSA

		Total	Total	Indian		Total
YR		Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	All Entities
93	No. Rec'd	89,748	14,627	2	5,851	110,228
	Avg.$ Rec'd	30,074	82,505	994,590	50,010	38,108
	Total $ Rec'd	2,699,123,047	1,206,804,426	1,989,179	292,605,607	4,200,522,259
94	No. Rec'd	135,351	18,814	1	17,117	171,283
	Avg.$ Rec'd	47,754	100,350	104,783	69,077	55,662
	Total $ Rec'd	6,463,518,408	1,887,976,686	104,783	1,182,387,890	9,533,987,767
Total	No. Rec'd	225,099	33,441	3	22,968	281,511
(93-94)	Avg.$ Rec'd	40,705	92,545	697,987	64,220	48,789
	Total $ Rec'd	9,162,641,455	3,094,781,112	2,093,962	1,474,993,497	13,734,510,026

Source: FSA

Table 3.3.C

Summary Statistics on Payments, 1993

Purpose: To summarize the Payments by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

		White		Black		Hispanic		Amer. Indian		Asian	
YR		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
93	No. Rec'd	217,146	879,257	1,714	8,190	489	3,928	3,843	3,120	216	2,562
	Avg.$ Rec'd	2,951	6,977	1,444	4,348	4,091	6,887	621	2,801	3,572	2,954
	Total $ Rec'd	640,705,287	6,134,266,923	2,475,510	35,614,071	2,000,500	27,052,501	2,385,191	8,739,711	771,591	7,569,084

Source: FSA

		Total	Total	Indian		Total
YR		Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	All Entities
93	No. Rec'd	1,120,465	96,907	66	63,648	1,281,086
	Avg.$ Rec'd	6,124	26,334	97,148	6,275	7,665
	Total $ Rec'd	6,861,580,369	2,551,936,600	6,411,788	399,359,768	9,819,288,525

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.A

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (farm size less than 10 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms less than 10 acres

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	331	3,609	91	631	12	154	7	46	62	455
	Avg. $ Recd	768	1,150	193	250	1,027	1,716	87	1,171	1,003	1,392
	Total $ Recd	254,129	4,150,495	17,543	157,803	12,323	264,222	611	53,877	62,174	633,500
91	Num. Recd	857	9,459	76	736	18	301	6	12	20	246
	Avg. $ Recd	356	435	419	258	424	556	151	559	1,077	1,360
	Total $ Recd	304,886	4,119,213	31,836	189,933	7,631	167,424	907	6,706	21,535	334,671
92	Num. Recd	572	6,524	57	517	29	272	9	28	97	1,416
	Avg. $ Recd	620	589	177	288	1,900	1,546	119	139	2,721	2,090
	Total $ Recd	354,734	3,845,853	10,098	148,994	55,112	420,632	1,072	3,905	263,947	2,958,999
93	Num. Recd	974	12,162	99	1,481	43	319	12	38	13	95
	Avg. $ Recd	764	714	341	430	2,633	3,394	153	191	9,081	6,071
	Total $ Recd	744,015	8,688,613	33,737	637,511	113,216	1,082,748	1,833	7,260	118,057	576,770
94	Num. Recd	50	238	.	.	21	85	.	.	4	52
	Avg. $ Recd	752	944	.	.	1,435	802	.	.	1,317	1,524
	Total $ Recd	37,597	224,629	.	.	30,142	68,147	.	.	5,267	79,234
95	Num. Recd	6	54	.	.	5	21	.	.	3	20
	Avg. $ Recd	1,183	816	.	.	2,185	1,225	.	.	847	2,648
	Total $ Recd	7,095	44,079	.	.	10,924	25,716	.	.	2,542	52,962

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	5,398	333	.	329	6,060
	Avg. $ Recd	1,039	5,230	.	3,126	1382.28
	Total $ Recd	5,606,677	1,741,443	.	1,028,494	8,376,614
91	Num. Recd	11,731	707	1	597	13,036
	Avg. $ Recd	442	656	3	897	474.36
	Total $ Recd	5,184,742	463,486	3	535,475	6,183,706
92	Num. Recd	9,521	710	1	267	10,499
	Avg. $ Recd	847	1,523	27,931	1,648	915.56
	Total $ Recd	8,063,346	1,081,120	27,931	440,104	9,612,501
93	Num. Recd	15,236	1,334	.	418	16,988
	Avg. $ Recd	788	3,199	.	4,441	1067.09
	Total $ Recd	12,003,760	4,267,712	.	1,856,203	18,127,675
94	Num. Recd	450	32	.	8	490
	Avg. $ Recd	989	7,940	.	4,071	1493.15
	Total $ Recd	445,016	254,064	.	32,565	731,645
95	Num. Recd	109	19	.	4	132
	Avg. $ Recd	1,315	3,238	.	2,832	1637.61
	Total $ Recd	143,318	61,519	.	11,328	216,165

Source: FSA.

Table 3.4.B

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (10 < farm size < 50 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms between 10 and 50 acres

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	2,760	25,951	311	2,618	51	609	40	256	30	302
	Avg. $ Recd	572	1,020	349	525	1,014	2,024	236	401	1,884	3,091
	Total $ Recd	1,579,807	26,462,510	108,669	1,373,148	51,691	1,232,751	9,433	102,712	56,522	933,481
91	Num. Recd	6,900	60,053	347	3,301	75	917	23	114	4	94
	Avg. $ Recd	307	580	283	504	601	1,367	280	483	3,398	5,058
	Total $ Recd	2,117,251	34,825,490	98,130	1,663,201	45,049	1,253,266	6,449	55,062	13,592	475,456
92	Num. Recd	3,205	38,738	212	2,027	52	643	35	131	34	606
	Avg. $ Recd	597	771	447	654	2,352	2,886	577	539	4,490	4,775
	Total $ Recd	1,914,517	29,881,065	94,771	1,326,148	122,303	1,855,867	20,199	70,632	152,662	2,893,350
93	Num. Recd	7,719	80,114	570	5,958	60	744	53	285	6	99
	Avg. $ Recd	747	1,105	785	1,158	3,150	4,226	647	641	3,102	9,299
	Total $ Recd	5,769,912	88,501,742	447,620	6,901,484	189,012	3,144,193	34,298	182,559	18,609	920,596
94	Num. Recd	31	121	1	.	4	34	.	.	.	13
	Avg. $ Recd	2,293	4,439	600	.	3,109	3,851	.	.	.	1,803
	Total $ Recd	71,075	537,124	600	.	12,435	130,920	.	.	.	23,436
95	Num. Recd	7	44	1	.	2	14	.	.	.	4
	Avg. $ Recd	2,473	4,956	162	.	3,535	3,694	.	.	.	1,328
	Total $ Recd	17,314	218,055	162	.	7,069	51,716	.	.	.	5,311

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	32,928	2,580	4	2,776	38,288
	Avg. $ Recd	969	2,830	1,109	1,667	1145.16
	Total $ Recd	31,910,724	7,302,649	4,437	4,628,016	43,845,826
91	Num. Recd	71,828	4,618	18	4,509	80,973
	Avg. $ Recd	565	1,097	98	848	610.61
	Total $ Recd	40,552,946	5,064,403	1,761	3,823,797	49,442,907
92	Num. Recd	45,683	3,880	3	1,673	51,239
	Avg. $ Recd	839	1,608	900	1,384	915.09
	Total $ Recd	38,331,514	6,238,546	2,700	2,315,603	46,888,363
93	Num. Recd	95,608	8,020	14	2,169	105,811
	Avg. $ Recd	1,110	2,471	252	2,294	1237.17
	Total $ Recd	106,110,025	19,816,377	3,522	4,976,365	130,906,289
94	Num. Recd	204	53	.	18	275
	Avg. $ Recd	3,802	13,043	.	9,399	5949.32
	Total $ Recd	775,590	691,293	.	169,160	1,636,063
95	Num. Recd	72	24	.	7	103
	Avg. $ Recd	4,161	10,295	.	11,677	6101.37
	Total $ Recd	299,627	247,072	.	81,742	628,441

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.C

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (50 < farm size < 100 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms between 50 and 100 acres

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	3,456	24,691	112	1,008	26	297	14	174	.	32
	Avg. $ Recd	502	1,065	435	1,099	753	3,333	440	648	.	12,271
	Total $ Recd	1,734,968	26,295,341	48,700	1,108,183	19,568	990,005	6,156	112,731	.	392,685
91	Num. Recd	10,223	64,696	132	1,140	28	426	23	91	3	42
	Avg. $ Recd	298	646	379	958	602	2,590	517	624	8,339	6,250
	Total $ Recd	3,044,661	41,814,396	49,996	1,091,699	16,858	1,103,218	11,896	56,802	25,016	262,510
92	Num. Recd	5,416	42,869	71	778	14	300	24	94	2	39
	Avg. $ Recd	506	905	863	1,103	826	3,801	1,242	976	6,760	6,099
	Total $ Recd	2,739,016	38,795,157	61,260	858,379	11,559	1,140,435	29,805	91,786	13,519	237,877
93	Num. Recd	13,249	102,582	187	2,140	30	428	32	249	6	68
	Avg. $ Recd	929	1,650	1,677	2,235	2,742	4,694	963	1,336	8,793	16,693
	Total $ Recd	12,310,040	169,232,274	313,611	4,782,868	82,256	2,009,174	30,801	332,782	52,758	1,135,100
94	Num. Recd	9	45	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	4,161	2,812	.	.	.	3,378	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	37,447	126,537	.	.	.	10,133	.	.	.	.
95	Num. Recd	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	.	11,883	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	.	47,533	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	29,810	2,236	5	2,835	34,886
	Avg. $ Recd	1,030	3,425	162	1,706	1238.45
	Total $ Recd	30,708,337	7,658,275	808	4,837,155	43,204,575
91	Num. Recd	76,804	4,807	26	5,464	87,101
	Avg. $ Recd	618	1,532	175	866	684.03
	Total $ Recd	47,477,052	7,363,799	4,556	4,733,974	59,579,381
92	Num. Recd	49,607	3,641	11	2,063	55,322
	Avg. $ Recd	887	1,836	175	1,190	960.21
	Total $ Recd	43,978,793	6,684,092	1,926	2,455,886	53,120,697
93	Num. Recd	118,971	9,256	19	2,435	130,681
	Avg. $ Recd	1,599	2,747	501	2,359	1694.67
	Total $ Recd	190,281,664	25,425,331	9,524	5,745,119	221,461,638
94	Num. Recd	57	20	.	2	79
	Avg. $ Recd	3,055	9,915	.	9,050	4943.32
	Total $ Recd	174,117	198,306	.	18,099	390,522
95	Num. Recd	4	6	.	.	10
	Avg. $ Recd	11,883	10,885	.	.	11284.40
	Total $ Recd	47,533	65,311	.	.	112,844

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.D

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (100 < farm size < 150 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms between 100 and 150 acres

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	2,541	16,505	29	317	6	150	7	89	.	17
	Avg. $ Recd	491	1,159	885	1,426	1,032	3,316	622	1,012	.	7,188
	Total $ Recd	1,248,805	19,133,736	25,676	451,924	6,193	497,347	4,355	90,106	.	122,199
91	Num. Recd	8,420	47,555	45	339	19	207	11	56	.	17
	Avg. $ Recd	349	766	350	1,358	1,044	2,931	242	836	.	5,879
	Total $ Recd	2,938,586	36,415,472	15,764	460,385	19,835	606,798	2,660	46,814	.	99,938
92	Num. Recd	5,197	35,335	29	261	14	134	16	84	5	22
	Avg. $ Recd	522	1,100	514	1,799	3,017	5,641	543	1,030	237	7,321
	Total $ Recd	2,714,537	38,854,833	14,908	469,628	42,235	755,845	8,686	86,516	1,186	161,056
93	Num. Recd	12,398	90,440	61	735	19	207	16	122	1	44
	Avg. $ Recd	1,276	2,417	1,491	3,237	2,615	6,955	977	2,112	60,531	15,601
	Total $ Recd	15,823,449	216,558,463	90,929	2,379,147	49,689	1,439,715	15,627	257,715	60,531	686,428
94	Num. Recd	9	20	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	1,862	1,225	.	.	.	971	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	16,755	24,506	.	.	.	4,853	.	.	.	.
95	Num. Recd	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	.	38	.	.	.	2,049	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	.	38	.	.	.	2,049	.	.	.	.

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	19,661	1,449	4	1,981	23,095
	Avg. $ Recd	1,098	4,429	170	1,718	1359.70
	Total $ Recd	21,580,341	6,418,006	679	3,403,289	31,402,315
91	Num. Recd	56,669	3,489	13	4,429	64,600
	Avg. $ Recd	717	1,655	135	916	780.80
	Total $ Recd	40,606,252	5,773,455	1,759	4,057,915	50,439,381
92	Num. Recd	41,097	2,758	13	2,003	45,871
	Avg. $ Recd	1,049	2,087	204	1,129	1114.65
	Total $ Recd	43,109,430	5,756,833	2,656	2,261,105	51,130,024
93	Num. Recd	104,043	7,698	4	2,337	114,082
	Avg. $ Recd	2,301	3,427	1,569	2,344	2377.51
	Total $ Recd	239,361,693	26,384,671	6,277	5,478,601	271,231,242
94	Num. Recd	34	5	.	1	40
	Avg. $ Recd	1,356	8,201	.	50,040	3428.95
	Total $ Recd	46,114	41,004	.	50,040	137,158
95	Num. Recd	2	.	.	1	3
	Avg. $ Recd	1,044	.	.	50,040	17375.67
	Total $ Recd	2,087	.	.	50,040	52,127

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.E

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (150 < farm size < 250 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms between 150 and 250 acres

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	3,181	18,455	19	241	13	140	18	70	1	9
	Avg. $ Recd	522	1,351	1,212	2,115	1,214	2,654	601	1,967	5,133	9,395
	Total $ Recd	1,660,302	24,930,159	23,032	509,807	15,777	371,506	10,824	137,693	5,133	84,552
91	Num. Recd	10,705	54,175	22	227	15	209	15	48	.	17
	Avg. $ Recd	458	1,033	667	1,684	2,641	2,944	380	1,406	.	10,860
	Total $ Recd	4,898,682	55,965,334	14,681	382,283	39,619	615,228	5,695	67,496	.	184,612
92	Num. Recd	7,599	42,942	13	178	13	154	20	73	1	17
	Avg. $ Recd	693	1,553	1,063	1,668	1,816	4,900	860	1,514	815	5,476
	Total $ Recd	5,269,116	66,695,595	13,818	296,854	23,610	754,628	17,194	110,487	815	93,088
93	Num. Recd	14,297	102,420	49	505	12	216	24	112	5	34
	Avg. $ Recd	1,748	3,391	2,973	4,539	2,979	7,961	1,486	2,543	3,890	14,056
	Total $ Recd	24,992,629	347,259,155	145,680	2,292,320	35,746	1,719,675	35,660	284,847	19,452	477,888
94	Num. Recd	.	9	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	.	10,960	.	.	.	3,232	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	.	98,637	.	.	.	9,696	.	.	.	.
95	Num. Recd	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	.	50,040	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	.	50,040	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	22,147	1,956	4	2,574	26,681
	Avg. $ Recd	1,253	4,305	633	1,806	1529.99
	Total $ Recd	27,748,785	8,420,646	2,533	4,649,703	40,821,667
91	Num. Recd	65,433	4,751	6	5,977	76,167
	Avg. $ Recd	950	2,015	520	1,050	1024.40
	Total $ Recd	62,173,630	9,573,608	3,118	6,274,773	78,025,129
92	Num. Recd	51,010	4,236	17	2,924	58,187
	Avg. $ Recd	1,436	2,924	340	1,378	1541.49
	Total $ Recd	73,275,205	12,385,499	5,776	4,028,298	89,694,778
93	Num. Recd	117,674	10,276	6	3,212	131,168
	Avg. $ Recd	3,206	4,571	3,804	2,760	3302.02
	Total $ Recd	377,263,052	46,969,231	22,824	8,864,723	433,119,830
94	Num. Recd	12	7	.	1	20
	Avg. $ Recd	9,028	8,175	.	4,541	8504.85
	Total $ Recd	108,333	57,223	.	4,541	170,097
95	Num. Recd	1	1	.	.	2
	Avg. $ Recd	50,040	160	.	.	25100.00
	Total $ Recd	50,040	160	.	.	50,200

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.F

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (250 < farm size < 500 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms between 250 and 500 acres

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	2,777	18,093	6	103	10	106	23	81	.	9
	Avg. $ Recd	803	1,837	338	2,393	3,468	8,606	420	1,352	.	7,844
	Total $ Recd	2,230,431	33,229,799	2,026	246,528	34,681	912,220	9,656	109,475	.	70,597
91	Num. Recd	8,908	45,195	14	132	9	167	15	49	2	16
	Avg. $ Recd	657	1,508	1,027	2,502	9,983	6,118	702	1,546	693	8,004
	Total $ Recd	5,852,280	68,168,320	14,376	330,212	89,845	1,021,672	10,536	75,733	1,386	128,069
92	Num. Recd	7,250	40,442	12	128	9	134	18	88	2	20
	Avg. $ Recd	1,107	2,346	816	2,964	6,167	6,925	1,244	1,800	477	7,566
	Total $ Recd	8,023,306	94,882,099	9,787	379,407	55,507	927,975	22,400	158,399	954	151,329
93	Num. Recd	11,570	88,311	24	319	19	180	16	98	1	22
	Avg. $ Recd	2,588	5,404	2,317	6,939	8,368	11,594	1,667	4,621	3,062	28,620
	Total $ Recd	29,941,493	477,223,096	55,618	2,213,596	159,000	2,086,973	26,673	452,866	3,062	629,649
94	Num. Recd	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	408	25,265	.	.	.	408	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	816	50,529	.	.	.	408	.	.	.	.
95	Num. Recd	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	37	1,998	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	74	3,996	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	21,208	2,297	6	2,624	26,135
	Avg. $ Recd	1,737	4,418	115	2,497	2048.90
	Total $ Recd	36,845,413	10,149,094	687	6,552,833	53,548,029
91	Num. Recd	54,507	5,578	7	5,410	65,502
	Avg. $ Recd	1,389	2,697	225	1,580	1515.76
	Total $ Recd	75,692,429	15,044,370	1,573	8,546,891	99,285,263
92	Num. Recd	48,103	5,375	17	3,243	56,738
	Avg. $ Recd	2,175	4,061	1,092	2,081	2347.79
	Total $ Recd	104,611,163	21,830,032	18,571	6,749,422	133,209,188
93	Num. Recd	100,560	11,735	13	3,303	115,611
	Avg. $ Recd	5,099	7,403	643	4,236	5308.05
	Total $ Recd	512,792,026	86,878,920	8,363	13,990,164	613,669,473
94	Num. Recd	5	13	.	.	18
	Avg. $ Recd	10,351	18,717	.	.	16392.94
	Total $ Recd	51,753	243,320	.	.	295,073
95	Num. Recd	5	1	.	.	6
	Avg. $ Recd	821	50,040	.	.	9024.50
	Total $ Recd	4,107	50,040	.	.	54,147

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.G

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (farm size > 500 acres), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms 500 acres and over

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	2,074	13,963	3	59	7	82	28	74	.	2
	Avg. $ Recd	1,120	3,202	6,820	5,334	7,738	10,018	1,813	2,816	.	15,738
	Total $ Recd	2,323,156	44,711,194	20,459	314,685	54,167	821,454	50,771	208,349	.	31,475
91	Num. Recd	6,206	26,519	7	74	3	87	10	35	.	9
	Avg. $ Recd	962	2,533	1,440	3,992	545	8,880	909	3,378	.	9,294
	Total $ Recd	5,967,236	67,159,476	10,080	295,391	1,635	772,573	9,093	118,232	.	83,642
92	Num. Recd	6,345	29,694	6	60	5	89	19	77	.	11
	Avg. $ Recd	1,868	3,723	1,144	3,840	2,352	7,988	2,361	3,961	.	7,047
	Total $ Recd	11,850,359	110,537,855	6,862	230,426	11,762	710,952	44,858	305,020	.	77,516
93	Num. Recd	7,841	55,348	13	198	16	121	24	119	.	14
	Avg. $ Recd	4,858	9,616	1,884	10,494	10,132	13,839	3,072	5,498	.	18,361
	Total $ Recd	38,088,602	532,241,556	24,497	2,077,749	162,118	1,674,461	73,736	654,235	.	257,056
94	Num. Recd	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Avg. $ Recd	.	20,676	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Total $ Recd	.	20,676	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	16,292	3,039	26	2,663	22,020
	Avg. $ Recd	2,979	6,963	1,220	4,127	3665.73
	Total $ Recd	48,535,710	21,160,824	31,709	10,991,198	80,719,441
91	Num. Recd	32,950	6,969	33	4,581	44,533
	Avg. $ Recd	2,258	5,284	410	3,170	2824.34
	Total $ Recd	74,417,358	36,821,912	13,546	14,523,621	125,776,437
92	Num. Recd	36,306	7,503	57	3,412	47,278
	Avg. $ Recd	3,409	8,084	1,344	3,818	4178.12
	Total $ Recd	123,775,610	60,653,343	76,630	13,027,525	197,533,108
93	Num. Recd	63,694	13,915	22	2,628	80,259
	Avg. $ Recd	9,032	17,569	12,386	7,281	10455.32
	Total $ Recd	575,254,010	244,473,404	272,498	19,133,723	839,133,635
94	Num. Recd	1	2	.	1	4
	Avg. $ Recd	20,676	42,324	.	10,538	28965.25
	Total $ Recd	20,676	84,647	.	10,538	115,861

Source: FSA

Table 3.4.H

Summary Statistics on Disaster Payments (farm size missing), 1990-1995

Purpose: To summarize the disaster payments by ethnicity and gender for farms with missing farm size

	Race	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian	
YR	Gender	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
90	Num. Recd	3,457	35,974	83	1,051	37	333	44	314	3	28
	Avg. $ Recd	1,050	2,165	608	1,391	754	2,931	638	1,510	5,171	4,737
	Total $ Recd	3,628,517	77,891,149	50,463	1,462,036	27,895	976,025	28,072	474,186	15,513	132,633
91	Num. Recd	6,312	53,733	80	872	35	334	19	101	2	33
	Avg. $ Recd	875	1,611	396	1,524	855	3,688	1,261	1,795	6,159	3,417
	Total $ Recd	5,522,038	86,560,295	31,653	1,328,679	29,915	1,231,900	23,954	181,281	12,317	112,768
92	Num. Recd	3,161	30,307	39	452	9	145	23	137	1	16
	Avg. $ Recd	1,643	2,289	605	1,904	908	4,318	2,498	1,998	773	1,769
	Total $ Recd	5,192,734	69,366,946	23,612	860,393	8,172	626,120	57,452	273,727	773	28,299
93	Num. Recd	331	4,372	30	291	2	21	4	76	1	19
	Avg. $ Recd	2,762	2,881	626	1,501	2,200	4,753	1,768	1,073	5,248	20,110
	Total $ Recd	914,226	12,597,878	18,794	436,894	4,399	99,811	7,073	81,568	5,248	382,093
94	Num. Recd	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
	Avg. $ Recd	191	615	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,375	936
	Total $ Recd	381	615	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,375	1,871
95	Num. Recd	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	Avg. $ Recd	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	896
	Total $ Recd	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	896

	Race	Total	Total	Indian		Total All
YR	Gender	Individuals	Corps.	Tribes/BIA	Others	Entities
90	Num. Recd	41,324	4,836	44	7,760	53,964
	Avg. $ Recd	2,049	5,661	995	2,969	2504.39
	Total $ Recd	84,686,489	27,374,417	43,791	23,042,246	135,146,943
91	Num. Recd	61,521	6,942	41	10,900	79,404
	Avg. $ Recd	1,545	4,929	777	2,176	1926.91
	Total $ Recd	95,034,800	34,215,501	31,854	23,722,565	153,004,720
92	Num. Recd	34,290	4,793	67	3,697	42,847
	Avg. $ Recd	2,229	6,669	1,644	2,905	2783.22
	Total $ Recd	76,438,228	31,963,501	110,145	10,740,950	119,252,824
93	Num. Recd	5,147	505	.	675	6,327
	Avg. $ Recd	2,826	10,525	.	8,203	4014.56
	Total $ Recd	14,547,984	5,315,323	.	5,536,785	25,400,092
94	Num. Recd	6	1	.	.	7
	Avg. $ Recd	707	50,040	.	.	7754.57
	Total $ Recd	4,242	50,040	.	.	54,282
95	Num. Recd	1	1	.	.	2
	Avg. $ Recd	896	50,040	.	.	25468.00
	Total $ Recd	896	50,040	.	.	50,936

Source: FSA

Table 3.5

Number of CCC Loans and Government Payments (National)

Purpose: To summarize the CCC loans and government payments received by ethnicity and gender

	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian American/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Other Race		Male		Female		Total
	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	Num.	%	
CCC Loans Received, U.S. Number	110,141	99.14	658	0.59	495	0.45	68	0.06	112	0.1	116	0.1	108,307	97.49	2,788	2.50	111,095
CCC Loans Rcvd. In Dollars, U.S. (1000's)	3,800,187	99.55	9,151	0.24	17,227	0.45	3,128	0.08	1,492	0.04	3,428	0.09	3,748,580	98.20	68,806	1.80	3,817,386
Government Pmts. Received, U.S. Number	563,619	99.06	2,923	0.51	3,057	0.54	482	0.08	1,121	0.2	871	0.15	543,085	95.41	26,131	4.59	569,216
Government Pmts. In Dollars, U.S. (1000's)	5,176,913	99.4%	11,472	0.2%	30,774	0.6%	5,299	0.1%	8,541	0.16%	7,299	0.1%	5,043,193	96.81%	166,331	3.2%	5,209,524

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

Table 3.6.A

Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Disaster Payments for 1990-1995, All Entities

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distributions of recipients of the highest 1% Disaster Payments (for all entities)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Other	Total
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males				
90	No.	46	918	0	9	1	46	0	2	0	14	828	1	446	2,311
	Total Amt. *	1,786	33,904	0	340	50	1,846	0	76	0	476	38,069	28	18,549	95,123
	Mean Amt. *	39	37	.	38	50	40	.	38	.	34	46	28	42	41
	No. (%)	1.99%	39.72%	0.00%	0.39%	0.04%	1.99%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.61%	35.83%	0.04%	19.30%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	1.88%	35.64%	0.00%	0.36%	0.05%	1.94%	0.00%	0.08%	0.00%	0.50%	40.02%	0.03%	19.50%	100.00%
91	No.	118	2,318	0	19	2	101	0	4	1	27	1,633	1	804	5,028
	Total Amt. *	2,937	55,691	0	495	79	2,574	0	112	24	718	51,155	15	23,206	137,006
	Mean Amt. *	24.89	24.03	.	26.03	39.38	25.49	.	27.97	24.45	26.59	31.33	14.99	28.86	27.25
	No. (%)	2.35%	46.10%	0.00%	0.38%	0.04%	2.01%	0.00%	0.08%	0.02%	0.54%	32.48%	0.02%	15.99%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	2.14%	40.65%	0.00%	0.36%	0.06%	1.88%	0.00%	0.08%	0.02%	0.52%	37.34%	0.01%	16.94%	100.00%
92	No.	107	1,644	1	14	2	56	1	2	1	14	1,509	3	288	3,642
	Total Amt. *	3,142	48,343	22	557	69	1,971	32	56	50	508	55,450	93	10,394	120,687
	Mean Amt. *	29.36	29.41	21.91	39.82	34.26	35.20	31.53	28.17	50.04	36.26	36.75	30.87	36.09	33.14
	No. (%)	2.94%	45.14%	0.03%	0.38%	0.05%	1.54%	0.03%	0.05%	0.03%	0.38%	41.43%	0.08%	7.91%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	2.60%	40.06%	0.02%	0.46%	0.06%	1.63%	0.03%	0.05%	0.04%	0.42%	45.95%	0.08%	8.61%	100.00%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.6.A (cont.)
Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Disaster Payments for 1990-1995, All Entities

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distributions of recipients of the highest 1% Disaster Payments (for all entities)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Other	Total
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males				
93	No.	199	3,722	2	24	5	85	0	3	3	39	2,537	3	282	6,904
	Total Amt. *	10,465	196,680	106	1,453	230	4,549	0	130	180	2,539	163,970	229	18,045	398,576
	Mean Amt. *	53	53	53	61	46	54	.	43	60	65	65	76	64	58
	No. (%)	2.88%	53.91%	0.03%	0.35%	0.07%	1.23%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.56%	36.75%	0.04%	4.08%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	2.63%	49.35%	0.03%	0.36%	0.06%	1.14%	0.00%	0.03%	0.05%	0.64%	41.14%	0.06%	4.53%	100.00%
94	No.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	9
	Total Amt. *	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	50	450
	Mean Amt. *	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	50	50
	No. (%)	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	55.56%	0.00%	11.11%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	55.56%	0.00%	11.11%	100.00%
95	No.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
	Total Amt. *	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	150
	Mean Amt. *	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	50	50
	No. (%)	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	33.33%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	33.33%	100.00%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.6.B

Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Loans for 1993-1994, All Entities

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distributions of recipients of the highest 1% Loans (for all entities)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Other	Total
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males				
93	No.	91	254	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	661	1	93	1,102
	Total Amt. *	33,381	94,112	0	0	0	0	335	374	0	0	307,743	1,966	118,331	556,242
	Mean Amt. *	367	371	.	.	.	.	335	374	.	.	466	1,966	1,272	505
	No. (%)	8.26%	23.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	59.98%	0.09%	8.44%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	6.00%	16.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	55.33%	0.35%	21.27%	100.00%
94	No.	182	623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	767	0	135	1,707
	Total Amt. *	84,199	292,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	402,052	0	430,031	1,208,791
	Mean Amt. *	463	470	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	524	.	3,185	708
	No. (%)	10.66%	36.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	44.93%	0.00%	7.91%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	6.97%	24.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.26%	0.00%	35.58%	100.00%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.6.C

Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Payments for 1993, All Entities

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distributions of recipients of the highest 1% Payments (for all entities)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Total	Other
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males				
93	No.	251	3,934	2	23	3	40	1	6	1	15	8,222	11	302	12,811
	Total Amt. *	23,880	369,649	158	2,170	296	3,668	78	573	107	1,502	1,149,819	5,651	132,363	1,689,913
	Mean Amt. *	95	94	79	94	99	92	78	95	107	100	140	514	438	132
	No. (%)	1.96%	30.71%	0.02%	0.18%	0.02%	0.31%	0.01%	0.05%	0.01%	0.12%	64.18%	0.09%	2.36%	100.00%
	Total Amt. (%)	1.41%	21.87%	0.01%	0.13%	0.02%	0.22%	0.00%	0.03%	0.01%	0.09%	68.04%	0.33%	7.83%	100.00%

* In thousands of dollars

Source: FSA

Table 3.6.D

Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Disaster Payments for 1990-1995, Individuals Only

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distribution of recipients of the highest 1% Disaster Payments (for individuals only)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total Individuals
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
90	No.	74	1,705	0	12	1	65	0	3	0	25	1,885
	Total Amt.*	2,363	50,457	0	398	50	2,241	0	98	0	707	56,315
	Mean Amt.*	32	30	.	33	50	34	.	33	.	28	30
	No. (%)	3.93%	90.45%	0.00%	0.64%	0.05%	3.45%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	1.33%	100%
	Total Amt. (%)	4.20%	89.60%	0.00%	0.71%	0.09%	3.98%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	1.26%	100%
91	No.	181	3,822	0	34	4	140	0	5	2	38	4,226
	Total Amt.*	3,714	74,256	0	680	102	3,061	0	124	37	851	82,825
	Mean Amt.*	21	19	.	20	26	22	.	25	18	22	20
	No. (%)	4.28%	90.44%	0.00%	0.80%	0.09%	3.31%	0.00%	0.12%	0.05%	0.90%	100%
	Total Amt. (%)	4.48%	89.65%	0.00%	0.82%	0.12%	3.70%	0.00%	0.15%	0.04%	1.03%	100%
92	No.	183	2,790	1	22	3	92	1	6	1	21	3,120
	Total Amt.*	4,471	68,606	22	697	86	2,597	32	124	50	627	77,311
	Mean Amt.*	24	25	22	32	29	28	32	21	50	30	25
	No. (%)	5.87%	89.42%	0.03%	0.71%	0.10%	2.95%	0.03%	0.19%	0.03%	0.67%	100%
	Total Amt. (%)	5.78%	88.74%	0.03%	0.90%	0.11%	3.36%	0.04%	0.16%	0.06%	0.81%	100%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.6.D (cont.)

Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Disaster Payments for 1990-1995, Individuals Only

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distribution of recipients of the highest 1% Disaster Payments (for individuals only)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total Individuals
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
93	No.	292	5,709	2	40	6	99	0	3	3	50	6,204
	Total Amt.*	13,412	259,334	106	1,949	261	5,003	0	130	180	2,895	283,270
	Mean Amt.*	45.93	45.43	52.99	48.74	43.56	50.54	.	43.40	59.83	57.90	45.66
	No. (%)	4.71%	92.02%	0.03%	0.64%	0.10%	1.60%	0.00%	0.05%	0.05%	0.81%	100%
	Total Amt.* (%)	4.73%	91.55%	0.04%	0.69%	0.09%	1.77%	0.00%	0.05%	0.06%	1.02%	100%
94	No.	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
	Total Amt.*	0	219	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	63	327
	Mean Amt.*	.	43.84	.	.	.	43.94	.	.	.	31.70	40.82
	No. (%)	0.00%	62.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	100%
	Total Amt.* (%)	0.00%	67.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.42%	100%
95	No.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	Total Amt.*	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	86
	Mean Amt.*	.	50.04	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35.70	42.87
	No. (%)	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	100%
	Total Amt.* (%)	0.00%	58.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	41.64%	100%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.6.E
Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Loans for 1993-1994, Individuals Only

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distribution of recipients of the highest 1% Loans (for individuals only)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total Individuals
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
93	No.	192	703	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	897
	Total Amt.*	57,067	200,796	0	0	0	0	335	374	0	0	258,572
	Mean Amt.*	297.22	285.63	.	.	.	.	335.25	374.23	.	.	288.26
	No. (%)	21.40%	78.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
	Total Amt.* (%)	22.07%	77.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
94	No.	270	1,082	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1,353
	Total Amt.*	111,767	435,760	0	0	0	0	0	319	0	0	547,846
	Mean Amt.*	413.95	402.74	.	.	.	.	.	319.42	.	.	404.91
	No. (%)	19.96%	79.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
	Total Amt.* (%)	20.40%	79.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	100%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.6.F

Summary Statistics of the Highest 1% Payments for 1993, Individuals Only

Purpose: To provide an overview of the distribution of recipients of the highest 1% Payments (for individuals only)

YR	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total Individuals
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
93	No.	731	10,248	4	68	5	86	3	11	3	30	11,189
	Total Amt.*	54,545	771,522	286	4,992	430	6,672	197	883	238	2,464	842,228
	Mean Amt.*	74.62	75.29	71.61	73.41	85.91	77.58	65.61	80.27	79.26	82.12	75.27
	No. (%)	6.53%	91.59%	0.04%	0.61%	0.04%	0.77%	0.03%	0.10%	0.03%	0.27%	100%
	Total Amt.* (%)	6.48%	91.60%	0.03%	0.59%	0.05%	0.79%	0.02%	0.10%	0.03%	0.29%	100%

Source: FSA

* In thousands of dollars

Table 3.7

Summary Statistics on the Average Disaster Payments Received by FSA Area (1990-1995)

Purpose: To provide an overview of average disaster payments

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1990	Midwest	Avg. (000's	0.63	1.15	0.22	2.08	1.68	2.38	0.23	0.84	.	1.79	3.38	0.65	1.45
		Total	1,908.55	32,385.82	1.10	95.74	1.68	14.27	0.69	22.74	.	3.57	7,736.96	0.65	4,533.33
		No.	3,028.00	28,152.00	5.00	46.00	1.00	6.00	3.00	27.00	.	2.00	2,292.00	1.00	3,136.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	2.93	3.61	.	1.38	.	.	.	.	.	14.16	11.52	.	9.00
		Total	208.11	4,645.62	.	5.52	.	.	.	.	.	14.16	3,584.05	.	1,530.39
		No.	71.00	1,288.00	.	4.00	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	311.00	.	170.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	0.56	1.53	2.13	0.08	1.14	3.60	0.95	1.66	.	5.48	3.91	0.76	1.65
		Total	2,038.13	45,341.58	2.13	0.15	1.14	93.70	93.87	462.62	.	137.01	10,849.63	64.00	6,070.79
		No.	3,608.00	29,706.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	26.00	99.00	278.00	.	25.00	2,777.00	84.00	3,675.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	0.94	1.79	0.45	0.93	2.85	11.20	0.17	0.87	0.05	9.08	4.28	.	2.91
		Total	4,949.16	94,073.13	280.65	5,397.74	19.92	638.53	10.07	474.76	0.05	145.34	31,661.44	.	23,487.47
		No.	5,279.00	52,464.00	618.00	5,779.00	7.00	57.00	59.00	545.00	1.00	16.00	7,399.00	.	8,062.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.64	1.75	0.48	0.64	1.18	2.91	0.76	1.30	5.29	9.78	6.12	2.50	2.78
		Total	5,477.56	79,529.28	11.09	123.90	167.87	4,678.18	14.38	329.00	31.76	1,144.45	36,375.03	19.99	24,336.16
		No.	8,537.00	45,398.00	23.00	193.00	142.00	1,607.00	19.00	254.00	6.00	117.00	5,946.00	8.00	8,742.00
1991	Midwest	Avg. (000's	0.52	0.87	0.30	1.00	0.19	1.18	0.45	1.08	0.08	4.32	1.82	5.26	0.98
		Total	8,519.80	119,255.95	9.44	211.05	0.19	21.15	6.69	57.40	0.08	60.42	19,732.64	15.78	12,095.13
		No.	16,369.00	137,577.00	31.00	212.00	1.00	18.00	15.00	53.00	1.00	14.00	10,853.00	3.00	12,308.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	0.71	0.98	.	2.37	0.50	0.36	.	.	.	2.87	2.03	.	1.86
		Total	881.18	19,166.32	.	37.92	0.99	4.00	.	.	.	2.87	7,693.09	.	2,534.23
		No.	1,239.00	19,509.00	.	16.00	2.00	11.00	.	.	.	1.00	3,785.00	.	1,362.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	0.47	1.16	.	4.16	0.88	6.21	0.90	1.42	0.60	7.07	3.27	0.22	1.27
		Total	4,082.32	52,935.68	.	16.64	1.76	341.37	46.03	166.29	0.60	197.93	15,455.63	25.39	7,156.85
		No.	8,610.00	45,762.00	.	4.00	2.00	55.00	51.00	117.00	1.00	28.00	4,725.00	115.00	5,643.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	0.57	1.35	0.37	0.83	1.64	3.85	0.29	1.32	.	3.06	3.22	.	2.27
		Total	5,916.48	87,491.12	242.28	5,297.02	8.22	138.69	2.30	92.52	.	58.23	28,282.46	.	20,073.50
		No.	10,358.00	64,977.00	653.00	6,364.00	5.00	36.00	8.00	70.00	.	19.00	8,785.00	.	8,858.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.51	1.24	0.38	0.80	1.26	2.41	0.34	1.10	4.46	6.27	4.44	0.63	1.77
		Total	11,167.39	115,439.91	14.80	178.29	236.93	5,809.71	16.17	291.92	57.96	1,103.98	43,150.07	17.00	25,060.03
		No.	21,861.00	93,199.00	39.00	223.00	188.00	2,411.00	48.00	266.00	13.00	176.00	9,712.00	27.00	14,124.00

Table 3.7 (cont.)

Summary Statisitics on the Average Disaster Payments Received by FSA Area (1990-1995)

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1992	Midwest	Avg. (000's	0.85	1.31	0.53	2.56	4.23	3.41	1.01	1.27	.	3.57	3.01	10.08	1.62
		Total	6,775.51	145,389.14	3.72	207.61	4.23	136.31	2.01	64.61	.	17.83	31,959.92	40.30	7,458.63
		No.	7,983.00	111,285.00	7.00	81.00	1.00	40.00	2.00	51.00	.	5.00	10,619.00	4.00	4,597.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	1.69	1.89	11.10	0.94	0.77	2.36	.	2.17	0.43	3.88	3.86	.	3.57
		Total	1,450.27	20,076.59	11.10	30.02	1.55	2.36	.	4.33	0.43	15.53	11,708.20	.	2,307.08
		No.	860.00	10,623.00	1.00	32.00	2.00	1.00	.	2.00	1.00	4.00	3,030.00	.	647.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	0.96	1.72	.	4.96	1.36	4.54	1.67	2.07	0.48	4.52	4.93	0.78	1.84
		Total	8,747.51	88,432.74	.	14.87	2.73	208.95	137.25	600.18	3.39	171.76	32,946.11	123.77	7,269.83
		No.	9,156.00	51,503.00	.	3.00	2.00	46.00	82.00	290.00	7.00	38.00	6,689.00	159.00	3,957.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.24	2.02	0.49	0.99	5.53	6.44	1.55	0.81	1.00	8.41	5.42	14.09	3.23
		Total	3,604.59	56,019.36	200.15	4,042.56	121.73	1,126.42	37.24	112.67	3.01	302.92	19,871.54	28.18	7,829.82
		No.	2,903.00	27,742.00	409.00	4,067.00	22.00	175.00	24.00	139.00	3.00	36.00	3,668.00	2.00	2,422.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.98	2.18	0.92	1.27	1.69	3.37	0.45	1.39	3.04	4.46	5.64	2.58	2.21
		Total	17,414.29	142,453.47	20.14	274.10	191.43	5,193.45	25.17	318.68	15.18	504.41	50,102.34	54.08	17,561.43
		No.	17,766.00	65,480.00	22.00	215.00	113.00	1,539.00	56.00	230.00	5.00	113.00	8,889.00	21.00	7,932.00
1993	Midwest	Avg. (000's	2.30	3.74	0.71	1.80	5.07	1.54	1.13	2.80	0.18	4.09	7.33	.	3.54
		Total	58,316.70	983,275.13	22.62	318.49	5.07	23.05	7.94	165.15	0.35	49.06	186,873.93	.	21,679.84
		No.	25,400.00	263,119.00	32.00	177.00	1.00	15.00	7.00	59.00	2.00	12.00	25,508.00	.	6,128.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	2.07	2.15	11.59	1.65	2.03	.	.	3.18	0.17	50.23	4.45	.	5.06
		Total	2,740.28	34,911.03	23.19	89.09	2.03	.	.	19.07	0.17	100.46	18,308.86	.	5,785.87
		No.	1,322.00	16,252.00	2.00	54.00	1.00	.	.	6.00	1.00	2.00	4,114.00	.	1,143.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	1.75	3.77	1.28	4.94	1.25	4.75	2.22	1.62	2.32	13.18	8.19	4.39	3.00
		Total	23,248.88	331,901.27	1.28	9.87	2.50	247.04	121.91	369.95	9.27	1,159.43	62,800.79	232.61	8,364.60
		No.	13,300.00	87,951.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	52.00	55.00	229.00	4.00	88.00	7,668.00	53.00	2,787.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.91	3.14	1.02	1.87	4.33	7.94	0.81	1.88	12.90	6.65	7.59	.	5.15
		Total	17,250.25	267,742.09	940.02	20,677.74	220.93	2,128.85	51.83	880.39	90.29	359.36	122,113.06	.	16,851.89
		No.	9,028.00	85,277.00	925.00	11,052.00	51.00	268.00	64.00	469.00	7.00	54.00	16,085.00	.	3,273.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	1.40	2.84	1.98	1.84	3.87	5.64	0.81	2.44	12.72	18.50	7.41	3.62	3.33
		Total	26,785.85	235,078.51	140.67	618.96	561.25	10,567.62	43.93	819.27	165.37	3,237.96	69,390.19	90.39	14,597.04
		No.	19,198.00	82,747.00	71.00	337.00	145.00	1,874.00	54.00	336.00	13.00	175.00	9,362.00	25.00	4,387.00

Table 3.7 (cont.)

Summary Statisitics on the Average Disaster Payments Received by FSA Area (1990-1995)

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1994	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.63	2.45	0.60	.	1.70	1.71	.	.	0.02	4.71	12.13	.	10.39
		Total	163.13	1,020.70	0.60	.	42.58	224.16	.	.	0.02	89.52	1,552.77	.	321.96
		No.	100.00	417.00	1.00	.	25.00	131.00	.	.	1.00	19.00	128.00	.	31.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.31	1.16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.38	1.07	13.42	.	.
		Total	0.94	20.81	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.38	9.66	67.12	.	.
		No.	3.00	18.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	9.00	5.00	.	.
1995	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.73	3.21	0.16	.	2.57	2.15	.	.	.	6.79	9.33	.	14.16
		Total	24.22	321.50	0.16	.	17.99	79.52	.	.	.	54.30	456.94	.	184.14
		No.	14.00	100.00	1.00	.	7.00	37.00	.	.	.	8.00	49.00	.	13.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.26	0.24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.76	5.73	.	.
		Total	0.26	1.21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.52	17.20	.	.
		No.	1.00	5.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.00	3.00	.	.

Source: FSA

Table 3.7

Summary Statistics on the Average Disaster Payments Received by FSA Area (1990-1995)

Purpose: To provide an overview of average disaster payments

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1990	Midwest	Avg. (000's	0.63	1.15	0.22	2.08	1.68	2.38	0.23	0.84	.	1.79	3.38	0.65	1.45
		Total	1,908.55	32,385.82	1.10	95.74	1.68	14.27	0.69	22.74	.	3.57	7,736.96	0.65	4,533.33
		No.	3,028.00	28,152.00	5.00	46.00	1.00	6.00	3.00	27.00	.	2.00	2,292.00	1.00	3,136.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	2.93	3.61	.	1.38	.	.	.	.	.	14.16	11.52	.	9.00
		Total	208.11	4,645.62	.	5.52	.	.	.	.	.	14.16	3,58[illegible]95	.	1,530.39
		No.	71.00	1,288.00	.	4.00	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	311.00	.	170.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	0.56	1.53	2.13	0.08	1.14	3.60	0.95	1.66	.	5.48	3.91	0.76	1.65
		Total	2,038.13	45,341.58	2.13	0.15	1.14	93.70	93.87	462.62	.	137.01	10,849.63	64.00	6,070.79
		No.	3,608.00	29,706.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	26.00	99.00	278.00	.	25.00	2,777.00	84.00	3,675.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	0.94	1.79	0.45	0.93	2.85	11.20	0.17	0.87	0.05	9.08	4.28	.	2.91
		Total	4,949.16	94,073.13	280.65	5,397.74	19.92	638.53	10.07	474.76	0.05	145.34	31,661.44	.	23,487.47
		No.	5,279.00	52,464.00	618.00	5,779.00	7.00	57.00	59.00	545.00	1.00	16.00	7,399.00	.	8,062.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.64	1.75	0.48	0.64	1.18	2.91	0.76	1.30	5.29	9.78	6.12	2.50	2.78
		Total	5,477.56	79,529.28	11.09	123.90	167.87	4,678.18	14.38	329.00	31.76	1,144.45	36,375.03	19.99	24,336.16
		No.	8,537.00	45,398.00	23.00	193.00	142.00	1,607.00	19.00	254.00	6.00	117.00	5,946.00	8.00	8,742.00
1991	Midwest	Avg. (000's	0.52	0.87	0.30	1.00	0.19	1.18	0.45	1.08	0.08	4.32	1.82	5.26	0.98
		Total	8,519.80	119,255.95	9.44	211.05	0.19	21.15	6.69	57.40	0.08	60.42	19,732.64	15.78	12,095.13
		No.	16,369.00	137,577.00	31.00	212.00	1.00	18.00	15.00	53.00	1.00	14.00	10,853.00	3.00	12,308.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	0.71	0.98	.	2.37	0.50	0.36	.	.	.	2.87	2.03	.	1.86
		Total	881.18	19,166.32	.	37.92	0.99	4.00	.	.	.	2.87	7,693.09	.	2,534.23
		No.	1,239.00	19,509.00	.	16.00	2.00	11.00	.	.	.	1.00	3,785.00	.	1,362.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	0.47	1.16	.	4.16	0.88	6.21	0.90	1.42	0.60	7.07	3.27	0.22	1.27
		Total	4,082.32	52,935.68	.	16.64	1.76	341.37	46.03	166.29	0.60	197.93	15,455.63	25.39	7,156.85
		No.	8,610.00	45,762.00	.	4.00	2.00	55.00	51.00	117.00	1.00	28.00	4,725.00	115.00	5,643.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	0.57	1.35	0.37	0.83	1.64	3.85	0.29	1.32	.	3.06	3.22	.	2.27
		Total	5,916.48	87,491.12	242.28	5,297.02	8.22	138.69	2.30	92.52	.	58.23	28,282.46	.	20,073.50
		No.	10,358.00	64,977.00	653.00	6,364.00	5.00	36.00	8.00	70.00	.	19.00	8,785.00	.	8,858.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.51	1.24	0.38	0.80	1.26	2.41	0.34	1.10	4.46	6.27	4.44	0.63	1.77
		Total	11,167.39	115,439.91	14.80	178.29	236.93	5,809.71	16.17	291.92	57.96	1,103.98	43,150.07	17.00	25,060.03
		No.	21,861.00	93,199.00	39.00	223.00	188.00	2,411.00	48.00	266.00	13.00	176.00	9,712.00	27.00	14,124.00

Table 3.7 (cont.)

Summary Statistics on the Average Disaster Payments Received by FSA Area (1990-1995)

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1992	Midwest	Avg. (000's	0.85	1.31	0.53	2.56	4.23	3.41	1.01	1.27	.	3.57	3.01	10.08	1.62
		Total	6,775.51	145,389.14	3.72	207.61	4.23	136.31	2.01	64.61	.	17.83	31,959.92	40.30	7,458.63
		No.	7,983.00	111,285.00	7.00	81.00	1.00	40.00	2.00	51.00	.	5.00	10,619.00	4.00	4,597.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	1.69	1.89	11.10	0.94	0.77	2.36	.	2.17	0.43	3.88	3.86	.	3.57
		Total	1,450.27	20,076.59	11.10	30.02	1.55	2.36	.	4.33	0.43	15.53	11,708.20	.	2,307.08
		No.	860.00	10,623.00	1.00	32.00	2.00	1.00	.	2.00	1.00	4.00	3,030.00	.	647.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	0.96	1.72	.	4.96	1.36	4.54	1.67	2.07	0.48	4.52	4.93	0.78	1.84
		Total	8,747.51	88,432.74	.	14.87	2.73	208.95	137.25	600.18	3.39	171.76	32,946.11	123.77	7,269.83
		No.	9,156.00	51,503.00	.	3.00	2.00	46.00	82.00	290.00	7.00	38.00	6,689.00	159.00	3,957.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.24	2.02	0.49	0.99	5.53	6.44	1.55	0.81	1.00	8.41	5.42	14.09	3.23
		Total	3,604.59	56,019.36	200.15	4,042.56	121.73	1,126.42	37.24	112.67	3.01	302.92	19,871.54	28.18	7,829.82
		No.	2,903.00	27,742.00	409.00	4,067.00	22.00	175.00	24.00	139.00	3.00	36.00	3,668.00	2.00	2,422.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.98	2.18	0.92	1.27	1.69	3.37	0.45	1.39	3.04	4.46	5.64	2.58	2.21
		Total	17,414.29	142,453.47	20.14	274.10	191.43	5,193.45	25.17	318.68	15.18	504.41	50,102.34	54.08	17,561.43
		No.	17,766.00	65,480.00	22.00	215.00	113.00	1,539.00	56.00	230.00	5.00	113.00	8,889.00	21.00	7,932.00
1993	Midwest	Avg. (000's	2.30	3.74	0.71	1.80	5.07	1.54	1.13	2.80	0.18	4.09	7.33	.	3.54
		Total	58,316.70	983,275.13	22.62	318.49	5.07	23.05	7.94	165.15	0.35	49.06	186,873.93	.	21,679.84
		No.	25,400.00	263,119.00	32.00	177.00	1.00	15.00	7.00	59.00	2.00	12.00	25,508.00	.	6,128.00
	Northeast	Avg. (000's	2.07	2.15	11.59	1.65	2.03	.	.	3.18	0.17	50.23	4.45	.	5.06
		Total	2,740.28	34,911.03	23.19	89.09	2.03	.	.	19.07	0.17	100.46	18,308.86	.	5,785.87
		No.	1,322.00	16,252.00	2.00	54.00	1.00	.	.	6.00	1.00	2.00	4,114.00	.	1,143.00
	Northwest	Avg. (000's	1.75	3.77	1.28	4.94	1.25	4.75	2.22	1.62	2.32	13.18	8.19	4.39	3.00
		Total	23,248.88	331,901.27	1.28	9.87	2.50	247.04	121.91	369.95	9.27	1,159.43	62,800.79	232.61	8,364.60
		No.	13,300.00	87,951.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	52.00	55.00	229.00	4.00	88.00	7,668.00	53.00	2,787.00
	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.91	3.14	1.02	1.87	4.33	7.94	0.81	1.88	12.90	6.65	7.59	.	5.15
		Total	17,250.25	267,742.09	940.02	20,677.74	220.93	2,128.85	51.83	880.39	90.29	359.36	122,113.06	.	16,851.89
		No.	9,028.00	85,277.00	925.00	11,052.00	51.00	268.00	64.00	469.00	7.00	54.00	16,085.00	.	3,273.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	1.40	2.84	1.98	1.84	3.87	5.64	0.81	2.44	12.72	18.50	7.41	3.62	3.33
		Total	26,785.85	235,078.51	140.67	618.96	561.25	10,567.62	43.93	819.27	165.37	3,237.96	69,390.19	90.39	14,597.04
		No.	19,198.00	82,747.00	71.00	337.00	145.00	1,874.00	54.00	336.00	13.00	175.00	9,362.00	25.00	4,387.00

Table 3.7 (cont.)

Summary Statistics on the Average Disaster Payments Received by FSA Area (1990-1995)

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1994	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.63	2.45	0.60	.	1.70	1.71	.	.	0.02	4.71	12.13	.	10.39
		Total	163.13	1,020.70	0.60	.	42.58	224.16	.	.	0.02	89.52	1,552.77	.	321.96
		No.	100.00	417.00	1.00	.	25.00	131.00	.	.	1.00	19.00	128.00	.	31.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.31	1.16	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.38	1.07	13.42	.	.
		Total	0.94	20.81	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.38	9.66	67.12	.	.
		No.	3.00	18.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.00	9.00	5.00	.	.
1995	Southeast	Avg. (000's	1.73	3.21	0.16	.	2.57	2.15	.	.	.	6.79	9.33	.	14.16
		Total	24.22	321.50	0.16	.	17.99	79.52	.	.	.	54.30	456.94	.	184.14
		No.	14.00	100.00	1.00	.	7.00	37.00	.	.	.	8.00	49.00	.	13.00
	Southwest	Avg. (000's	0.26	0.24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1.76	5.73	.	.
		Total	0.26	1.21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3.52	17.20	.	.
		No.	1.00	5.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2.00	3.00	.	.

Source: FSA

Table 3.8

Summary Statistics on the Average Loans Received by FSA Area (1993)

Purpose: To provide an overview of average loans

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1993	Midwest	Average	2.44	6.25	1.28	3.06	2.04	2.00	1.36	5.32	14.36	4.13	14.90	19.24	2.96
		Total	174,936.76	2,370,996.23	73.22	633.23	8.14	84.20	33.97	441.65	71.79	148.64	502,274.42	76.95	65,118.26
		No. Producers	71,575.00	379,099.00	57.00	207.00	4.00	42.00	25.00	83.00	5.00	36.00	33,703.00	4.00	21,963.00
	Northeast	Average	2.08	3.26	3.77	2.68	1.61	1.45	.	2.21	1.22	15.61	10.46	.	3.29
		Total	7,565.02	96,000.04	33.94	144.66	3.21	10.13	.	22.07	1.22	109.26	49,216.13	.	12,867.53
		No. Producers	3,631.00	29,448.00	9.00	54.00	2.00	7.00	.	10.00	1.00	7.00	4,707.00	.	3,914.00
	Northwest	Average	3.05	8.28	1.28	9.88	6.35	5.41	4.66	6.31	2.95	14.33	22.40	41.15	4.63
		Total	133,877.08	1,299,815.40	1.28	69.13	108.03	621.70	1,226.60	3,720.79	41.36	1,733.73	416,314.51	1,357.91	47,630.16
		No. Producers	43,829.00	157,073.00	1.00	7.00	17.00	115.00	263.00	590.00	14.00	121.00	18,584.00	33.00	10,287.00
	Southeast	Average	3.48	7.11	1.36	4.46	6.02	8.57	1.55	6.49	9.30	6.85	47.42	3.17	18.02
		Total	97,967.20	927,141.73	1,997.30	32,634.70	319.04	2,656.36	79.11	1,693.32	120.91	472.43	781,799.15	3.17	129,625.22
		No. Producers	28,169.00	130,416.00	1,471.00	7,322.00	53.00	310.00	51.00	261.00	13.00	69.00	16,487.00	1.00	7,194.00
	Southwest	Average	3.24	7.68	2.12	3.60	3.90	7.60	0.30	1.32	11.02	13.40	34.26	177.63	6.93
		Total	224,974.30	1,434,439.07	366.98	2,119.63	1,531.37	22,881.31	1,045.43	2,860.90	518.08	4,879.36	802,272.37	4,973.76	151,380.90
		No. Producers	69,523.00	182,030.00	173.00	589.00	393.00	3,009.00	3,503.00	2,175.00	47.00	364.00	23,417.00	28.00	21,851.00

Source: FSA

*All amounts in thousands

Table 3.9

Summary Statistics on the Average Payments Received by FSA Area (1993-1994)

Purpose: To provide an overview of average Payments

YEAR	AREA	NAME	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Corps.	Indians/ BIA Tribes	Others
			Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males			
1993	Midwest	Average	27.91	28.67	8.49	15.54	.	.	.	22.33	.	.	56.26	.	43.02
		Total	74,223.39	1,029,139.44	42.46	264.10	.	.	.	44.66	.	.	273,493.30	.	53,561.06
		No.	2,659.00	35,897.00	5.00	17.00	.	.	.	2.00	.	.	4,861.00	.	1,245.00
	Northeast	Average	63.43	23.52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51.24	.	27.50
		Total	1,268.61	17,854.61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22,086.30	.	1,760.29
		No.	20.00	759.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	431.00	.	64.00
	Northwest	Average	33.68	28.13	49.49	32.61	18.44	11.12	34.10	32.63	.	28.69	67.97	.	23.48
		Total	94,096.46	467,298.77	49.49	65.23	36.89	66.74	579.76	1,729.61	.	57.39	214,922.49	.	71,267.01
		No.	2,794.00	16,613.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	6.00	17.00	53.00	.	2.00	3,162.00	.	3,035.00
	Southeast	Average	25.62	35.23	6.96	11.86	38.39	35.66	10.71	26.78	3.31	4.06	119.79	.	121.59
		Total	109,461.64	533,508.64	2,151.39	9,522.80	153.54	427.87	21.42	133.91	3.31	12.18	475,679.62	.	95,932.92
		No.	4,273.00	15,145.00	309.00	803.00	4.00	12.00	2.00	5.00	1.00	3.00	3,971.00	.	789.00
	Southwest	Average	35.82	34.27	51.25	12.06	23.95	21.29	173.17	23.30	32.45	19.19	100.19	994.59	91.61
		Total	68,776.47	282,078.71	256.23	60.32	287.44	1,213.53	346.35	186.43	162.27	249.51	220,622.72	1,989.18	73,375.81
		No.	1,920.00	8,232.00	5.00	5.00	12.00	57.00	2.00	8.00	5.00	13.00	2,202.00	2.00	801.00
1994	Midwest	Average	46.31	50.03	16.22	28.11	.	8.68	.	66.31	.	82.21	92.58	.	51.00
		Total	226,198.06	3,630,027.78	16.22	281.09	.	8.68	.	530.47	.	82.21	807,858.43	.	230,243.44
		No.	4,884.00	72,562.00	1.00	10.00	.	1.00	.	8.00	.	1.00	8,726.00	.	4,515.00
	Northeast	Average	52.23	34.92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66.05	.	40.04
		Total	1,775.83	37,219.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,202.87	.	5,885.48
		No.	34.00	1,066.00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	533.00	.	147.00
	Northwest	Average	51.40	43.68	.	10.71	8.21	20.14	71.49	40.19	.	19.25	87.95	104.78	43.81
		Total	391,685.54	1,090,304.25	.	21.43	16.41	100.69	857.91	1,647.94	.	57.76	336,421.12	104.78	418,686.77
		No.	7,621.00	24,964.00	.	2.00	2.00	5.00	12.00	41.00	.	3.00	3,825.00	1.00	9,557.00
	Southeast	Average	38.88	48.59	9.24	15.54	.	45.39	.	73.40	8.58	.	134.37	.	254.74
		Total	98,139.11	510,732.80	1,118.19	5,828.45	.	45.39	.	660.60	8.58	.	476,349.88	.	357,909.93
		No.	2,524.00	10,510.00	121.00	375.00	.	1.00	.	9.00	1.00	.	3,545.00	.	1,405.00
	Southwest	Average	49.17	42.84	60.65	27.21	107.01	68.21	11.22	19.83	45.90	43.69	106.24	.	109.78
		Total	95,386.16	365,081.78	181.95	108.83	107.01	886.74	11.22	178.46	45.90	699.03	232,144.38	.	173,128.63
		No.	1,940.00	8,521.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	13.00	1.00	9.00	1.00	16.00	2,185.00	.	1,577.00

Source: FSA

*All amounts in thousands

Table 3.10.A.1

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Disaster Payments
between White Males vs Minority Males and Females

YEAR	AREA	Number of White Males	Average Amt. of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by White Males (000's)	Number of Minority Males and Females	Average Amt. of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Minority Males and Females (000's)	t-Statistic	
1990	Midwest	28,152	1.15	3,118	0.66	14.02	**
	Northeast	1,288	3.61	76	3.00	1.13	
	Northwest	29,706	1.53	4,040	0.70	26.96	**
	Southeast	52,464	1.79	12,361	0.96	25.88	**
	Southwest	45,398	1.75	10,898	1.10	15.57	**
1991	Midwest	137,577	0.87	16,714	0.53	30.53	**
	Northeast	19,509	0.98	1,269	0.73	4.48	**
	Northwest	45,762	1.16	8,868	0.55	25.50	**
	Southeast	64,977	1.35	17,513	0.67	32.50	**
	Southwest	93,199	1.24	25,225	0.75	27.33	**
1992	Midwest	111,285	1.31	8,170	0.88	16.10	**
	Northeast	10,623	1.89	903	1.68	1.60	
	Northwest	51,503	1.72	9,624	1.03	23.76	**
	Southeast	27,742	2.02	7,778	1.23	16.78	**
	Southwest	65,480	2.18	20,059	1.19	38.54	**
1993	Midwest	263,119	3.74	25,705	2.29	46.46	**
	Northeast	16,252	2.15	1,388	2.14	0.03	
	Northwest	87,951	3.77	13,733	1.83	45.24	**
	Southeast	85,277	3.14	21,918	1.94	29.15	**
	Southwest	82,747	2.84	22,203	1.93	21.79	**
1994	Southeast	417	2.45	277	1.88	1.43	
	Southwest	18	1.16	13	0.92	0.49	
1995	Southeast	100	3.22	67	2.63	0.62	
	Southwest	5	0.24	3	1.26	-1.43	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the disaster payments for Minority Males and Females are higher than those received by White Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the disaster payments for White Males are higher than those received by Minority Males and Females.

Table 3.10.A.2

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Disaster Payments between Males vs Females

YEAR	AREA	Number of Males	Average Amt. of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Males (000's)	Number of Females	Average Amt. of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Females (000's)	t-Statistic	
1990	Midwest	28,233	1.15	3,037	0.63	15.46	**
	Northeast	1,293	3.61	71	2.93	1.24	
	Northwest	30,037	1.53	3,709	0.58	34.78	**
	Southeast	58,861	1.71	5,964	0.88	19.46	**
	Southwest	47,569	1.80	8,727	0.65	33.13	**
1991	Midwest	137,874	0.87	16,417	0.52	33.14	**
	Northeast	19,537	0.98	1,241	0.71	4.84	**
	Northwest	45,966	1.17	8,664	0.48	32.54	**
	Southeast	71,466	1.30	11,024	0.56	32.04	**
	Southwest	96,275	1.28	22 149	0.52	54.40	**
1992	Midwest	111,462	1.31	7,993	0.85	18.31	**
	Northeast	10,662	1.89	864	1.69	1.42	
	Northwest	51,880	1.72	9,247	0.96	27.03	**
	Southeast	32,159	1.92	3,361	1.18	12.22	**
	Southwest	67,577	2.20	17,962	0.98	54.32	**
1993	Midwest	263,382	3.74	25,442	2.29	46.08	**
	Northeast	16,314	2.15	1,326	2.09	0.42	
	Northwest	88,322	3.78	13,362	1.75	49.78	**
	Southeast	97,120	3.00	10,075	1.84	21.10	**
	Southwest	85,469	2.93	19,481	1.42	47.21	**
1994	Southeast	567	2.35	127	1.63	1.95	
	Southwest	27	1.13	4	0.58	1.39	
1995	Southeast	145	3.14	22	1.93	1.52	
	Southwest	7	0.68	1	0.26		

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the disaster payments for Females are higher than those received by Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the disaster payments for Males are higher than those received by Females.

Table 3.10.A.3

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Disaster Payments between White Males vs Minority Males

YEAR	AREA	Number of White Males	Average Amt. of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by White Males (000's)	Number of Minority Males	Average Amt. of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Minority Males (000's)	t-Statistic	
1990	Midwest	28,152	1.15	81	1.68	-1.18	
	Northeast	1,288	3.61	5	3.94	-0.12	
	Northwest	29,706	1.53	331	2.10	-3.15	*
	Southeast	52,464	1.79	6,397	1.04	18.77	**
	Southwest	45,398	1.75	2,171	2.89	-8.20	*
1991	Midwest	137,577	0.87	297	1.18	-1.52	
	Northeast	19,509	0.98	28	1.60	-1.33	
	Northwest	45,762	1.16	204	3.54	-5.13	*
	Southeast	64,977	1.35	6,489	0.86	16.18	**
	Southwest	93,199	1.24	3,076	2.40	-11.85	*
1992	Midwest	111,285	1.31	177	2.41	-2.63	*
	Northeast	10,623	1.89	39	1.34	1.87	
	Northwest	51,503	1.72	377	2.64	-3.96	*
	Southeast	27,742	2.02	4,417	1.26	12.30	**
	Southwest	65,480	2.18	2,097	3.00	-6.43	*
1993	Midwest	263,119	3.74	263	2.11	7.21	**
	Northeast	16,252	2.15	62	3.37	-0.76	
	Northwest	87,951	3.77	371	4.82	-1.86	
	Southeast	85,277	3.14	11,843	2.03	22.19	**
	Southwest	82,747	2.84	2,722	5.60	-11.94	*
1994	Southeast	417	2.45	150	2.09	0.66	
	Southwest	18	1.16	9	1.07	0.15	
1995	Southeast	100	3.22	45	2.97	0.21	
	Southwest	5	0.24	2	1.76	-1.75	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the disaster payments for Minority Males are higher than those received by White Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the disaster payments for White Males are higher than those received by Minority Males.

Table 3.10.B.1

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Loans between White Males vs Minority Males and Females

YEAR	AREA	Number of White Males	Average Amt. of Loans Rcv'd by White Males (000's)	Number of Minority Males and Females	Average Amt. of Loans Rcv'd by Minority Males and Females (000's)	t-Statistic	
1993	Midwest	35,897	28.67	2,683	27.80	1.03	
	Northeast	759	23.52	20	63.43	-2.44	*
	Northwest	16,613	28.13	2,877	33.61	-6.11	*
	Southeast	15,145	35.23	5,412	22.52	16.32	**
	Southwest	8,232	34.27	2,027	35.29	-0.76	
1994	Midwest	72,562	50.03	4,905	46.30	3.23	**
	Northeast	1,066	34.92	34	52.23	-0.92	
	Northwest	24,964	43.68	7,686	51.31	-9.76	*
	Southeast	10,510	48.60	3,031	34.91	10.31	**
	Southwest	8,521	42.85	1,988	49.10	-3.86	*

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the loans for Minority Males and Females are higher than those received by White Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the loans for White Males are higher than those received by Minority Males and Females.

Table 3.10.B.2

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Loans between Males vs Females

YEAR	AREA	Number of Males	Average Amt. of Loans Rcv'd by Males (000's)	Number of Females	Average Amt. of Loans Rcv'd by Females (000's)	t-Statistic	
1993	Midwest	35,916	28.66	2,664	27.88	0.92	
	Northeast	759	23.52	20	63.43	-2.44	*
	Northwest	16,676	28.14	2,814	33.68	-6.12	*
	Southeast	15,968	34.04	4,589	24.36	11.33	**
	Southwest	8,315	34.13	1,944	35.92	-1.28	
1994	Midwest	72,582	50.03	4,885	46.31	3.22	**
	Northeast	1,066	34.92	34	52.23	-0.92	
	Northwest	25,015	43.66	7,635	51.42	-9.88	*
	Southeast	10,895	47.48	2,646	37.52	6.89	**
	Southwest	8,563	42.85	1,946	49.19	-3.87	*

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the loans for Females are higher than those received by Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the loans for Males are higher than those received by Females.

Table 3.10.B.3

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Loans between White Males vs Minority Males

YEAR	AREA	Number of White Males	Average Amt. of Loans Rcv'd by White Males (000's)	Number of Minority Males	Average Amt. of Loans Rcv'd by Minority Males (000's)	t-Statistic	
1993	Midwest	35,897	28.67	19	16.25	3.82	**
	Northeast	16,613	28.13	63	30.46	-0.37	
	Northwest	15,145	35.23	823	12.27	26.48	**
	Southeast	8,232	34.27	83	20.60	7.02	**
1994	Southwest	72,562	50.03	20	45.12	0.31	
	Northwest	24,964	43.68	51	35.84	1.41	
	Southeast	10,510	48.60	385	16.97	20.24	**
	Southwest	8,521	42.85	42	44.60	-0.24	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the loans for Minority Males are higher than those received by White Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the loans for White Males are higher than those received by Minority Males.

Table 3.10.C.1
Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Payments
between White Males vs Minority Males and Females

YEAR	AREA	Number of White Males	Average Amt. of Payments Rcv'd by White Males (000's)	Number of Minority Males and Females	Average Amt. of Payments Rcv'd by Minority Males and Females (000's)	t-Statistic	
1993	Midwest	379,099	6.25	72,034	2.45	147.10	
	Northeast	29,448	3.26	3,721	2.12	12.28	**
	Northwest	157,073	8.28	44,957	3.15	118.21	
	Southeast	130,416	7.11	37,719	3.66	54.46	**
	Southwest	182,030	7.88	79,776	3.27	106.78	

Source: FSA
*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the payments for Minority Males and Females are higher than those received by White Males.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the payments for White Males are higher than those received by Minority Males and Females.

Table 3.10.C.2
Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Payments between Males vs Females

YEAR	AREA	Number of Males	Average Amt. of Payments Rcv'd by Males (000's)	Number of Females	Average Amt. of Payments Rcv'd by Females (000's)	t-Statistic	
1990	Midwest	28,233	1.15	3,037	0.63	15.46	**
1993	Midwest	379,467	6.25	71,666	2.44	147.13	
	Northeast	29,526	3.26	3,643	2.09	13.01	**
	Northwest	157,906	8.27	44,124	3.07	121.38	
	Southeast	138,378	6.97	29,757	3.38	54.90	**
	Southwest	188,167	7.80	73,639	3.10	111.14	

Source: FSA
*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the payments for Females are higher than those received by White Males.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the payments for White Males are higher than those received by Females.

Table 3.10.C.3

Results of the t-Tests of Differences in Payments between White Males vs Minority Males

YEAR	AREA	Number of White Males	Average Amt. of Payments Rcv'd by White Males (000's)	Number of Minority Males	Average Amt. of Payments Rcv'd by Minority Males (000's)	t-Statistic	
1993	Midwest	379,099	6.25	368	3.55	8.13	**
	Northeast	29,448	3.26	78	3.67	-0.31	
	Northwest	157,073	8.28	833	7.38	2.01	**
	Southeast	130,416	7.11	7,962	4.70	19.28	**
	Southwest	182,030	7.88	6,137	5.34	14.99	**

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance, implying that the payments for Minority Males are higher than those received by White Males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance, implying that the payments for White Males are higher than those received by Minority Males.

Table 3.11

Results of the Matched Pair Analysis on Differences in Disaster Payments Between White Male Producers and Black Producers

Purpose: To compare Disaster Payments of Matched White Male Producers and Black Producers

Program Year	Number of Identical Farms	Mean Difference in Disaster Payment	t-Statistic	
1990	1591	32.91	0.75	
1991	1919	114.16	2.73	**
1992	1174	311.59	2.91	**
1993	4411	-75.85	-1.35	

Source: FSA

**Statistically significantly positive implying that the disaster payment for White male producers is higher than for Black producers.

Table 3.T.1.A
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments
White Males vs White Females and Minorities
Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments
between White males and White females and minorities

Program/Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
1990 Disaster	157,046	$1,630.30	31,464	$976.91	33.06	**
1991 Disaster	361,044	$1,092.23	69,963	$658.17	48.00	**
1992 Disaster	266,648	$1,696.73	48,687	$1,204.77	33.70	**
1993 Disaster	535,348	$3,461.13	85,041	$2,034.09	75.50	**
1994 Disaster	436	$2,388.99	332	$1,634.30	2.10	**
1995 Disaster	105	$3,073.47	88	$2,089.40	1.20	

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and Minorities.

Table 3.T.1.B
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Loans
White Males vs White Females and Minorities
Purpose: To analyze differences in average loans
between White males and White females and minorities.

Program/Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Loans Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Loans Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
1993 Loan	76,646	$30,397.94	13,019	$28,109.02	5.10	**
1994 Loan	117,623	$47,893.41	17,644	$46,853.65	1.90	

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that White males received greater amounts of average loans than White females and Minorities.

Table 3.T.1.C
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Payments
White Males vs White Females and Minorities
Purpose: To analyze differences in average payments
between White males and White females and minorities

Program/Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Payments Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Direct Payments Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
1993 Payment	878,105	$6,979.16	240,776	$3,014.58	201.30	**

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that White males received greater amounts of average payments than White females and Minorities.

Table 3.T.2.A
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments
All Males vs All Females
Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments
between all males and all females

Program/Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Females	t-Statistic	
1990 Disaster	166,899	$1,626.19	21,611	$710.69	47.84	**
1991 Disaster	371,490	$1,101.26	59,517	$524.99	74.39	**
1992 Disaster	275,777	$1,711.15	39,558	$990.77	53.28	**
1993 Disaster	550,696	$3,441.33	69,693	$1,876.35	85.22	**
1994 Disaster	634	$2,161.35	134	$1,596.19	1.62	
1995 Disaster	167	$2,762.88	26	$1,737.69	1.47	

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that males received higher amounts of average disaster payments

Table 3.T.2.B
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Loans
All Males vs All Females
Purpose: To analyze differences in average loans
between all males and all females

Program/Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Loans Rcv'd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Loans Rcv'd by Females	t-Statistic	
1993 Loan	77,634	$30,191.85	12,031	$29,250.86	1.99	**
1994 Loan	118,121	$47,785.78	17,146	$47,564.92	0.40	

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that males received higher amounts of average loans than females.

Table 3.T.2.C
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Payments
All Males vs All Females
Purpose: To analyze differences in average payments
between all males and all females

Program/Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Payments Rcv'd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Payments Rcv'd by Females	t-Statistic	
1993 Payment	895,892	$6,928.64	222,989	$2,901.29	207.03	**

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that males received higher amounts of average payments than females.

Table 3.T.3.A
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments
White Males vs Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White males and minority males

Program/Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Rcv'd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
1990 Disaster	157,046	$1,630.30	9,853	$1,560.83	1.66	
1991 Disaster	361,044	$1,092.23	10,446	$1,417.01	-8.90	*
1992 Disaster	266,648	$1,696.73	9,129	$2,132.08	-9.41	*
1993 Disaster	535,348	$3,461.13	15,348	$2,750.34	12.44	**
1994 Disaster	436	$2,388.99	198	$1,660.09	1.64	
1995 Disaster	105	$3,073.47	162	$2,236.89	0.88	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative implying that White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than minority males.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males.

Table 3.T.3.B
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Loans
White Males vs Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in average loans between White males and minority males.

Program/Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Loans Rcv'd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Loans Rcv'd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
1993 Loan	76,646	$30,397.94	988	$14,204.73	20.56	**
1994 Loan	117,623	$47,893.41	498	$22,364.99	16.08	**

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that White males received lower amounts of average loans than minority males.

Table 3.T.3.C
t-Tests for Differences in FSA Payments
White Males vs Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in average payments
between White males and minority males

Program/Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Payments Rcv'd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Direct Payments Rcv'd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
1993 Payment	878,105	$6,979.16	17,787	$4,434.79	30.51	**

Source: FSA

**. Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that White males received greater amounts of average payments than minority males.

Table 3.T.2.1.A

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities (farm size < 10 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1995 for farm size less than 10 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	3,609	$1,150	1,789	$814	3.98	**
91	9,459	$435	2,272	$469	-1.07	
92	6,524	$589	2,997	$1,407	-18.01	*
93	12,162	$714	3,074	$1,078	-3.90	*
94	238	$944	212	$1,040	-0.35	
95	54	$816	55	$1,804	-1.40	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities.

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.B

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities(10 < farm size < 50 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1995 for farm size between 10 and 50 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	25,951	$1,020	6,977	$781	7.15	**
91	60,053	$580	11,775	$486	5.60	**
92	38,738	$771	6,945	$1,217	-12.76	*
93	80,114	$1,105	15,494	$1,136	-1.18	
94	121	$4,439	83	$2,873	1.73	
95	44	$4,956	28	$2,913	1.43	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.C

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities (50 < farm size < 100 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1994 for farm size between 50 and 100 acres

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	24,691	$1,065	5,119	$862	4.03	**
91	64,696	$646	12,108	$468	10.06	**
92	42,869	$905	6,738	$769	4.30	**
93	102,582	$1,650	16,389	$1,284	12.78	**
94	45	$2,812	12	$3,965	-0.55	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than Whiter females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.D

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities (100 < farm size < 150 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1995 for farm size between 100 and 150 acres

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	16,505	$1,159	3,156	$775	6.88	**
91	47,555	$766	9,114	$460	18.72	**
92	35,335	$1,100	5,762	$738	10.84	**
93	90,440	$2,417	13,603	$1,529	31.12	**
94	20	$1,225	14	$1,543	-0.24	
95	1	$38	1	$2,049	.	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.E

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities (150 < farm size < 250 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1994 for farm size between 150 and 250 acres

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	18,455	$1,351	3,692	$763	14.72	**
91	54,175	$1,033	11,258	$551	29.95	**
92	42,942	$1,553	8,068	$816	31.50	**
93	102,420	$3,391	15,254	$1,967	46.02	**
94	9	$10,960	3	$3,232	1.47	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.F

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities (250 < farm size < 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1995 for farm size between 250 and 500 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	18,093	$1,837	3,115	$1,161	9.75	**
91	45,195	$1,508	9,312	$808	25.79	**
92	40,442	$2,346	7,661	$1,270	30.44	**
93	88,311	$5,404	12,249	$2,904	46.86	**
94	2	$25,265	3	$408	1.00	
95	2	$1,998	3	$37	1	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.G

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-93

White Males vs. White Females and Minorities (farm size > 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1993 for farm size greater than 500 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females and Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	13,963	$3,202	2,329	$1,642	15.41	**
91	26,519	$2,533	6,431	$1,129	32.24	**
92	29,694	$3,723	6,612	$2,002	29.62	**
93	55,348	$9,616	8,346	$5,154	36.99	**

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.1.H

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs.White Females and Minorities (farm size missing)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus White Females and Minorities: 1990-1994 farms with missing farm size

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Males	Number of White Females Minorities	Average Amount of Disaster Payment Rcv'd by White Females and Minorities	t-Statistic	
90	35,974	$2,165	5,350	$1,270	16.55	**
91	53,733	$1,611	7,788	$1,088	13.27	**
92	30,307	$2,289	3,983	$1,775	7.10	**
93	4,372	$2,881	775	$2,516	1.27	
94	1	$615	5	$725	.	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than White females and minorities

Table 3.T.2.3.A

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (farm size < 10 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size less than 10 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	3,609	$1,150	1,286	$863	2.90	**
91	9,459	$435	1,295	$540	-2.33	*
92	6,524	$589	2,233	$1,582	-20.91	*
93	12,162	$714	1,933	$1,192	-3.56	*
94	238	$944	137	$1,076	-0.36	
95	54	$816	41	$1,919	-1.20	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.B

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (10 < farm size < 50 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size between10 and 50 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	25,951	$1,020	3,785	$962	1.33	
91	60,053	$580	4,426	$779	-6.23	*
92	38,738	$771	3,407	$1,804	-17.90	*
93	80,114	$1,105	7,086	$1,573	-10.29	*
94	121	$4,439	47	$3,284	0.93	
95	44	$4,956	18	$3,168	1.07	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.C

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs. Minority Males (50 < farm size < 100 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males:1990-1994 for farm size between 50 and 100 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	24,691	$1,065	1,511	$1,723	-5.67	*
91	64,696	$646	1,699	$1,480	-9.91	*
92	42,869	$905	1,211	$1,923	-7.89	*
93	102,582	$1,650	2,885	$2,863	-10.61	*
94	45	$2,812	3	$3,378	-0.30	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.D

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (100 < farm size < 150 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size between 100 and 150 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	16,505	$1,159	573	$2,027	-4.73	*
91	47,555	$766	619	$1,961	-8.09	*
92	35,335	$1,100	501	$2,940	-6.38	*
93	90,440	$2,417	1,108	$4,299	-8.10	*
94	20	$1,225	5	$971	0.25	
95	1	$38	1	$2,049	.	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts average of disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.E

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs. Minority Males (150 < farm size < 250 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1994 for farm size between 150 and 250 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	18,455	$1,351	460	$2,399	-6.02	*
91	54,175	$1,033	501	$2,494	-7.46	*
92	42,942	$1,553	422	$2,974	-5.22	*
93	102,420	$3,391	867	$5,507	-6.89	*
94	9	$10,960	3	$3,232	1.47	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.F

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (250 < farm size < 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size between 250 and 500 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	18,093	$1,837	299	$4,478	-5.05	*
91	45,195	$1,508	364	$4,274	-6.50	*
92	40,442	$2,346	370	$4,371	-5.38	*
93	88,311	$5,404	619	$8,696	-5.82	*
94	2	$25,265	1	$408	.	
95	2	$1,998	1	$37	.	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.G.
t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-93
White Males vs. Minority Males (farm size > 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1993 for farm size greater than 500 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	13,963	$3,202	217	$6,341	-4.54	*
91	26,519	$2,533	205	$6,194	-6.08	*
92	29,694	$3,723	237	$5,586	-3.40	*
93	55,348	$9,616	452	$10,317	-0.89	

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.H
t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94
White Males vs. Minority Males (farm size missing)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1994 farms with missing farm size

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	35,974	$2,165	1,726	$1,764	4.25	**
91	53,733	$1,611	1,340	$2,130	-3.86	*
92	30,307	$2,289	750	$2,385	-0.42	
93	4,372	$2,881	407	$2,458	1.06	
94	1	$615	2	$936		

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.2.A

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

All Males vs. All Females (farm size < 10 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1995 for farm size less than 10 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	4,895	$1,075	503	$689	4.44	**
91	10,754	$448	977	$375	2.03	**
92	8,757	$843	764	$897	-0.61	
93	14,095	$780	1,141	$886	-1.05	
94	375	$992	75	$973	0.06	
95	95	$1,292	14	$1,469	-0.25	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.B

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

All Males vs. All Females (10 < farm size < 50 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1995 for farm size between 10 and 50 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	29,736	$1,012	3,192	$566	10.57	**
91	64,479	$594	7,349	$310	17.39	**
92	42,145	$855	3,538	$651	5.78	**
93	87,200	$1,143	8,408	$768	13.26	**
94	168	$4,116	36	$2,336	2.62	**
95	62	$4,437	10	$2,455	1.47	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.C

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

All Males vs. All Females (50 < farm size < 100 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1994 for farm size between 50 and 100 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	26,202	$1,103	3,608	$501	12.84	**
91	66,395	$668	10,409	$302	25.44	**
92	44,080	$933	5,527	$517	17.25	**
93	5,467	$1,683	13,504	$947	32.08	**
94	48	$2,847	9	$4,161	-0.49	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.D

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

All Males vs. All Females (100 < farm size < 150 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1994 for farm size between 100 and 150 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	17,078	$1,188	2,583	$497	13.86	**
91	48,174	$781	8,495	$350	33.58	**
92	35,836	$1,125	5,261	$529	27.36	**
93	91,548	$2,439	12,495	$1,284	53.54	**
94	25	$1,174	9	$1,862	-0.4	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.E

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-93

All Males vs. All Females (150 < farm size < 250 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1993 for farm size between 150 and 250 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	18,915	$1,376	3,232	$531	24.69	**
91	54,676	$1,046	10,757	$461	43.99	**
92	43,364	$1,567	7,646	$696	47.30	**
93	3,287	$3,408	14,387	$1,754	64.38	**

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.F

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

All Males vs. All Females (250 < farm size < 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1995 for farm size between 250 and 500 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	18,392	$1,880	2,816	$809	22.48	**
91	45,559	$1,530	8,948	$667	41.12	**
92	40,812	$2,364	7,291	$1,113	41.22	**
93	88,930	$5,427	11,630	$2,596	62.62	**
94	3	$16,979	2	$408	1.00	
95	3	$1,344	2	$37	1	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.G

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-93

All Males vs. All Females (farm size > 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1993 for farm size greater than 500 acres.

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	14,180	$3,250	2,112	$1,159	27.12	**
91	26,724	$2,561	6,226	$962	41.83	**
92	29,931	$3,737	6,375	$1,869	33.77	**
93	55,800	$9,622	7,894	$4,858	40.74	**

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.2.H

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

All Males vs. All Females (farm size missing)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between All Males versus All Females: 1990-1994 farms with missing farm size

Year	Number of Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Males	Number of Females	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Females	t-Statistic	
90	37,700	$2,147	3,624	$1,035	18.18	**
91	55,073	$1,624	6,448	$872	20.56	**
92	31,057	$2,291	3,233	$1,634	9.44	**
93	4,779	$2,845	368	$2,581	0.68	
94	3	$829	3	$585	0.38	

Source: FSA

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying all males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than all females

Table 3.T.2.3.A

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (farm size < 10 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size less than 10 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	3,609	$1,150	1,286	$863	2.90	**
91	9,459	$435	1,295	$540	-2.33	*
92	6,524	$589	2,233	$1,582	-20.91	*
93	12,162	$714	1,933	$1,192	-3.56	*
94	238	$944	137	$1,076	-0.36	
95	54	$816	41	$1,919	-1.20	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.B

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (10 < farm size < 50 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size between10 and 50 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	25,951	$1,020	3,785	$962	1.33	
91	60,053	$580	4,426	$779	-6.23	*
92	38,738	$771	3,407	$1,804	-17.90	*
93	80,114	$1,105	7,086	$1,573	-10.29	*
94	121	$4,439	47	$3,284	0.93	
95	44	$4,956	18	$3,168	1.07	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.C

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs. Minority Males (50 < farm size < 100 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males:1990-1994 for farm size between 50 and 100 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	24,691	$1,065	1,511	$1,723	-5.67	*
91	64,696	$646	1,699	$1,480	-9.91	*
92	42,869	$905	1,211	$1,923	-7.89	*
93	102,582	$1,650	2,885	$2,863	-10.61	*
94	45	$2,812	3	$3,378	-0.30	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.D

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (100 < farm size < 150 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size between 100 and 150 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	16,505	$1,159	573	$2,027	-4.73	*
91	47,555	$766	619	$1,961	-8.09	*
92	35,335	$1,100	501	$2,940	-6.38	*
93	90,440	$2,417	1,108	$4,299	-8.10	*
94	20	$1,225	5	$971	0.25	
95	1	$38	1	$2,049		

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts average of disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.E

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94

White Males vs. Minority Males (150 < farm size < 250 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1994 for farm size between 150 and 250 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	18,455	$1,351	460	$2,399	-6.02	*
91	54,175	$1,033	501	$2,494	-7.46	*
92	42,942	$1,553	422	$2,974	-5.22	*
93	102,420	$3,391	867	$5,507	-6.89	*
94	9	$10,960	3	$3,232	1.47	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.F

t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-95

White Males vs. Minority Males (250 < farm size < 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1995 for farm size between 250 and 500 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	18,093	$1,837	299	$4,478	-5.05	*
91	45,195	$1,508	364	$4,274	-6.50	*
92	40,442	$2,346	370	$4,371	-5.38	*
93	88,311	$5,404	619	$8,696	-5.82	*
94	2	$25,265	1	$408	.	
95	2	$1,998	1	$37	.	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.G.
t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-93
White Males vs. Minority Males (farm size > 500 acres)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1993 for farm size greater than 500 acres.

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	13,963	$3,202	217	$6,341	-4.54	*
91	26,519	$2,533	205	$6,194	-6.08	*
92	29,694	$3,723	237	$5,586	-3.40	*
93	55,348	$9,616	452	$10,317	-0.89	

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.T.2.3.H
t-tests for Differences in FSA Disaster Payments, 1990-94
White Males vs. Minority Males (farm size missing)

Purpose: To analyze differences in average disaster payments between White Males versus Minority Males: 1990-1994 farms with missing farm size

Year	Number of White Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by White Males	Number of Minority Males	Average Amount of Disaster Payments Recd by Minority Males	t-Statistic	
90	35,974	$2,165	1,726	$1,764	4.25	**
91	53,733	$1,611	1,340	$2,130	-3.86	*
92	30,307	$2,289	750	$2,385	-0.42	
93	4,372	$2,881	407	$2,458	1.06	
94	1	$615	2	$936	.	

Source: FSA

* Significantly negative difference at the 5% level implying White males received lower amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

** Significantly positive difference at the 5% level implying White males received higher amounts of average disaster payments than minority males

Table 3.C.1.A

Number of Farms Receiving Government Payments by Area

Purpose: To summarize the number of farms receiving government payments by Area

Midwest Area	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other Race	Male	Female	Total
Illinois	40,190	28	69	8	17	9	38,886	1,366	40,252
Indiana	22,357	17	48	3	10	3	21,489	901	22,390
Iowa	61,641	15	119	7	15	3	59,722	1,959	61,681
Michigan	15,804	25	53	1	22	10	15,278	584	15,862
Minnesota	38,471	16	64	5	17	5	37,527	987	38,514
Missouri	26,367	36	56	1	30	3	24,841	1,596	26,437
Ohio	20,683	26	34	3	14	4	19,864	866	20,730
Wisconsin	26,567	9	41	7	8	2	25,363	1,230	26,593
TOTAL	252,080	172	484	35	133	39	242,970	9,489	252,459
Northeast Area	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other Race**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Connecticut	353	0	0	0	0	0	331	22	353
Delaware	266	0	0	0	2	0	254	14	268
Maine	999	0	2	0	0	0	920	79	999
Maryland	1,726	5	4	1	1	0	1,627	106	1,733
Massachusetts	473	0	2	2	0	2	426	51	477
New Hampshire	269	0	2	0	2	0	243	28	271
New Jersey	639	0	4	1	1	0	591	50	641
New York	6,237	5	16	2	2	2	5,975	273	6,248
Pennsylvania	7,394	3	18	1	2	0	7,069	331	7,400
Rhode Island	60	0	0	0	0	0	59	1	60
Vermont	724	0	6	1	0	0	656	69	725
West Virginia	2,156	1	3	1	0	0	2,003	155	2,158
TOTAL	21,296	14	57	9	10	4	20,154	1,179	21,333
Northwest Area	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other Race**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Alaska	88	0	0	0	1	0	85	4	89
Idaho	5,638	4	48	32	17	7	5,458	240	5,698
Montana	10,150	0	45	6	174	1	9,682	649	10,331
Nebraska	32,550	4	57	22	24	5	31,505	1,100	32,605
North Dakota	23,652	6	37	4	34	1	23,157	540	23,697
Oregon	4,303	2	27	30	9	6	3,979	371	4,350
South Dakota	20,903	6	36	2	13	0	20,304	620	20,924
Washington	5,223	5	37	31	16	9	4,977	307	5,284
Wyoming	1,774	2	19	1	7	3	1,663	124	1,787
TOTAL	104,281	29	306	128	295	32	100,810	3,955	104,765

Table 3.C.1.A (cont.)

Number of Farms Receiving Government Payments by Area

Purpose: To summarize the number of farms receiving direct government payments by Area

Southeast Area	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian American/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Other Race	Male	Female	Total
Alabama	5,632	184	12	3	19	0	5,429	409	5,838
Arkansas	8,465	197	17	6	113	3	8,367	417	8,784
Florida	2,386	81	54	7	7	11	2,222	270	2,492
Georgia	8,494	289	19	1	8	2	8,213	581	8,794
Kentucky	11,922	47	26	3	14	0	11,126	860	11,986
Louisiana	5,494	158	55	2	8	6	5,389	279	5,668
Mississippi	6,884	412	19	1	3	0	6,797	503	7,300
North Carolina	9,383	322	25	2	98	0	9,238	567	9,805
South Carolina	3,989	340	14	0	5	0	4,046	288	4,334
Tennessee	8,805	187	17	0	8	2	8,440	562	9,002
Virginia	5,252	236	16	1	4	1	5,074	420	5,494
TOTAL	76,706	2,453	274	26	287	25	74,341	5,156	79,497
Southwest Area	**White**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian American/ Pacific Islander**	**American Indian/ Alaskan Native**	**Other Race**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Arizona	860	3	57	8	36	26	852	81	933
California	6,689	12	278	164	20	107	6,395	597	6,992
Colorado	7,709	5	130	21	9	56	7,324	476	7,800
Hawaii	40	0	0	43	0	0	73	10	83
Kansas	36,883	36	71	7	38	7	35,489	1,482	36,971
Nevada	420	0	17	2	11	1	402	32	434
New Mexico	2,282	2	309	1	18	164	2,289	178	2,467
Oklahoma	17,933	72	71	0	210	13	17,082	1,146	18,228
Texas	34,304	124	992	23	49	397	32,633	2,264	34,897
Utah	2,335	1	11	16	5	0	2,271	86	2,357
TOTAL	109,455	255	1,936	285	396	771	104,810	6,352	111,162

Source: Census of Agriculture, 1992

Table 4.1
Program Yields by Demographic Group, 1992

Crop	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Corn Irrigated (bushels)	76.1	70.0	n/a	n/a	68.4	69.0	n/a	n/a
Corn Unirrigated (bushels)	68.6	72.4	47.7	75.3	65.6	58.0	68.5	n/a
Sorghum Irrigated (bushels)	66.9	65.0	n/a	n/a	57.1	n/a	62.3	n/a
Sorghum-Non irrigated (bushels)	50.9	50.0	38.9	50.3	46.4	45.7	60.3	n/a
Upland Cotton (bales)	490	573	210	268	506	401	701	n/a
Wheat (bushels)	24.4	23.0	n/a	n/a	22.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: FSA, EEO and CR

Table 4.1T.1.W

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	11	IRR	317	77	62	77	0.6692	
CALIFORNIA	11	IRR	2,459	78	283	78	-0.4253	
COLORADO	11	IRR	1,884	51	145	51	0.1812	
IDAHO	11	IRR	3,779	77	190	78	-1.3013	
KANSAS	11	IRR	1,973	43	240	44	-3.3223	*
MONTANA	11	IRR	979	51	120	46	6.1478	**
NEBRASKA	11	IRR	417	42	30	43	-0.3338	
NEVADA	11	IRR	46	58	16	64	-1.6189	
NEW MEXICO	11	IRR	425	47	132	45	0.9284	
NORTH DAKOTA	11	IRR	131	46	1	54	.	
OKLAHOMA	11	IRR	415	42	43	41	2.655	**
OREGON	11	IRR	1,237	77	107	85	-3.8528	*
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	IRR	31	46	1	42	.	
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	IRR	97	37	1	33	.	
TEXAS	11	IRR	1,303	42	463	43	-1.0478	
UTAH	11	IRR	840	66	52	71	-2.2229	*
WASHINGTON	11	IRR	669	79	87	82	-1.95	
WISCONSIN	11	IRR	2	32	698	40	0.25	
WYOMING	11	IRR	156	41	9	42	-0.16	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.1.O

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Oats by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	16	IRR	42	59	2	62	-0.6044	
CALIFORNIA	16	IRR	357	67	16	48	3.4934	**
COLORADO	16	IRR	641	59	51	57	1.11	
IDAHO	16	IRR	732	75	24	73	0.6461	
KANSAS	16	IRR	33	44	6	51	-1.6814	
MONTANA	16	IRR	79	64	4	67	-0.6742	
NEBRASKA	16	IRR	143	47	16	47	0.2098	
NEVADA	16	IRR	34	53	21	51	1.014	
NEW MEXICO	16	IRR	111	40	49	38	0.8206	
OREGON	16	IRR	324	73	16	79	-1.6954	
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	IRR	99	61	4	64	-0.3224	
TEXAS	16	IRR	137	47	44	50	-1.4682	
UTAH	16	IRR	530	62	20	62	0.1821	
WASHINGTON	16	IRR	58	67	6	68	-0.3148	
WISCONSIN	16	IRR	5	47	1	35	.	
WYOMING	16	IRR	475	61	39	57	1.14	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.1.C

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Corn by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	41	IRR	178	98	19	76	3.4793	**
CALIFORNIA	41	IRR	1,830	116	171	116	0.3881	
COLORADO	41	IRR	3,902	112	238	109	1.2488	
DELAWARE	41	IRR	64	128	3	123	4.6728	**
FLORIDA	41	IRR	204	70	15	64	2.682	**
IDAHO	41	IRR	1,484	98	82	98	0.2217	
INDIANA	41	IRR	483	138	9	131	1.7579	
KANSAS	41	IRR	2,543	116	278	117	-1.2303	
MICHIGAN	41	IRR	862	128	29	131	-1.8279	
MINNESOTA	41	IRR	914	109	20	108	0.416	
MONTANA	41	IRR	440	90	21	92	-0.7782	
NEBRASKA	41	IRR	9,983	120	948	122	-4.5633	*
NEVADA	41	IRR	19	91	6	96	-0.6341	
NEW MEXICO	41	IRR	336	93	95	88	1.409	
NORTH DAKOTA	41	IRR	194	100	3	103	-1.9183	
OKLAHOMA	41	IRR	226	97	28	96	0.191	
OREGON	41	IRR	646	95	33	91	0.7294	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	IRR	63	104	7	120	-3.6316	*
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	IRR	689	110	24	107	1.0494	
TEXAS	41	IRR	2,026	100	1391	92	8.862	**
UTAH	41	IRR	951	97	48	99	-1.3248	
VIRGINIA	41	IRR	9	127	2	128	-0.0413	
WASHINGTON	41	IRR	382	119	49	119	-0.18	
WISCONSIN	41	IRR	161	123	6	125	-0.52	
WYOMING	41	IRR	737	86	47	84	0.6	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.1.G

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	51	IRR	150	76	16	77	-0.2157	
CALIFORNIA	51	IRR	339	76	36	75	0.4281	
COLORADO	51	IRR	677	63	49	58	1.9639	**
FLORIDA	51	IRR	23	48	2	66	-5.9774	*
IDAHO	51	IRR	19	69	2	65	2.6231	**
KANSAS	51	IRR	2,491	86	251	88	-1.8761	
NEBRASKA	51	IRR	2,010	89	164	89	0.5195	
NEVADA	51	IRR	3	54	3	63	-0.5247	
NEW MEXICO	51	IRR	462	91	118	89	0.7777	
OKLAHOMA	51	IRR	375	71	35	70	0.5178	
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	IRR	43	62	1	35	.	
TEXAS	51	IRR	2,221	78	1491	71	10.1682	**
UTAH	51	IRR	45	64	2	58	3.0717	**
VIRGINIA	51	IRR	4	66	1	66	.	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.1.B

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Barley by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	91	IRR	159	80	25	82	-1.583	
CALIFORNIA	91	IRR	1,167	74	87	73	0.628	
COLORADO	91	IRR	1,394	73	129	70	1.6357	
IDAHO	91	IRR	3,891	79	185	80	-0.5605	
KANSAS	91	IRR	94	40	10	39	0.2377	
MONTANA	91	IRR	1,295	64	131	60	4.076	**
NEBRASKA	91	IRR	36	49	3	48	0.6119	
NEVADA	91	IRR	57	[illegible]	26	68	-1.5486	
NEW MEXICO	91	IRR	146	64	45	57	2.3385	**
OKLAHOMA	91	IRR	18	47	2	50	-1.3911	
OREGON	91	IRR	1,054	74	68	74	0.2342	
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	IRR	48	50	1	39	.	
TEXAS	91	IRR	99	56	44	57	-0.3546	
UTAH	91	IRR	1,690	74	66	77	-1.4914	
WASHINGTON	91	IRR	320	89	42	88	0.03	
WYOMING	91	IRR	902	70	76	74	-1.32	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.W

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	11	NON-IRR	14,435	29	2,699	29	-1.6558	
ARIZONA	11	NON-IRR	98	4	17	4	0.8332	
ARKANSAS	11	NON-IRR	13,504	36	2,915	36	2.6128	**
CALIFORNIA	11	NON-IRR	1,764	36	215	38	-1.2782	
COLORADO	11	NON-IRR	6,719	26	783	26	1.4684	
CONNECTICUT	11	NON-IRR	36	31	3	31	1.4256	
DELAWARE	11	NON-IRR	1,660	34	169	35	-2.0449	*
FLORIDA	11	NON-IRR	2,557	29	606	29	3.0036	**
GEORGIA	11	NON-IRR	19,307	33	4,330	32	15.9219	**
IDAHO	11	NON-IRR	2,790	41	267	41	-0.8402	
ILLINOIS	11	NON-IRR	59,271	44	2,661	43	5.118	**
INDIANA	11	NON-IRR	51,453	43	2,444	42	5.8766	**
IOWA	11	NON-IRR	7,170	36	413	36	0.9047	
KANSAS	11	NON-IRR	46,831	33	3,966	32	4.8192	**
KENTUCKY	11	NON-IRR	16,273	36	1,108	36	-0.8655	
LOUISIANA	11	NON-IRR	5,385	32	976	30	10.2413	**
MAINE	11	NON-IRR	65	35	3	35	-0.1893	
MARYLAND	11	NON-IRR	6,479	37	378	37	0.3766	
MICHIGAN	11	NON-IRR	35,649	41	1,772	40	4.9918	**
MINNESOTA	11	NON-IRR	32,159	35	1,311	34	5.4796	**
MISSISSIPPI	11	NON-IRR	8,124	31	2,725	31	2.0479	**
MISSOURI	11	NON-IRR	53,951	39	3,376	39	3.9426	**
MONTANA	11	NON-IRR	6,027	28	1,200	27	2.3981	**
NEBRASKA	11	NON-IRR	13,907	35	1,365	35	0.776	
NEW JERSEY	11	NON-IRR	1,325	39	63	37	2.0866	**
NEW MEXICO	11	NON-IRR	721	15	170	16	-1.1203	
NEW YORK	11	NON-IRR	7,101	39	551	38	1.5976	
NORTH CAROLINA	11	NON-IRR	21,377	35	5,774	34	14.0877	**
NORTH DAKOTA	11	NON-IRR	28,990	26	1,084	26	1.2395	
OHIO	11	NON-IRR	53,720	43	2,593	41	11.4998	**

Table 4.1T.2.W (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
OKLAHOMA	11	NON-IRR	31,033	30	3,142	30	5.4583	**
OREGON	11	NON-IRR	3,833	58	407	55	3.0414	**
PENNSYLVANIA	11	NON-IRR	20,898	33	1,119	32	6.2269	**
RHODE ISLAND	11	NON-IRR	2	25	1	12	.	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	NON-IRR	9,815	32	3,753	31	11.6165	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	NON-IRR	17,498	24	842	24	2.4838	**
TENNESSEE	11	NON-IRR	22,342	35	2,548	35	4.7349	**
TEXAS	11	NON-IRR	20,080	24	3,595	22	16.4043	**
UTAH	11	NON-IRR	783	23	56	24	-0.5894	
VERMONT	11	NON-IRR	53	32	3	32	1.5184	
VIRGINIA	11	NON-IRR	10,411	37	2,691	35	16.1974	**
WASHINGTON	11	NON-IRR	2,980	47	626	50	-4.886	*
WEST VIRGINIA	11	NON-IRR	805	34	66	33	1.23	
WISCONSIN	11	NON-IRR	11,242	40	1	35	.	
WYOMING	11	NON-IRR	893	25	97	27	-2.59	*

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.O

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	16	NON-IRR	2,894	45	313	46	-1.6247	
ALASKA	16	NON-IRR	25	29	4	30	-0.1709	
ARIZONA	16	NON-IRR	39	6	3	5	1.3706	
ARKANSAS	16	NON-IRR	1,780	53	216	54	-1.9978	*
CALIFORNIA	16	NON-IRR	742	43	78	40	2.2689	**
COLORADO	16	NON-IRR	1,602	32	146	32	-0.5042	
CONNECTICUT	16	NON-IRR	34	59	5	58	0.8197	
DELAWARE	16	NON-IRR	81	52	12	47	1.8959	
FLORIDA	16	NON-IRR	1,302	43	227	43	1.1005	
GEORGIA	16	NON-IRR	6,249	52	1,237	50	7.4934	**
IDAHO	16	NON-IRR	824	47	74	50	-1.9443	
ILLINOIS	16	NON-IRR	19,111	58	613	58	0.6534	
INDIANA	16	NON-IRR	12,789	58	516	57	3.0838	**
IOWA	16	NON-IRR	48,227	59	2,428	58	5.1708	**
KANSAS	16	NON-IRR	16,650	42	1,064	41	2.2283	**
KENTUCKY	16	NON-IRR	1,650	41	66	42	-1.7179	
LOUISIANA	16	NON-IRR	890	50	109	49	1.4293	
MAINE	16	NON-IRR	1,071	61	43	61	0.2811	
MARYLAND	16	NON-IRR	1,319	55	83	53	1.9334	
MASSACHUSETTS	16	NON-IRR	64	58	4	57	0.3798	
MICHIGAN	16	NON-IRR	27,751	58	1,310	57	1.974	**
MINNESOTA	16	NON-IRR	53,672	59	1,761	57	11.3983	**
MISSISSIPPI	16	NON-IRR	803	47	191	46	1.3045	
MISSOURI	16	NON-IRR	12,078	45	519	44	3.0668	**
MONTANA	16	NON-IRR	3,383	46	604	45	3.04	**
NEBRASKA	16	NON-IRR	11,597	47	850	46	4.671	**
NEVADA	16	NON-IRR	4	57	1	64	.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	NON-IRR	12	71	1	55	.	
NEW JERSEY	16	NON-IRR	358	52	24	52	0.3728	
NEW MEXICO	16	NON-IRR	80	17	62	19	-2.115	*

Table 4.1T.2.O (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
NEW YORK	16	NON-IRR	13,436	59	857	59	0.1049	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	NON-IRR	7,025	53	1,402	52	4.2859	**
NORTH DAKOTA	16	NON-IRR	21,077	45	763	44	4.5641	**
OHIO	16	NON-IRR	24,725	65	1,122	61	8.699	**
OKLAHOMA	16	NON-IRR	8,400	41	765	41	0.1321	
OREGON	16	NON-IRR	2,280	65	177	61	3.0101	**
PENNSYLVANIA	16	NON-IRR	24,467	54	1,400	53	4.2341	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	NON-IRR	4,676	49	1,583	47	10.4289	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	NON-IRR	22,672	49	858	44	13.5281	**
TENNESSEE	16	NON-IRR	1,844	46	149	46	0.6695	
TEXAS	16	NON-IRR	9,139	39	1,275	37	6.5173	**
UTAH	16	NON-IRR	345	27	16	27	0.1118	
VERMONT	16	NON-IRR	324	55	32	54	0.9302	
VIRGINIA	16	NON-IRR	2,596	47	466	46	2.1299	**
WASHINGTON	16	NON-IRR	695	52	131	55	-2.81	*
WISCONSIN	16	NON-IRR	39,859	56	2,653	55	5.58	**
WYOMING	16	NON-IRR	714	31	64	30	0.63	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.R

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Rice by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Rice for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARKANSAS	18	NON-IRR	5,980	4,438	883	4,330	4.2386	**
CALIFORNIA	18	NON-IRR	715	6,327	121	6,770	-4.4782	*
FLORIDA	18	NON-IRR	13	3,834	1	3,889	.	
LOUISIANA	18	NON-IRR	1,613	3,827	241	3,775	0.9903	
MISSISSIPPI	18	NON-IRR	379	4,047	96	3,972	1.1565	
MISSOURI	18	NON-IRR	496	4,443	41	4,392	0.79	
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	NON-IRR	2	1,138	1	1,138	.	
TEXAS	18	NON-IRR	440	4,650	109	4,872	-2.5098	*

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.U

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Upland Cotton by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Upland Cotton for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	21	NON-IRR	6,579	557	1,613	488	13.841	**
ARIZONA	21	NON-IRR	791	1,101	160	1,143	-1.6299	
ARKANSAS	21	NON-IRR	4,724	563	1,289	522	9.6663	**
CALIFORNIA	21	NON-IRR	3,804	916	413	899	1.3645	
FLORIDA	21	NON-IRR	753	660	85	636	1.6497	
GEORGIA	21	NON-IRR	5,767	586	1,030	569	3.0704	**
KANSAS	21	NON-IRR	70	321	5	362	-1.2806	
LOUISIANA	21	NON-IRR	5,349	585	1,436	518	12.1393	**
MISSISSIPPI	21	NON-IRR	6,009	590	2,653	537	12.6744	**
MISSOURI	21	NON-IRR	2,798	530	340	543	-2.7255	*
NEW MEXICO	21	NON-IRR	754	624	542	643	-1.9672	*
NORTH CAROLINA	21	NON-IRR	4,297	527	1,129	522	2.0541	**
OKLAHOMA	21	NON-IRR	4,950	337	415	338	-0.2595	
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	NON-IRR	2,068	564	854	424	14.6132	**
TENNESSEE	21	NON-IRR	7,676	523	1,934	502	8.3107	**
TEXAS	21	NON-IRR	12,791	390	5,089	422	-11.7284	*
VIRGINIA	21	NON-IRR	453	485	65	461	2.0527	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.E

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton by State White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	22	NON-IRR	285	807	63	810	-0.1134	
CALIFORNIA	22	NON-IRR	63	730	6	706	0.1326	
NEW MEXICO	22	NON-IRR	137	648	186	637	0.5039	
TEXAS	22	NON-IRR	165	644	107	609	1.3043	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.C

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	41	NON-IRR	19,399	51	4,444	44	28.1335	**
ARIZONA	41	NON-IRR	85	5	7	5	-0.6369	
ARKANSAS	41	NON-IRR	2,060	60	316	54	5.7612	**
CALIFORNIA	41	NON-IRR	571	102	46	102	-0.0529	
COLORADO	41	NON-IRR	2,102	29	157	30	-1.6419	
CONNECTICUT	41	NON-IRR	1,972	86	130	88	-1.5718	
DELAWARE	41	NON-IRR	1,869	81	224	78	3.9436	**
FLORIDA	41	NON-IRR	4,118	50	1,433	44	17.5129	**
GEORGIA	41	NON-IRR	22,314	50	5,860	45	28.88	**
IDAHO	41	NON-IRR	447	64	21	63	0.2172	
ILLINOIS	41	NON-IRR	104,991	106	4,808	105	3.2883	**
INDIANA	41	NON-IRR	82,542	101	4,275	100	3.6857	**
IOWA	41	NON-IRR	87,266	113	5,286	112	5.19	**
KANSAS	41	NON-IRR	12,700	63	920	62	1.7806	
KENTUCKY	41	NON-IRR	39,348	87	3,056	84	16.3159	**
LOUISIANA	41	NON-IRR	4,906	62	868	58	5.9543	**
MAINE	41	NON-IRR	1,406	81	125	81	0.0566	
MARYLAND	41	NON-IRR	10,206	88	660	86	3.2333	**
MASSACHUSETTS	41	NON-IRR	2,062	89	189	89	0.0248	
MICHIGAN	41	NON-IRR	52,059	84	2,760	83	5.6581	**
MINNESOTA	41	NON-IRR	69,764	93	2,268	88	10.4621	**
MISSISSIPPI	41	NON-IRR	8,631	50	3,725	42	39.3214	**
MISSOURI	41	NON-IRR	47,314	85	2,562	85	-0.8445	
MONTANA	41	NON-IRR	271	41	24	34	3.3939	**
NEBRASKA	41	NON-IRR	17,404	72	1,461	71	2.6445	**
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	NON-IRR	1,064	84	59	82	0.951	
NEW JERSEY	41	NON-IRR	1,728	86	90	85	1.842	
NEW MEXICO	41	NON-IRR	199	26	113	20	6.6768	**
NEW YORK	41	NON-IRR	27,352	86	1,697	85	1.7054	

Table 4.1T.2.C (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
NORTH CAROLINA	41	NON-IRR	30,881	69	10,764	67	17.7957	**
NORTH DAKOTA	41	NON-IRR	10,074	48	306	48	0.6419	
OHIO	41	NON-IRR	72,458	102	4,037	99	17.4307	**
OKLAHOMA	41	NON-IRR	2,162	60	238	57	3.8808	**
OREGON	41	NON-IRR	312	41	21	59	-2.8114	*
PENNSYLVANIA	41	NON-IRR	42,621	86	2,374	85	6.5228	**
RHODE ISLAND	41	NON-IRR	168	82	11	84	-0.6704	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	NON-IRR	11,097	57	6,566	53	22.9206	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	NON-IRR	22,990	61	750	56	8.0367	**
TENNESSEE	41	NON-IRR	35,483	73	4,779	68	23.2015	**
TEXAS	41	NON-IRR	9,769	48	2,927	53	-14.318	*
UTAH	41	NON-IRR	386	28	14	27	0.6809	
VERMONT	41	NON-IRR	1,939	83	159	82	1.1855	
VIRGINIA	41	NON-IRR	16,889	76	4,443	69	32.1545	**
WASHINGTON	41	NON-IRR	426	107	66	112	-1.68	
WEST VIRGINIA	41	NON-IRR	3,924	81	356	80	1.37	
WISCONSIN	41	NON-IRR	52,453	94	3,681	94	0.83	
WYOMING	41	NON-IRR	272	29	14	33	-1.09	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.G

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	51	NON-IRR	8,989	38	1,409	39	-3.9625	*
ARIZONA	51	NON-IRR	56	6	2	6	.	
ARKANSAS	51	NON-IRR	9,907	53	1,527	50	9.2415	**
CALIFORNIA	51	NON-IRR	87	67	11	71	-1.4499	
COLORADO	51	NON-IRR	1,685	22	209	21	2.0536	**
CONNECTICUT	51	NON-IRR	12	41	5	40	0.4586	
DELAWARE	51	NON-IRR	310	47	49	47	.	
FLORIDA	51	NON-IRR	1,559	39	398	39	1.4234	
GEORGIA	51	NON-IRR	9,248	35	1,724	35	4.5738	**
IDAHO	51	NON-IRR	5	59	2	58	0.1293	
ILLINOIS	51	NON-IRR	15,741	67	865	66	1.2981	
INDIANA	51	NON-IRR	2,378	59	117	61	-1.7394	
IOWA	51	NON-IRR	1,043	71	68	70	1.6348	
KANSAS	51	NON-IRR	38,527	51	3,170	49	8.5647	**
KENTUCKY	51	NON-IRR	4,516	62	396	62	0.7777	
LOUISIANA	51	NON-IRR	4,360	37	649	38	-1.5537	
MARYLAND	51	NON-IRR	754	51	62	52	-1.1406	
MASSACHUSETTS	51	NON-IRR	22	42	2	44	-1.8621	
MICHIGAN	51	NON-IRR	396	56	23	57	-0.8013	
MINNESOTA	51	NON-IRR	339	39	12	33	4.346	**
MISSISSIPPI	51	NON-IRR	6,432	39	1,817	39	0.6142	
MISSOURI	51	NON-IRR	32,277	71	2,050	71	2.4223	**
MONTANA	51	NON-IRR	24	34	3	29	0.4364	
NEBRASKA	51	NON-IRR	9,887	68	841	67	2.9372	**
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	NON-IRR	5	38	1	38	.	
NEW JERSEY	51	NON-IRR	175	48	11	46	1.6051	
NEW MEXICO	51	NON-IRR	562	28	126	28	-0.0392	
NEW YORK	51	NON-IRR	134	48	4	49	-0.4137	
NORTH CAROLINA	51	NON-IRR	5,966	48	1,546	47	9.9634	**
NORTH DAKOTA	51	NON-IRR	583	34	16	31	1.8154	

Table 4.1T.2.G (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
OHIO	51	NON-IRR	320	60	15	58	0.5642	
OKLAHOMA	51	NON-IRR	9,354	37	965	36	2.542	**
PENNSYLVANIA	51	NON-IRR	1,337	58	85	57	0.6531	
SOUTH CAROLINA	51	NON-IRR	3,010	35	1,002	35	1.1779	
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	NON-IRR	6,334	46	272	40	7.9131	**
TENNESSEE	51	NON-IRR	11,166	53	1,580	52	7.068	**
TEXAS	51	NON-IRR	18,127	42	5,141	42	0.8863	
VERMONT	51	NON-IRR	5	39	3	40	-1	
VIRGINIA	51	NON-IRR	2,126	47	546	46	4.8274	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.2.B

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	91	NON-IRR	131	34	24	35	-0.9766	
ALASKA	91	NON-IRR	45	43	4	45	-0.5101	
ARIZONA	91	NON-IRR	61	6	8	5	0.9492	
CALIFORNIA	91	NON-IRR	1,662	37	157	38	-1.0479	
COLORADO	91	NON-IRR	2,816	33	286	31	3.3682	**
DELAWARE	91	NON-IRR	1,205	42	143	44	-1.8584	
FLORIDA	91	NON-IRR	14	32	2	24	1.8059	
GEORGIA	91	NON-IRR	1,753	43	353	43	1.0505	
IDAHO	91	NON-IRR	2,395	43	228	42	0.1817	
ILLINOIS	91	NON-IRR	950	44	42	44	0.4564	
INDIANA	91	NON-IRR	1,664	48	71	49	-1.1955	
IOWA	91	NON-IRR	1,093	46	42	46	0.0974	
KANSAS	91	NON-IRR	5,632	36	573	35	0.4285	
KENTUCKY	91	NON-IRR	1,158	48	63	48	0.4353	
MAINE	91	NON-IRR	306	36	3	36	2.7772	**
MARYLAND	91	NON-IRR	3,716	51	203	51	-1.0477	
MASSACHUSETTS	91	NON-IRR	8	36	1	36	.	
MICHIGAN	91	NON-IRR	5,410	49	278	49	-0.338	
MINNESOTA	91	NON-IRR	16,024	46	720	46	-1.0437	
MISSOURI	91	NON-IRR	2,219	38	73	38	0.0057	
MONTANA	91	NON-IRR	5,662	36	1,064	36	1.0633	
NEBRASKA	91	NON-IRR	1,320	38	187	39	-3.5397	*
NEW JERSEY	91	NON-IRR	637	52	20	49	2.2075	**
NEW MEXICO	91	NON-IRR	70	21	26	20	0.8194	
NEW YORK	91	NON-IRR	3,080	47	229	48	-1.7333	
NORTH CAROLINA	91	NON-IRR	5,288	50	1,118	49	1.981	**
NORTH DAKOTA	91	NON-IRR	24,459	39	856	39	-0.4384	
OHIO	91	NON-IRR	1,441	54	73	52	2.0641	**
OKLAHOMA	91	NON-IRR	1,435	37	137	35	2.4599	**
OREGON	91	NON-IRR	2,084	47	259	47	0.3239	

Table 4.1T.2.B (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
PENNSYLVANIA	91	NON-IRR	8,568	50	414	49	2.2373	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	91	NON-IRR	1,849	44	506	44	-0.5353	
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	NON-IRR	11,606	38	461	35	8.8298	**
TENNESSEE	91	NON-IRR	1,006	43	71	43	0.5209	
TEXAS	91	NON-IRR	580	27	135	25	3.1542	**
UTAH	91	NON-IRR	678	31	33	34	-2.4767	*
VERMONT	91	NON-IRR	112	35	9	34	1.7742	
VIRGINIA	91	NON-IRR	5,367	51	1,173	50	5.9601	**
WASHINGTON	91	NON-IRR	2,486	52	540	53	-1.98	*
WEST VIRGINIA	91	NON-IRR	420	46	39	47	-1.36	
WISCONSIN	91	NON-IRR	8,623	51	521	51	-0.12	
WYOMING	91	NON-IRR	698	24	70	24	-0.12	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.W

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Wheat by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	11	HWY	13,947	29	2,635	29	-1.5844	
ARIZONA	11	HWY	427	45	92	41	0.8849	
ARKANSAS	11	HWY	12,862	36	2,785	36	2.5181	**
CALIFORNIA	11	HWY	4,967	52	607	52	-0.355	
COLORADO	11	HWY	8,285	31	905	29	4.5543	**
CONNECTICUT	11	HWY	32	31	3	31	1.4282	
DELAWARE	11	HWY	1,475	33	163	35	-2.1731	*
FLORIDA	11	HWY	2,492	29	589	29	2.4731	**
GEORGIA	11	HWY	18,608	33	4,159	32	14.9608	**
IDAHO	11	HWY	6,968	59	494	54	5.2692	**
ILLINOIS	11	HWY	57,380	44	2,490	43	5.4781	**
INDIANA	11	HWY	50,083	43	2,359	42	6.0566	**
IOWA	11	HWY	5,871	36	260	36	3.2334	**
KANSAS	11	HWY	38,746	33	2,474	32	9.0115	**
KENTUCKY	11	HWY	15,832	36	1,087	36	-0.8917	
LOUISIANA	11	HWY	4,993	32	933	30	9.821	**
MAINE	11	HWY	65	35	3	35	-0.1893	
MARYLAND	11	HWY	6,198	37	356	37	0.7921	
MICHIGAN	11	HWY	34,524	41	1,711	40	5.3152	**
MINNESOTA	11	HWY	28,463	35	1,050	34	7.3271	**
MISSISSIPPI	11	HWY	7,775	31	2,596	31	2.3467	**
MISSOURI	11	HWY	47,767	39	2,535	38	7.6811	**
MONTANA	11	HWY	6,782	31	1,302	29	7.4984	**
NEBRASKA	11	HWY	9,711	35	700	34	4.0073	**
NEVADA	11	HWY	40	57	16	64	-1.7434	
NEW JERSEY	11	HWY	1,271	38	59	37	2.0346	**
NEW MEXICO	11	HWY	1,270	25	366	26	-0.4428	
NEW YORK	11	HWY	6,733	39	494	38	1.9215	
NORTH CAROLINA	11	HWY	20,751	35	5,620	34	13.7694	**
NORTH DAKOTA	11	HWY	23,558	26	678	25	4.0458	**

Table 4.1T.3.W (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Wheat by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
OHIO	11	HWY	52,487	43	2,448	41	11.9112	**
OKLAHOMA	11	HWY	29,821	30	3,096	30	5.581	**
OREGON	11	HWY	4,902	61	488	59	1.4696	
PENNSYLVANIA	11	HWY	19,870	33	932	31	7.1572	**
RHODE ISLAND	11	HWY	2	25	1	12	.	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	HWY	9,674	32	3,664	31	11.7525	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	HWY	13,797	24	465	23	3.2114	**
TENNESSEE	11	HWY	22,012	35	2,531	35	4.7673	**
TEXAS	11	HWY	21,781	25	4,353	24	7.3858	**
UTAH	11	HWY	1,932	40	129	42	-1.0282	
VIRGINIA	11	HWY	10,114	37	2,618	35	16.1935	**
WASHINGTON	11	HWY	3,371	50	678	53	-3.08	*
WEST VIRGINIA	11	HWY	770	34	66	33	1.15	
WISCONSIN	11	HWY	10,308	40	788	40	0.23	
WYOMING	11	HWY	1,082	27	109	27	-1.23	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.O

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Oats by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	16	HWY	2,645	45	300	46	-1.6232	
ALASKA	16	HWY	25	29	4	30	-0.1709	
ARIZONA	16	HWY	87	27	11	14	2.0457	**
ARKANSAS	16	HWY	1,687	53	203	54	-2.062	*
CALIFORNIA	16	HWY	1,531	42	147	37	3.6411	**
COLORADO	16	HWY	2,539	37	248	35	1.9325	
CONNECTICUT	16	HWY	31	59	3	58	0.9106	
DELAWARE	16	HWY	67	53	9	45	2.3387	**
FLORIDA	16	HWY	1,241	43	215	43	1.1538	
GEORGIA	16	HWY	5,911	52	1,169	50	7.0092	**
IDAHO	16	HWY	2,167	55	124	53	1.5071	
ILLINOIS	16	HWY	18,163	58	564	58	0.3133	
INDIANA	16	HWY	12,440	58	498	57	3.0314	**
IOWA	16	HWY	40,692	59	1,625	56	10.3144	**
KANSAS	16	HWY	13,681	42	673	40	3.5998	**
KENTUCKY	16	HWY	1,605	41	65	42	-1.7771	
LOUISIANA	16	HWY	809	50	102	49	1.0855	
MAINE	16	HWY	1,035	61	41	61	0.1464	
MARYLAND	16	HWY	1,289	55	77	53	1.7314	
MASSACHUSETTS	16	HWY	58	57	3	55	2.3925	**
MICHIGAN	16	HWY	26,930	58	1,268	57	1.9792	**
MINNESOTA	16	HWY	48,872	59	1,509	56	13.1332	**
MISSISSIPPI	16	HWY	743	46	186	46	1.0674	
MISSOURI	16	HWY	10,928	45	446	44	3.7208	**
MONTANA	16	HWY	3,566	47	604	45	3.7747	**
NEBRASKA	16	HWY	8,515	47	486	45	5.3735	**
NEVADA	16	HWY	31	48	19	49	-0.1223	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	HWY	11	72	1	55	.	
NEW JERSEY	16	HWY	335	52	23	52	0.2513	
NEW MEXICO	16	HWY	340	25	175	23	1.4483	

Table 4.1T.3.O (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Oats by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
NEW YORK	16	HWY	12,759	59	760	59	0.4273	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	HWY	6,819	53	1,367	52	4.2782	**
NORTH DAKOTA	16	HWY	17,561	45	538	44	4.4716	**
OHIO	16	HWY	24,201	65	1,057	61	8.5897	**
OKLAHOMA	16	HWY	7,975	41	734	41	0.4723	
OREGON	16	HWY	2,746	63	209	60	2.6324	**
PENNSYLVANIA	16	HWY	23,222	54	1,164	53	5.6681	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	HWY	4,492	49	1,537	47	10.5375	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	HWY	18,619	49	508	43	13.6286	**
TENNESSEE	16	HWY	1,818	46	149	46	0.6304	
TEXAS	16	HWY	9,291	38	1,360	36	6.7993	**
UTAH	16	HWY	1,292	39	47	40	-0.4883	
VERMONT	16	HWY	293	55	23	55	0.0833	
VIRGINIA	16	HWY	2,533	47	459	46	2.3261	**
WASHINGTON	16	HWY	726	52	135	55	-2.38	*
WISCONSIN	16	HWY	37,576	56	2,426	55	5.76	**
WYOMING	16	HWY	1,359	38	121	36	1.05	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.R

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Rice by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Rice for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARKANSAS	18	HWY	5,722	4,437	859	4,332	4.0199	**
CALIFORNIA	18	HWY	672	6,383	115	6,843	-5.0421	*
FLORIDA	18	HWY	11	3,824	1	3,889	.	
LOUISIANA	18	HWY	1,544	3,828	235	3,774	1.0108	
MISSISSIPPI	18	HWY	350	4,056	87	3,981	1.0922	
MISSOURI	18	HWY	378	4,432	21	4,429	0.0337	
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	HWY	2	1,138	1	1,138	.	
TEXAS	18	HWY	426	4,657	107	4,862	-2.2735	*

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.U

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Upland Cotton by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Upland Cotton for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	21	HWY	6,075	554	1,557	486	13.1197	**
ARIZONA	21	HWY	662	1,080	136	1,137	-2.009	*
ARKANSAS	21	HWY	4,553	563	1,255	522	9.4862	**
CALIFORNIA	21	HWY	3,468	907	393	900	0.5799	
FLORIDA	21	HWY	660	661	75	634	1.5669	
GEORGIA	21	HWY	5,088	582	915	562	3.37	**
LOUISIANA	21	HWY	5,086	581	1,411	518	11.4236	**
MISSISSIPPI	21	HWY	5,778	590	2,540	540	11.7484	**
MISSOURI	21	HWY	2,029	530	181	549	-2.9626	*
NEW MEXICO	21	HWY	731	623	527	643	-2.0013	*
NORTH CAROLINA	21	HWY	3,944	525	1,012	517	2.5712	**
OKLAHOMA	21	HWY	4,761	335	410	338	-0.3956	
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	HWY	1,974	561	805	412	15.1491	**
TENNESSEE	21	HWY	7,596	523	1,924	502	8.3099	**
TEXAS	21	HWY	12,605	389	5,030	422	-11.6088	*
VIRGINIA	21	HWY	299	491	46	449	2.752	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.E

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	22	HWY	222	817	53	820	-0.0902	
CALIFORNIA	22	HWY	39	637	5	601	0.2028	
NEW MEXICO	22	HWY	120	657	167	637	0.8208	
TEXAS	22	HWY	159	646	105	608	1.366	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.C

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Corn by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	41	HWY	19,018	51	4,387	44	27.971	**
ARIZONA	41	HWY	281	57	38	36	3.0055	**
ARKANSAS	41	HWY	1,916	60	298	53	6.1663	**
CALIFORNIA	41	HWY	3,097	108	320	107	0.7554	
COLORADO	41	HWY	5,075	86	334	78	3.1229	**
CONNECTICUT	41	HWY	1,961	86	128	88	-1.4511	
DELAWARE	41	HWY	1,880	82	241	78	4.4347	**
FLORIDA	41	HWY	4,387	50	1,471	44	18.5	**
GEORGIA	41	HWY	21,844	50	5,764	45	28.5692	**
IDAHO	41	HWY	2,629	81	140	83	-1.0498	
ILLINOIS	41	HWY	104,102	106	4,748	105	3.2042	**
INDIANA	41	HWY	82,315	101	4,254	100	4.1355	**
IOWA	41	HWY	86,702	113	5,238	112	5.2257	**
KANSAS	41	HWY	11,527	70	568	72	-1.3104	
KENTUCKY	41	HWY	38,970	87	3,027	84	16.2393	**
LOUISIANA	41	HWY	4,652	62	843	57	6.1523	**
MAINE	41	HWY	1,399	81	125	81	0.0659	
MARYLAND	41	HWY	9,906	88	623	87	3.1693	**
MASSACHUSETTS	41	HWY	2,047	89	186	89	0.1267	
MICHIGAN	41	HWY	52,569	85	2,786	83	5.8199	**
MINNESOTA	41	HWY	68,879	93	2,241	88	10.6424	**
MISSISSIPPI	41	HWY	8,355	50	3,666	41	39.1376	**
MISSOURI	41	HWY	43,463	85	2,158	84	2.0243	**
MONTANA	41	HWY	689	69	55	57	3.0679	**
NEBRASKA	41	HWY	20,059	91	1,531	92	-1.4097	
NEVADA	41	HWY	18	89	6	90	-0.1218	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	HWY	1,059	84	59	82	0.9506	
NEW JERSEY	41	HWY	1,678	86	85	85	1.76	
NEW MEXICO	41	HWY	543	59	289	40	7.4626	**
NEW YORK	41	HWY	26,987	86	1,664	85	1.623	

Table 4.1T.3.C (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Corn by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
NORTH CAROLINA	41	HWY	30,516	69	10,669	67	17.876	**
NORTH DAKOTA	41	HWY	8,550	49	218	48	0.6893	
OHIO	41	HWY	71,848	102	3,996	99	17.3856	**
OKLAHOMA	41	HWY	2,194	63	254	60	2.3504	**
OREGON	41	HWY	916	72	65	64	1.8169	
PENNSYLVANIA	41	HWY	41,925	86	2,262	85	7.0046	**
RHODE ISLAND	41	HWY	167	82	10	83	-0.4046	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	HWY	11,132	57	6,529	53	23.7563	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	HWY	20,714	63	537	59	4.6492	**
TENNESSEE	41	HWY	35,255	73	4,759	68	23.1045	**
TEXAS	41	HWY	11,635	57	4,519	65	-18.0202	*
UTAH	41	HWY	1,656	64	77	69	-1.3627	
VERMONT	41	HWY	1,897	83	153	82	1.1397	
VIRGINIA	41	HWY	16,661	76	4,367	69	31.7929	**
WASHINGTON	41	HWY	807	106	112	113	-2.72	*
WEST VIRGINIA	41	HWY	3,860	81	352	80	1.42	
WISCONSIN	41	HWY	51,751	94	3,623	94	0.91	
WYOMING	41	HWY	826	72	56	70	0.57	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.G

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Grain Sorghum by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	51	HWY	8,954	38	1,409	39	-3.944	*
ARIZONA	51	HWY	291	35	63	21	3.4204	**
ARKANSAS	51	HWY	9,845	53	1,513	50	9.0785	**
CALIFORNIA	51	HWY	977	70	112	69	0.4024	
COLORADO	51	HWY	2,380	32	268	27	4.9138	**
CONNECTICUT	51	HWY	12	41	5	40	0.4586	
DELAWARE	51	HWY	264	47	49	47	.	
FLORIDA	51	HWY	1,581	39	398	39	1.5277	
GEORGIA	51	HWY	9,150	35	1,712	35	4.6169	**
IDAHO	51	HWY	37	62	4	57	1.0925	
ILLINOIS	51	HWY	15,598	67	858	66	1.0918	
INDIANA	51	HWY	2,323	59	112	61	-2.0063	*
IOWA	51	HWY	1,015	71	65	69	1.7055	
KANSAS	51	HWY	39,015	53	3,098	51	5.6033	**
KENTUCKY	51	HWY	4,463	62	394	62	0.798	
LOUISIANA	51	HWY	4,334	37	647	38	-1.5124	
MARYLAND	51	HWY	590	51	45	52	-0.6375	
MASSACHUSETTS	51	HWY	21	42	2	44	-1.8792	
MICHIGAN	51	HWY	388	56	22	57	-0.7677	
MINNESOTA	51	HWY	323	39	12	33	4.214	**
MISSISSIPPI	51	HWY	6,415	39	1,807	39	0.5291	
MISSOURI	51	HWY	31,912	71	2,027	71	2.5222	**
MONTANA	51	HWY	32	34	3	29	0.4746	
NEBRASKA	51	HWY	12,016	71	1,001	69	3.1662	**
NEVADA	51	HWY	3	47	3	56	-0.6061	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	51	HWY	5	38	1	38	.	
NEW JERSEY	51	HWY	174	48	11	46	1.5662	
NEW MEXICO	51	HWY	1,126	52	296	48	1.8338	
NEW YORK	51	HWY	133	48	4	49	-0.4113	
NORTH CAROLINA	51	HWY	5,913	48	1,534	47	9.8775	**

Table 4.1T.3.G (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Grain Sorghum by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
NORTH DAKOTA	51	HWY	465	34	10	30	2.0278	**
OHIO	51	HWY	308	59	15	58	0.5007	
OKLAHOMA	51	HWY	9,703	38	1,018	37	3.1132	**
PENNSYLVANIA	51	HWY	1,274	57	72	57	0.7118	
SOUTH CAROLINA	51	HWY	2,999	35	1,001	35	1.1227	
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	HWY	5,658	46	213	40	8.31	**
TENNESSEE	51	HWY	11,132	53	1,575	52	7.0249	**
TEXAS	51	HWY	21,351	45	7,277	47	-8.3185	*
UTAH	51	HWY	89	44	3	52	-1.3353	
VERMONT	51	HWY	5	39	3	40	-1	
VIRGINIA	51	HWY	2,000	47	525	46	4.7142	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.1T.3.B

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Barley by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	91	HWY	131	34	24	35	-0.9766	
ALASKA	91	HWY	45	43	4	45	-0.5101	
ARIZONA	91	HWY	359	34	68	31	0.6762	
CALIFORNIA	91	HWY	3,923	45	384	41	3.7604	**
COLORADO	91	HWY	4,778	43	471	40	3.1339	**
DELAWARE	91	HWY	1,162	42	136	44	-1.8243	
FLORIDA	91	HWY	14	32	2	24	1.8059	
GEORGIA	91	HWY	1,744	43	353	43	1.0442	
IDAHO	91	HWY	7,327	62	495	55	5.8967	**
ILLINOIS	91	HWY	922	44	41	44	0.2912	
INDIANA	91	HWY	1,651	48	70	49	-1.1994	
IOWA	91	HWY	972	46	38	46	0.6473	
KANSAS	91	HWY	5,819	35	616	35	0.5587	
KENTUCKY	91	HWY	1,147	48	62	48	0.6207	
MAINE	91	HWY	291	36	3	36	2.7787	**
MARYLAND	91	HWY	3,585	51	196	51	-0.942	
MASSACHUSETTS	91	HWY	8	36	1	36	.	
MICHIGAN	91	HWY	5,309	49	272	49	-0.4292	
MINNESOTA	91	HWY	15,394	46	710	47	-1.0213	
MISSOURI	91	HWY	2,189	38	73	38	-0.1095	
MONTANA	91	HWY	7,279	40	1,289	38	7.6192	**
NEBRASKA	91	HWY	1,414	38	200	39	-2.9715	*
NEVADA	91	HWY	61	60	26	67	-1.8263	
NEW JERSEY	91	HWY	634	52	20	49	2.2187	**
NEW MEXICO	91	HWY	372	37	142	32	2.7234	**
NEW YORK	91	HWY	3,050	47	228	48	-1.6971	
NORTH CAROLINA	91	HWY	5,227	50	1,113	49	1.8755	
NORTH DAKOTA	91	HWY	24,433	39	850	39	-0.0545	
OHIO	91	HWY	1,382	54	69	52	1.6278	
OKLAHOMA	91	HWY	1,448	37	145	36	1.7244	

Table 4.1T.3.B (continued)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Barley by State

White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Females and Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Female and Non-White Male Producers	Average Yields for Female and Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
OREGON	91	HWY	3,348	53	355	50	3.0189	**
PENNSYLVANIA	91	HWY	8,352	50	407	49	2.3894	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	91	HWY	1,836	44	506	44	-0.5275	
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	HWY	11,633	38	463	35	8.9276	**
TENNESSEE	91	HWY	994	43	71	43	0.4727	
TEXAS	91	HWY	800	29	228	29	0.7738	
UTAH	91	HWY	3,047	54	143	53	0.4525	
VERMONT	91	HWY	111	35	9	34	1.7819	
VIRGINIA	91	HWY	5,271	51	1,151	50	6.0031	**
WASHINGTON	91	HWY	2,922	53	599	54	-1.11	
WEST VIRGINIA	91	HWY	411	46	38	47	-1.31	
WISCONSIN	91	HWY	8,357	51	508	51	-0.25	
WYOMING	91	HWY	1,709	46	145	46	-0.18	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Female and Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Female and Non-White Male producers

Table 4.2T.1.W

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield in Wheat by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program irrigated yield in wheat for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for Females	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	11	IRR	335	77	43	76	-0.87	
CALIFORNIA	11	IRR	2,517	78	222	78	-0.23	
COLORADO	11	IRR	1,922	51	99	48	1.81	
IDAHO	11	IRR	3,820	77	140	76	0.37	
KANSAS	11	IRR	1,975	43	237	44	-3.44	*
MONTANA	11	IRR	1,005	51	86	48	3.10	**
NEBRASKA	11	IRR	417	42	30	43	-0.33	
NEVADA	11	IRR	50	58	12	65	-1.35	
NEW MEXICO	11	IRR	478	46	64	50	-1.52	
NORTH DAKOTA	11	IRR	416	42	42	41	2.52	**
OKLAHOMA	11	IRR	1,276	77	67	80	-1.47	
OREGON	11	IRR	1,324	42	425	43	-1.19	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	IRR	852	66	39	69	-1.14	
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	IRR	131	46	1	54	.	
TEXAS	11	IRR	97	37	1	33	.	
UTAH	11	IRR	31	46	1	42	.	
WASHINGTON	11	IRR	685	79	57	80	-0.66	
WYOMING	11	IRR	159	41	6	42	-0.17	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.1.O

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield in Oats by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program irrigated yield in oats for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for Females	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	16	IRR	42	59	1	57	.	
CALIFORNIA	16	IRR	359	67	14	49	2.96	**
COLORADO	16	IRR	664	60	23	55	1.21	
IDAHO	16	IRR	735	75	20	71	0.82	
KANSAS	16	IRR	33	44	6	51	-1.68	
MONTANA	16	IRR	81	64	1	79	.	
NEBRASKA	16	IRR	145	47	14	47	-0.03	
NEVADA	16	IRR	38	53	15	50	1.73	
NEW MEXICO	16	IRR	141	38	10	46	-2.58	*
OREGON	16	IRR	328	73	12	79	-1.47	
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	IRR	99	61	4	64	-0.32	
TEXAS	16	IRR	145	47	33	53	-2.20	*
UTAH	16	IRR	531	62	19	61	0.49	
WASHINGTON	16	IRR	58	67	4	72	-0.91	
WISCONSIN	16	IRR	5	47	1	35	.	
WYOMING	16	IRR	488	61	26	62	-0.39	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher that that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.1.C

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield in Corn by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program irrigated yield in corn for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for Females	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	41	IRR	182	98	15	70	4.54	**
CALIFORNIA	41	IRR	1,870	116	130	118	-1.13	
COLORADO	41	IRR	3,950	112	160	113	-0.69	
DELAWARE	41	IRR	64	128	3	123	4.67	**
FLORIDA	41	IRR	208	70	10	65	1.93	
IDAHO	41	IRR	1,492	98	71	97	0.61	
INDIANA	41	IRR	483	138	8	131	1.49	
KANSAS	41	IRR	2,545	116	276	117	-1.21	
MICHIGAN	41	IRR	864	128	27	131	-1.41	
MINNESOTA	41	IRR	914	109	20	108	0.42	
MONTANA	41	IRR	442	90	18	92	-0.58	
NEBRASKA	41	IRR	10,004	120	924	122	-5.65	*
NEVADA	41	IRR	20	91	4	96	-0.45	
NEW MEXICO	41	IRR	387	90	31	107	-3.67	*
OKLAHOMA	41	IRR	227	97	27	95	0.28	
OREGON	41	IRR	658	95	21	88	0.89	
TEXAS	41	IRR	2,629	95	569	108	-9.85	*
UTAH	41	IRR	959	97	39	98	-0.49	
VIRGINIA	41	IRR	9	127	2	128	-0.04	
NORTH DAKOTA	41	IRR	194	100	3	103	-1.92	
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	IRR	690	110	23	106	1.10	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	IRR	64	104	6	121	-3.45	*
WASHINGTON	41	IRR	390	119	34	120	-0.57	
WISCONSIN	41	IRR	164	123	6	125	-0.52	
WYOMING	41	IRR	750	86	34	86	0.01	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.1.G

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield in Grain Sorghum by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program irrigated yield in Grain Sorghum for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for Females	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	51	IRR	155	76	11	77	-0.20	
CALIFORNIA	51	IRR	349	76	26	76	0.05	
COLORADO	51	IRR	686	63	35	58	1.49	
FLORIDA	51	IRR	24	49	1	66	.	
IDAHO	51	IRR	19	69	2	65	2.62	**
KANSAS	51	IRR	2,493	86	248	88	-2.04	*
NEBRASKA	51	IRR	2,010	89	164	89	0.52	
NEVADA	51	IRR	4	55	2	65	-0.73	
NEW MEXICO	51	IRR	506	91	63	93	-0.87	
OKLAHOMA	51	IRR	376	71	34	70	0.49	
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	IRR	43	62	1	35	.	
TEXAS	51	IRR	2,813	75	628	82	-7.20	*
UTAH	51	IRR	46	64	1	58	.	
VIRGINIA	51	IRR	4	66	1	66	.	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.1.B

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield in Barley by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program irrigated yield in Barley for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for Females	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	91	IRR	165	80	18	83	-2.12	*
CALIFORNIA	91	IRR	1,192	74	61	74	0.08	
COLORADO	91	IRR	1,434	73	80	71	0.93	
IDAHO	91	IRR	3,922	79	146	79	0.83	
KANSAS	91	IRR	94	40	10	39	0.24	
MONTANA	91	IRR	1,325	64	99	61	2.41	**
NEBRASKA	91	IRR	36	49	3	48	0.61	
NEVADA	91	IRR	62	63	18	67	-1.02	
NEW MEXICO	91	IRR	172	62	15	68	-1.77	
OKLAHOMA	91	IRR	18	47	2	50	-1.39	
OREGON	91	IRR	1,072	74	50	72	1.51	
TEXAS	91	IRR	103	56	36	57	-0.40	
UTAH	91	IRR	1,702	74	53	74	0.07	
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	IRR	48	50	1	39	.	
WASHINGTON	91	IRR	326	89	33	87	0.62	
WYOMING	91	IRR	928	70	50	74	-1.30	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.2.W

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of wheat for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	11	Non-Irr	14,942	29	2,037	29	-4.05	*
ARIZONA	11	Non-Irr	102	4	13	4	0.74	
ARKANSAS	11	Non-Irr	14,568	36	1,506	37	-6.20	*
CALIFORNIA	11	Non-Irr	1,802	36	176	38	-1.09	
COLORADO	11	Non-Irr	6,764	26	729	26	0.42	
CONNECTICUT	11	Non-Irr	36	31	3	31	1.43	
DELAWARE	11	Non-Irr	1,662	34	166	35	-2.19	*
FLORIDA	11	Non-Irr	2,685	29	411	29	-0.50	
GEORGIA	11	Non-Irr	20,325	33	2,929	33	6.17	**
IDAHO	11	Non-Irr	2,812	41	239	41	-0.14	
ILLINOIS	11	Non-Irr	59,318	44	2,611	43	4.54	**
INDIANA	11	Non-Irr	51,485	43	2,407	42	5.62	**
IOWA	11	Non-Irr	7,171	36	412	36	0.95	
KANSAS	11	Non-Irr	46,904	33	3,864	32	4.02	**
KENTUCKY	11	Non-Irr	16,367	36	978	36	0.08	
LOUISIANA	11	Non-Irr	5,678	31	583	31	3.69	**
MAINE	11	Non-Irr	65	35	3	35	-0.19	
MARYLAND	11	Non-Irr	6,516	37	339	37	0.23	
MICHIGAN	11	Non-Irr	35,709	41	1,707	40	4.22	**
MINNESOTA	11	Non-Irr	32,179	35	1,289	34	5.13	**
MISSISSIPPI	11	Non-Irr	8,769	31	1,662	31	2.23	**
MISSOURI	11	Non-Irr	54,095	39	3,215	39	3.63	**
MONTANA	11	Non-Irr	6,251	28	914	27	1.02	
NEBRASKA	11	Non-Irr	13,918	35	1,354	35	0.75	
NEW JERSEY	11	Non-Irr	1,330	39	58	37	2.06	**
NEW MEXICO	11	Non-Irr	757	15	129	16	-1.20	
NEW YORK	11	Non-Irr	7,115	39	537	38	1.67	
NORTH CAROLINA	11	Non-Irr	22,599	35	3,798	35	3.80	**
NORTH DAKOTA	11	Non-Irr	29,099	26	960	26	-1.55	
OHIO	11	Non-Irr	53,774	43	2,534	42	11.02	**
OKLAHOMA	11	Non-Irr	31,575	30	2,528	30	6.79	**
OREGON	11	Non-Irr	3,651	58	388	55	2.46	**
RHODE ISLAND	11	Non-Irr	2	25	1	12	.	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	Non-Irr	11,066	32	2,034	32	0.92	
TENNESSEE	11	Non-Irr	22,650	35	2,164	35	4.64	**
TEXAS	11	Non-Irr	20,382	24	3,177	22	15.14	**

Table 4.2T.2.W (cont.)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of wheat for all Males vs. all Females

UTAH	11	Non-Irr	790	23	48	23	0.39	
VERMONT	11	Non-Irr	53	32	3	32	1.52	
VIRGINIA	11	Non-Irr	11,323	36	1,347	36	2.92	**
WASHINGTON	11	Non-Irr	2,997	47	598	51	-5.57	
WEST VIRGINIA	11	Non-Irr	807	34	64	33	1.15	
WISCONSIN	11	Non-Irr	11,252	40	777	40	0.23	
WYOMING	11	Non-Irr	893	25	97	27	-2.60	

Source: FSA

* Statisitically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yields for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.2.O

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of oats for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	16	Non-Irr	2,932	45	261	46	-1.58	
ALASKA	16	Non-Irr	25	29	4	30	-0.17	
ARIZONA	16	Non-Irr	40	6	1	6	.	
ARKANSAS	16	Non-Irr	1,823	53	159	54	-1.59	
CALIFORNIA	16	Non-Irr	763	43	56	40	1.91	
COLORADO	16	Non-Irr	1,612	32	129	32	-0.44	
CONNECTICUT	16	Non-Irr	34	59	5	56	0.82	
DELAWARE	16	Non-Irr	81	52	12	47	1.90	
FLORIDA	16	Non-Irr	1,354	43	155	43	1.05	
GEORGIA	16	Non-Irr	6,549	52	833	51	3.98	**
IDAHO	16	Non-Irr	828	47	68	50	-2.09	*
ILLINOIS	16	Non-Irr	19,119	58	603	58	0.55	
INDIANA	16	Non-Irr	12,790	58	514	57	3.04	**
IOWA	16	Non-Irr	48,232	59	2,422	58	5.10	**
KANSAS	16	Non-Irr	16,678	42	1,029	41	2.71	**
KENTUCKY	16	Non-Irr	1,660	41	54	42	-0.83	
LOUISIANA	16	Non-Irr	923	50	69	50	-0.28	
MAINE	16	Non-Irr	1,071	61	43	61	0.28	
MARYLAND	16	Non-Irr	1,325	55	77	53	1.97	**
MASSACHUSETTS	16	Non-Irr	64	58	4	57	0.38	
MICHIGAN	16	Non-Irr	27,790	58	1,265	57	1.34	
MINNESOTA	16	Non-Irr	53,700	59	1,732	57	11.02	**
MISSISSIPPI	16	Non-Irr	842	47	136	46	1.62	
MISSOURI	16	Non-Irr	12,090	45	507	44	2.97	**
MONTANA	16	Non-Irr	3,490	46	459	45	3.09	**
NEBRASKA	16	Non-Irr	11,609	47	838	46	4.98	**
NEVADA	16	Non-Irr	4	57	1	64	.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	Non-Irr	12	71	1	55	.	
NEW JERSEY	16	Non-Irr	359	52	23	52	0.28	
NEW MEXICO	16	Non-Irr	116	18	17	16	1.60	
NEW YORK	16	Non-Irr	13,453	59	840	59	-0.20	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	Non-Irr	7,297	53	1,008	52	3.44	**
NORTH DAKOTA	16	Non-Irr	21,178	45	646	45	1.00	
OHIO	16	Non-Irr	24,748	65	1,098	61	8.51	**
OKLAHOMA	16	Non-Irr	8,607	41	531	41	1.70	
OREGON	16	Non-Irr	2,285	65	172	62	2.77	**
PENNSYLVANIA	16	Non-Irr	24,472	54	1,394	53	4.14	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	Non-Irr	5,244	49	863	49	0.48	
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	Non-Irr	22,777	49	731	46	8.23	**
TENNESSEE	16	Non-Irr	1,852	46	140	45	0.92	
TEXAS	16	Non-Irr	9,213	39	1,166	37	6.00	**
UTAH	16	Non-Irr	346	27	15	27	0.63	
VERMONT	16	Non-Irr	324	55	32	54	0.93	

Table 4.2T.2.O (cont.)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of oats for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
VIRGINIA	16	Non-Irr	2,724	47	287	46	0.57	
WASHINGTON	16	Non-Irr	699	51	123	55	-3.11	*
WEST VIRGINIA	16	Non-Irr	1,308	48	107	47	0.83	
WISCONSIN	16	Non-Irr	39,879	56	2,630	55	5.70	**
WYOMING	16	Non-Irr	716	31	62	30	0.22	

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average for male producers is higher than that of female producers

Table 4.2T.2.R

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Rice by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of Rice for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ARKANSAS	18	Non-Irr	6,154	4,422	659	4,496	-2.93	*
CALIFORNIA	18	Non-Irr	727	6,330	103	6,773	-4.17	*
FLORIDA	18	Non-Irr	13	3,834	1	3,889	.	
LOUISIANA	18	Non-Irr	1,636	3,825	208	3,788	0.64	
MISSISSIPPI	18	Non-Irr	394	4,027	74	4,078	-0.75	
MISSOURI	18	Non-Irr	500	4,444	36	4,372	1.03	
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	Non-Irr	2	1,138	1	1,138	.	
TEXAS	18	Non-Irr	444	4,647	102	4,902	-2.79	*

Source: FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

Table 4.2T.2.U

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Upland Cotton by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of upland cotton for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	21	Non-Irr	7,034	549	1,018	522	4.70	**
ARIZONA	21	Non-Irr	850	1,092	99	1,248	-5.88	*
ARKANSAS	21	Non-Irr	5,218	556	640	569	-2.48	*
CALIFORNIA	21	Non-Irr	3,926	913	290	930	-1.21	
FLORIDA	21	Non-Irr	762	659	74	645	0.86	
GEORGIA	21	Non-Irr	6,059	585	615	565	3.00	**
KANSAS	21	Non-Irr	70	321	5	362	-1.28	
LOUISIANA	21	Non-Irr	5,864	576	702	553	3.04	**
MISSISSIPPI	21	Non-Irr	6,807	577	1,370	591	-2.49	*
MISSOURI	21	Non-Irr	2,813	530	319	545	-3.13	*
NEW MEXICO	21	Non-Irr	1,093	634	109	580	2.65	**
NORTH CAROLINA	21	Non-Irr	4,514	528	719	512	4.93	**
OKLAHOMA	21	Non-Irr	4,968	336	394	340	-0.44	
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	Non-Irr	2,347	538	469	482	4.74	**
TENNESSEE	21	Non-Irr	8,234	520	1,109	523	-0.67	
TEXAS	21	Non-Irr	14,004	398	3,311	398	-0.05	
VIRGINIA	21	Non-Irr	466	485	37	478	0.49	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.2.E

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Extra Long Staple Cotton by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of extra long staple cotton for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic (1)	
ARIZONA	22	Non-Irr	306	804	40	844	-1.06	
CALIFORNIA	22	Non-Irr	64	724	5	769	-0.23	
NEW MEXICO	22	Non-Irr	259	649	28	621	0.70	
TEXAS	22	Non-Irr	238	636	25	602	0.63	

Source: FSA

(1) None of the t-statistics are statistically significant implying that there is no significant difference in yields between male and female producers.

Table 4.2T.2.C

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of corn for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	41	Non-Irr	20,747	50	2,690	49	4.42	**
ARIZONA	41	Non-Irr	89	5	3	5	1.22	
ARKANSAS	41	Non-Irr	2,183	59	171	60	-0.96	
CALIFORNIA	41	Non-Irr	581	102	36	108	-1.50	
COLORADO	41	Non-Irr	2,121	29	131	31	-2.01	*
CONNECTICUT	41	Non-Irr	1,972	86	130	88	-1.57	
DELAWARE	41	Non-Irr	1,884	81	205	78	2.94	**
FLORIDA	41	Non-Irr	4,561	49	771	46	5.86	**
GEORGIA	41	Non-Irr	24,052	49	3,473	48	5.86	**
IDAHO	41	Non-Irr	449	64	19	63	0.30	
ILLINOIS	41	Non-Irr	105,080	106	4,712	105	2.18	**
INDIANA	41	Non-Irr	82,601	101	4,209	100	3.44	**
IOWA	41	Non-Irr	87,281	113	5,270	112	5.08	**
KANSAS	41	Non-Irr	12,736	63	877	62	1.90	
KENTUCKY	41	Non-Irr	39,574	87	2,723	84	13.61	**
LOUISIANA	41	Non-Irr	5,202	61	458	62	-1.43	
MAINE	41	Non-Irr	1,407	81	124	81	0.09	
MARYLAND	41	Non-Irr	10,283	88	576	87	1.08	
MASSACHUSETTS	41	Non-Irr	2,064	89	187	89	0.10	
MICHIGAN	41	Non-Irr	52,182	84	2,628	83	4.65	**
MINNESOTA	41	Non-Irr	69,786	93	2,245	88	10.24	**
MISSISSIPPI	41	Non-Irr	10,036	49	1,674	46	7.21	**
MISSOURI	41	Non-Irr	47,398	85	2,468	85	-0.74	
MONTANA	41	Non-Irr	273	40	22	35	2.96	**
NEBRASKA	41	Non-Irr	17,437	72	1,428	71	2.15	**
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	Non-Irr	1,064	84	59	82	0.95	
NEW JERSEY	41	Non-Irr	1,738	86	80	85	1.19	
NEW MEXICO	41	Non-Irr	282	24	19	23	0.71	
NEW YORK	41	Non-Irr	27,403	86	1,646	86	1.14	
NORTH CAROLINA	41	Non-Irr	33,686	69	6,258	68	8.51	**
NORTH DAKOTA	41	Non-Irr	10,104	48	271	49	-1.28	
OHIO	41	Non-Irr	72,546	102	3,941	99	16.85	**
OKLAHOMA	41	Non-Irr	2,266	60	117	59	0.87	
OREGON	41	Non-Irr	314	41	19	55	-2.31	*
PENNSYLVANIA	41	Non-Irr	42,641	86	2,353	85	6.52	**
RHODE ISLAND	41	Non-Irr	168	82	11	84	-0.67	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	Non-Irr	13,891	55	2,765	55	-0.33	
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	Non-Irr	23,053	61	681	58	4.69	**
TENNESSEE	41	Non-Irr	36,161	72	3,887	70	11.78	**
TEXAS	41	Non-Irr	10,662	49	1,640	51	-5.50	*

Table 4.2T.2.C (cont.)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of corn for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
UTAH	41	Non-Irr	387	28	12	27	0.65	
VERMONT	41	Non-Irr	1,940	83	158	82	1.12	
VIRGINIA	41	Non-Irr	18,359	76	2,249	73	8.14	**
WASHINGTON	41	Non-Irr	430	106	60	114	-2.53	*
WEST VIRGINIA	41	Non-Irr	3,932	81	347	80	1.35	
WISCONSIN	41	Non-Irr	52,492	94	3,635	94	0.67	
WYOMING	41	Non-Irr	275	29	11	34	-1.04	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.2.B

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated yield of Barley for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	91	Non-Irr	133	34	22	35	-1.10	
ALASKA	91	Non-Irr	46	43	3	44	-0.12	
ARIZONA	91	Non-Irr	63	6	6	5	0.95	
CALIFORNIA	91	Non-Irr	1,695	37	124	38	-0.78	
COLORADO	91	Non-Irr	2,832	33	268	31	3.13	**
DELAWARE	91	Non-Irr	1,210	42	136	44	-1.65	
FLORIDA	91	Non-Irr	14	32	2	24	1.81	
GEORGIA	91	Non-Irr	1,827	43	258	43	0.23	
IDAHO	91	Non-Irr	2,408	43	210	42	0.26	
ILLINOIS	91	Non-Irr	950	44	41	44	0.36	
INDIANA	91	Non-Irr	1,664	48	71	49	-1.20	
IOWA	91	Non-Irr	1,093	46	42	46	0.10	
KANSAS	91	Non-Irr	5,638	36	562	35	0.30	
KENTUCKY	91	Non-Irr	1,165	48	53	48	0.62	
MAINE	91	Non-Irr	306	36	3	36	2.78	**
MARYLAND	91	Non-Irr	3,737	51	181	51	-1.64	
MASSACHUSETTS	91	Non-Irr	8	36	1	36	.	
MICHIGAN	91	Non-Irr	5,416	49	269	49	-0.54	
MINNESOTA	91	Non-Irr	16,038	46	705	46	-0.94	
MISSOURI	91	Non-Irr	2,222	38	70	38	-0.08	
MONTANA	91	Non-Irr	5,821	36	854	36	0.54	
NEBRASKA	91	Non-Irr	1,324	38	183	39	-3.57	*
NEW JERSEY	91	Non-Irr	639	52	18	50	1.82	
NEW MEXICO	91	Non-Irr	84	21	10	22	-0.80	
NEW YORK	91	Non-Irr	3,084	47	225	48	-1.55	
NORTH CAROLINA	91	Non-Irr	5,404	50	945	50	-0.40	
NORTH DAKOTA	91	Non-Irr	24,543	39	762	39	-2.40	*
OHIO	91	Non-Irr	1,446	54	68	52	1.74	
OKLAHOMA	91	Non-Irr	1,454	37	116	35	3.33	**
OREGON	91	Non-Irr	2,092	47	251	47	-0.10	
PENNSYLVANIA	91	Non-Irr	8,574	50	408	49	2.22	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	91	Non-Irr	1,954	44	375	45	-4.51	*
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	Non-Irr	11,650	38	407	36	6.24	**
TENNESSEE	91	Non-Irr	1,009	43	66	43	0.50	
TEXAS	91	Non-Irr	584	27	125	26	2.09	**
UTAH	91	Non-Irr	683	31	26	34	-1.65	
VERMONT	91	Non-Irr	112	35	9	34	1.77	
VIRGINIA	91	Non-Irr	5,752	51	672	51	-0.93	
WASHINGTON	91	Non-Irr	2,491	52	533	53	-2.07	*
WEST VIRGINIA	91	Non-Irr	421	46	38	47	-1.17	
WISCONSIN	91	Non-Irr	8,626	51	516	51	0.07	
WYOMING	91	Non-Irr	707	24	61	26	-2.20	*

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is highe than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.3.W

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Wheat by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of wheat for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	11	HWY	14,417	29	2,014	29	-3.94	*
ARIZONA	11	HWY	448	44	70	41	0.84	
ARKANSAS	11	HWY	13,834	36	1,475	37	-5.96	*
CALIFORNIA	11	HWY	5,087	52	481	52	-0.27	
COLORADO	11	HWY	8,387	31	789	28	7.75	**
CONNECTICUT	11	HWY	32	31	3	31	1.43	
DELAWARE	11	HWY	1,477	33	160	35	-2.31	*
FLORIDA	11	HWY	2,611	29	406	29	-0.61	
GEORGIA	11	HWY	19,502	33	2,896	33	6.08	**
IDAHO	11	HWY	7,026	59	428	51	7.37	**
ILLINOIS	11	HWY	57,424	44	2,443	43	4.87	**
INDIANA	11	HWY	50,115	43	2,322	42	5.80	**
IOWA	11	HWY	5,872	36	259	36	3.30	**
KANSAS	11	HWY	38,798	33	2,394	32	6.15	**
KENTUCKY	11	HWY	15,924	36	959	36	0.07	
LOUISIANA	11	HWY	5,257	31	572	31	3.72	**
MAINE	11	HWY	65	35	3	35	-0.19	
MARYLAND	11	HWY	6,233	37	320	37	0.54	
MICHIGAN	11	HWY	34,583	41	1,647	40	4.58	**
MINNESOTA	11	HWY	28,482	35	1,029	34	6.99	**
MISSISSIPPI	11	HWY	8,352	31	1,616	31	2.35	**
MISSOURI	11	HWY	47,695	39	2,390	38	7.47	**
MONTANA	11	HWY	7,018	30	1,002	29	6.03	**
NEBRASKA	11	HWY	9,717	35	694	34	3.91	**
NEVADA	11	HWY	44	58	12	65	-1.41	
NEW JERSEY	11	HWY	1,276	38	54	37	2.02	**
NEW MEXICO	11	HWY	1,402	25	211	25	0.19	
NEW YORK	11	HWY	6,745	39	482	38	2.02	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11	HWY	21,914	35	3,732	35	3.81	**
NORTH DAKOTA	11	HWY	23,612	26	613	25	2.69	**
OHIO	11	HWY	52,539	43	2,391	41	11.41	**
OKLAHOMA	11	HWY	30,335	30	2,510	30	6.54	**
OREGON	11	HWY	4,948	61	441	57	3.96	**
PENNSYLVANIA	11	HWY	19,879	33	922	31	7.09	**
RHODE ISLAND	11	HWY	2	25	1	12	.	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	HWY	10,871	32	2,020	32	1.04	
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	HWY	13,887	24	358	23	3.16	**
TENNESSEE	11	HWY	22,317	35	2,151	35	4.67	**
TEXAS	11	HWY	22,135	25	3,859	24	5.41	**

Table 4.2T.3.W (cont.)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Wheat by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of wheat for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
UTAH	11	HWY	1,947	40	112	39	0.52	
VIRGINIA	11	HWY	10,997	36	1,314	36	3.01	**
WASHINGTON	11	HWY	3,398	50	634	53	-2.68	*
WEST VIRGINIA	11	HWY	772	34	64	33	1.07	
WISCONSIN	11	HWY	10,317	40	688	40	0.24	
WYOMING	11	HWY	1,088	27	103	27	-1.01	

Source: FSA

*Statistically Significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.3.O

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Oats by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of oats for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	16	HWY	2,660	45	252	46	-1.59	
ALASKA	16	HWY	25	29	4	30	-0.17	
ARIZONA	16	HWY	89	27	8	12	2.11	**
ARKANSAS	16	HWY	1,723	53	154	54	-2.02	*
CALIFORNIA	16	HWY	1,563	42	113	38	2.51	**
COLORADO	16	HWY	2,601	37	176	34	3.66	**
CONNECTICUT	16	HWY	31	59	3	58	0.91	
DELAWARE	16	HWY	67	53	9	45	2.34	**
FLORIDA	16	HWY	1,286	43	153	43	0.88	
GEORGIA	16	HWY	6,170	52	815	51	3.70	**
IDAHO	16	HWY	2,178	55	111	52	1.73	
ILLINOIS	16	HWY	18,170	58	555	58	0.25	
INDIANA	16	HWY	12,441	58	496	57	2.98	**
IOWA	16	HWY	40,695	59	1,621	56	10.23	**
KANSAS	16	HWY	13,700	42	648	40	3.97	**
KENTUCKY	16	HWY	1,615	41	53	42	-0.89	
LOUISIANA	16	HWY	838	50	66	50	-0.03	
MAINE	16	HWY	1,035	61	41	61	0.15	
MARYLAND	16	HWY	1,295	55	71	53	1.76	
MASSACHUSETTS	16	HWY	58	57	3	55	2.39	**
MICHIGAN	16	HWY	26,969	58	1,224	57	1.40	
MINNESOTA	16	HWY	48,699	59	1,481	56	12.78	**
MISSISSIPPI	16	HWY	779	46	134	46	1.51	
MISSOURI	16	HWY	10,940	45	434	44	3.64	**
MONTANA	16	HWY	3,671	47	465	45	4.22	**
NEBRASKA	16	HWY	8,520	47	460	45	5.32	**
NEVADA	16	HWY	34	48	15	48	-0.01	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	HWY	11	72	1	55	.	
NEW JERSEY	16	HWY	336	52	22	52	0.16	
NEW MEXICO	16	HWY	453	24	43	23	0.65	
NEW YORK	16	HWY	12,774	59	745	59	0.21	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	HWY	7,080	53	990	52	3.32	**
NORTH DAKOTA	16	HWY	17,622	45	464	44	2.14	**
OHIO	16	HWY	24,223	65	1,034	61	8.36	**
OKLAHOMA	16	HWY	8,173	41	510	41	2.23	**
OREGON	16	HWY	2,756	63	199	60	2.67	**
PENNSYLVANIA	16	HWY	23,226	54	1,159	53	5.57	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	HWY	5,033	49	849	49	0.71	
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	HWY	18,685	49	425	45	9.28	**
TENNESSEE	16	HWY	1,826	46	140	45	0.88	
TEXAS	16	HWY	9,373	38	1,238	36	6.21	**

Table 4.2T.3.O (cont.)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Oats by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of oats for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
UTAH	16	HWY	1,295	39	44	40	-0.34	
VERMONT	16	HWY	293	55	23	55	0.08	
VIRGINIA	16	HWY	2,659	47	282	46	0.72	
WASHINGTON	16	HWY	731	52	127	56	-2.84	*
WEST VIRGINIA	16	HWY	1,263	48	106	47	0.81	
WISCONSIN	16	HWY	37,594	56	2,405	55	5.69	**
WYOMING	16	HWY	1,378	38	102	36	0.79	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implyingg that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male procducers.

**Statistically significantly negative postive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.3.R

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Rice by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of rice for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ARKANSAS	18	HWY	5,881	4,420	652	4,497	-2.95	*
CALIFORNIA	18	HWY	684	6,385	97	6,860	-4.93	*
FLORIDA	18	HWY	11	3,824	1	3,889	.	
LOUISIANA	18	HWY	1,566	3,827	203	3,784	0.73	
MISSISSIPPI	18	HWY	364	4,037	66	4,090	-0.74	
MISSOURI	18	HWY	382	4,434	16	4,394	0.33	
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	HWY	2	1,138	1	1,138	.	
TEXAS	18	HWY	430	4,655	100	4,891	-2.55	*

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

Table 4.2T.3.U

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Upland Cotton by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of upland cotton for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	21	HWY	6,510	545	986	520	4.28	**
ARIZONA	21	HWY	707	1,070	90	1,248	-6.42	*
ARKANSAS	21	HWY	5,033	555	622	569	-2.55	*
CALIFORNIA	21	HWY	3,584	905	276	926	-1.48	
FLORIDA	21	HWY	668	660	66	644	0.84	
GEORGIA	21	HWY	5,327	581	564	557	3.39	**
LOUISIANA	21	HWY	5,588	572	693	552	2.62	**
MISSISSIPPI	21	HWY	6,515	578	1,330	592	-2.50	*
MISSOURI	21	HWY	2,042	529	162	554	-3.55	*
NEW MEXICO	21	HWY	1,055	633	109	580	2.62	**
NORTH CAROLINA	21	HWY	4,134	525	650	506	5.55	**
OKLAHOMA	21	HWY	4,779	335	389	339	-0.57	
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	HWY	2,229	534	453	477	4.68	**
TENNESSEE	21	HWY	8,150	520	1,107	523	-0.74	
TEXAS	21	HWY	13,797	397	3,277	398	-0.19	
VIRGINIA	21	HWY	310	491	21	469	1.06	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female prodcuers is higher than that of male producers.

**Statistically signiciantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.3.E

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Extra Long Staple Cotton by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of extra long staple cotton for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic (1)	
ARIZONA	22	HWY	237	813	36	857	-1.13	
CALIFORNIA	22	HWY	40	631	4	654	-0.11	
NEW MEXICO	22	HWY	227	655	27	614	0.98	
TEXAS	22	HWY	230	637	25	602	0.65	

Source: FSA

(1) None of the t-statistics are statistically significant implying that there is no significant difference in yields between male and female producers.

Table 4.2T.3.C

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Corn by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of corn for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	41	HWY	20,343	50	2,665	49	4.36	**
ARIZONA	41	HWY	292	56	26	38	2.29	**
ARKANSAS	41	HWY	2,034	59	160	60	-0.56	
CALIFORNIA	41	HWY	3,165	108	250	109	-0.55	
COLORADO	41	HWY	5,140	86	259	79	2.55	**
CONNECTICUT	41	HWY	1,961	86	128	88	-1.45	
DELAWARE	41	HWY	1,895	82	221	79	3.34	**
FLORIDA	41	HWY	4,833	50	797	46	6.68	**
GEORGIA	41	HWY	23,524	49	3,443	48	5.99	**
IDAHO	41	HWY	2,642	81	123	82	-0.55	
ILLINOIS	41	HWY	104,190	106	4,653	105	2.10	**
INDIANA	41	HWY	82,373	101	4,188	101	3.91	**
IOWA	41	HWY	86,717	113	5,222	112	5.11	**
KANSAS	41	HWY	11,555	70	533	72	-1.61	
KENTUCKY	41	HWY	39,194	87	2,696	84	13.55	**
LOUISIANA	41	HWY	4,935	61	448	62	-1.39	
MAINE	41	HWY	1,400	81	124	81	0.10	
MARYLAND	41	HWY	9,976	88	547	87	0.96	
MASSACHUSETTS	41	HWY	2,049	89	184	89	0.20	
MICHIGAN	41	HWY	52,694	85	2,652	83	4.95	**
MINNESOTA	41	HWY	68,900	93	2,219	89	10.44	**
MISSISSIPPI	41	HWY	9,737	48	1,647	46	7.00	**
MISSOURI	41	HWY	43,541	85	2,071	84	2.11	**
MONTANA	41	HWY	694	69	49	57	2.98	**
NEBRASKA	41	HWY	20,098	91	1,489	92	-1.44	
NEVADA	41	HWY	19	89	4	90	-0.04	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	HWY	1,059	84	59	82	0.95	
NEW JERSEY	41	HWY	1,688	86	75	85	1.10	
NEW MEXICO	41	HWY	728	52	67	59	-1.21	
NEW YORK	41	HWY	27,036	86	1,615	86	1.12	
NORTH CAROLINA	41	HWY	33,284	69	6,214	68	8.61	**
NORTH DAKOTA	41	HWY	8,563	49	200	49	-0.37	
OHIO	41	HWY	71,936	102	3,901	99	16.79	**
OKLAHOMA	41	HWY	2,291	63	141	64	-0.69	
OREGON	41	HWY	932	72	49	61	2.40	**
PENNSYLVANIA	41	HWY	41,944	86	2,242	85	7.03	**
RHODE ISLAND	41	HWY	167	82	10	83	-0.40	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	HWY	13,892	56	2,769	56	0.17	
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	HWY	20,757	63	488	61	1.92	
TENNESSEE	41	HWY	35,928	72	3,875	70	11.71	**
TEXAS	41	HWY	13,292	58	2,219	65	-10.13	*

Table 4.2T.3.C (cont.)

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Corn by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of corn for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for All Males	No. of Female Producers	Average Yield for All Females	t-Statistic	
UTAH	41	HWY	1,668	64	64	68	-0.83	
VERMONT	41	HWY	1,698	83	152	82	1.07	
VIRGINIA	41	HWY	18,096	76	2,225	73	8.00	**
WASHINGTON	41	HWY	818	106	93	114	-3.36	*
WEST VIRGINIA	41	HWY	3,868	81	343	80	1.40	
WISCONSIN	41	HWY	51,790	94	3,577	94	0.75	
WYOMING	41	HWY	839	72	43	69	0.59	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.2T.3.B

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Barley by State, All Males vs. All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY yield of Barley for all Males vs. all Females

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	No. of Male Producers	Average Yield for all Male Producers	Number of Female Producers	Average Yield for Female Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	91	HWY	133	34	22	35	-1.10	
ALASKA	91	HWY	46	43	3	44	-0.12	
ARIZONA	91	HWY	379	34	47	32	0.32	
CALIFORNIA	91	HWY	3,999	45	306	40	3.69	**
COLORADO	91	HWY	4,854	43	381	38	5.02	**
DELAWARE	91	HWY	1,164	42	134	44	-1.73	
FLORIDA	91	HWY	14	32	2	24	1.81	
GEORGIA	91	HWY	1,818	43	258	43	0.23	
IDAHO	91	HWY	7,375	62	436	53	7.80	**
ILLINOIS	91	HWY	922	44	40	44	0.20	
INDIANA	91	HWY	1,651	48	70	49	-1.20	
IOWA	91	HWY	972	46	38	46	0.65	
KANSAS	91	HWY	5,825	35	605	35	0.44	
KENTUCKY	91	HWY	1,154	48	52	48	0.87	
MAINE	91	HWY	291	36	3	36	2.78	**
MARYLAND	91	HWY	3,605	51	175	51	-1.53	
MASSACHUSETTS	91	HWY	8	36	1	36	.	
MICHIGAN	91	HWY	5,315	49	263	49	-0.63	
MINNESOTA	91	HWY	15,408	46	695	47	-0.92	
MISSOURI	91	HWY	2,192	38	70	38	-0.19	
MONTANA	91	HWY	7,494	40	1,014	38	6.89	**
NEBRASKA	91	HWY	1,419	38	194	39	-2.95	*
NEVADA	91	HWY	66	61	18	66	-1.17	
NEW JERSEY	91	HWY	636	52	18	50	1.83	
NEW MEXICO	91	HWY	461	36	36	40	-1.01	
NEW YORK	91	HWY	3,054	47	224	48	-1.52	
NORTH CAROLINA	91	HWY	5,342	50	942	50	-0.46	
NORTH DAKOTA	91	HWY	24,516	39	757	39	-2.02	*
OHIO	91	HWY	1,387	54	64	53	1.27	
OKLAHOMA	91	HWY	1,467	37	124	35	2.45	**
OREGON	91	HWY	3,374	53	328	49	3.81	**
PENNSYLVANIA	91	HWY	8,358	50	401	49	2.38	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	91	HWY	1,941	44	375	45	-4.51	*
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	HWY	11,677	38	409	36	6.34	**
TENNESSEE	91	HWY	997	43	66	43	0.46	
TEXAS	91	HWY	810	29	208	29	-0.02	
UTAH	91	HWY	3,066	54	122	51	1.54	
VERMONT	91	HWY	111	35	9	34	1.78	
VIRGINIA	91	HWY	5,647	51	661	51	-0.91	
WASHINGTON	91	HWY	2,940	53	572	54	-1.07	
WEST VIRGINIA	91	HWY	412	46	37	47	-1.12	
WISCONSIN	91	HWY	8,360	51	503	51	-0.06	
WYOMING	91	HWY	1,739	46	113	44	0.55	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for female producers is higher than that of male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the average yield for male producers is higher than that of female producers.

Table 4.3T.1.W
t-Test of Differences In Average Program Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	11	IRR	317	77	18	73	2.436	**
CALIFORNIA	11	IRR	2,459	78	58	78	-0.253	
COLORADO	11	IRR	1,884	51	38	56	-1.571	
IDAHO	11	IRR	3,779	77	41	82	-3.791	*
KANSAS	11	IRR	1,973	43	2	43	0.104	
MONTANA	11	IRR	979	51	26	42	7.422	**
NEVADA	11	IRR	46	58	4	63	-0.955	
NEW MEXICO	11	IRR	425	47	53	41	2.126	**
OKLAHOMA	11	IRR	415	42	1	38	.	
OREGON	11	IRR	1,237	77	39	92	-3.814	*
TEXAS	11	IRR	1,303	42	21	43	-0.351	
UTAH	11	IRR	840	66	12	76	-2.41	*
WASHINGTON	11	IRR	669	79	16	83	-1.094	
WYOMING	11	IRR	156	41	3	41	0.024	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.1.O
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Oats by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
CALIFORNIA	16	IRR	357	67	2	44	12.771	**
COLORADO	16	IRR	641	59	23	62	-0.792	
IDAHO	16	IRR	732	75	3	79	-0.717	
MONTANA	16	IRR	79	64	2	61	0.811	
NEBRASKA	16	IRR	143	47	2	44	0.487	
NEVADA	16	IRR	34	53	4	52	0.727	
NEW MEXICO	16	IRR	111	40	30	34	1.791	
OREGON	16	IRR	324	73	4	78	-0.778	
TEXAS	16	IRR	137	47	8	43	2.833	**
UTAH	16	IRR	530	62	1	78	.	
WYOMING	16	IRR	475	61	13	47	2.12	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.1.C
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Corn by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	41	IRR	178	98	4	101	-0.334	
CALIFORNIA	41	IRR	1,830	116	40	109	1.992	**
COLORADO	41	IRR	3,902	112	48	96	2.838	**
FLORIDA	41	IRR	204	70	4	65	1.477	
IDAHO	41	IRR	1,484	98	8	104	-3.637	*
KANSAS	41	IRR	2,543	116	2	120	-0.684	
MICHIGAN	41	IRR	862	128	2	143	-1.236	
MONTANA	41	IRR	440	90	2	91	-0.208	
NEBRASKA	41	IRR	9,983	120	21	110	3.829	**
NEVADA	41	IRR	19	91	1	95	.	
NEW MEXICO	41	IRR	336	93	51	75	3.894	**
OKLAHOMA	41	IRR	226	97	1	109	.	
OREGON	41	IRR	646	95	12	95	-0.022	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	IRR	63	104	1	115	.	
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	IRR	689	110	1	114	.	
TEXAS	41	IRR	2,026	100	603	79	28.204	**
UTAH	41	IRR	951	97	8	104	-2.554	*
WASHINGTON	41	IRR	382	119	8	117	0.671	
WYOMING	41	IRR	737	86	13	79	1.009	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.1.G
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	51	IRR	150	76	5	76	-0.13	
CALIFORNIA	51	IRR	339	76	10	72	1.551	
COLORADO	51	IRR	677	63	11	59	0.851	
FLORIDA	51	IRR	23	48	1	66	.	
KANSAS	51	IRR	2,491	86	2	76	1.271	
NEVADA	51	IRR	3	54	1	59	.	
NEW MEXICO	51	IRR	462	91	44	87	1.072	
OKLAHOMA	51	IRR	375	71	1	69	.	
TEXAS	51	IRR	2,221	78	592	63	25.856	**
UTAH	51	IRR	45	64	1	58	.	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.1.B
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Irrigated Yield of Barley by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Irrigated Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	91	IRR	159	80	6	80	-0.168	
CALIFORNIA	91	IRR	1,167	74	25	71	0.917	
COLORADO	91	IRR	1,394	73	40	70	1.109	
IDAHO	91	IRR	3,891	79	31	86	-2.671	*
MONTANA	91	IRR	1,295	64	30	58	4.156	**
NEVADA	91	IRR	57	62	5	70	-1.542	
NEW MEXICO	91	IRR	146	64	26	50	3.258	**
OREGON	91	IRR	1,054	74	18	80	-1.241	
TEXAS	91	IRR	99	56	4	57	-0.361	
UTAH	91	IRR	1,690	74	12	87	-4.562	*
WASHINGTON	91	IRR	320	89	6	93	-2.993	*
WYOMING	91	IRR	902	70	26	73	-0.507	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.W
t-Test of Differences In Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	11	NON-IRR	14,435	29	507	29	2.042	**
ARIZONA	11	NON-IRR	98	4	4	4	1.074	
ARKANSAS	11	NON-IRR	13,504	36	1064	35	9.408	**
CALIFORNIA	11	NON-IRR	1,764	36	38	38	-0.538	
COLORADO	11	NON-IRR	6,719	26	45	22	3.443	**
DELAWARE	11	NON-IRR	1,660	34	2	28	30.551	**
FLORIDA	11	NON-IRR	2,557	29	128	28	5.613	**
GEORGIA	11	NON-IRR	19,307	33	1018	31	14.611	**
IDAHO	11	NON-IRR	2,790	41	22	48	-2.236	*
ILLINOIS	11	NON-IRR	59,271	44	47	40	4.337	**
INDIANA	11	NON-IRR	51,453	43	32	40	2.683	**
IOWA	11	NON-IRR	7,170	36	1	39	.	
KANSAS	11	NON-IRR	46,831	33	73	31	3.49	**
KENTUCKY	11	NON-IRR	16,273	36	94	37	-1.381	
LOUISIANA	11	NON-IRR	5,385	32	293	29	9.081	**
MARYLAND	11	NON-IRR	6,479	37	37	37	0.604	
MICHIGAN	11	NON-IRR	35,649	41	60	37	3.684	**
MINNESOTA	11	NON-IRR	32,159	35	20	32	3.539	**
MISSISSIPPI	11	NON-IRR	8,124	31	645	31	0.119	
MISSOURI	11	NON-IRR	53,951	39	144	38	2.136	**
MONTANA	11	NON-IRR	6,027	28	224	27	1.672	
NEBRASKA	11	NON-IRR	13,907	35	11	35	0.484	
NEW JERSEY	11	NON-IRR	1,325	39	5	38	0.329	
NEW MEXICO	11	NON-IRR	721	15	36	15	-0.152	
NEW YORK	11	NON-IRR	7,101	39	14	39	-0.606	
NORTH CAROLINA	11	NON-IRR	21,377	35	1222	34	15.929	**
NORTH DAKOTA	11	NON-IRR	28,990	26	109	22	8.044	**
OHIO	11	NON-IRR	53,720	43	54	39	4.539	**
OKLAHOMA	11	NON-IRR	31,033	30	542	31	-2.067	*
OREGON	11	NON-IRR	3,833	58	18	47	4.622	**
PENNSYLVANIA	11	NON-IRR	20,898	33	10	31	1.11	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	NON-IRR	9,815	32	1251	30	13.126	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	NON-IRR	17,498	24	130	24	0.194	

Table 4.3T.2.W (continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
TENNESSEE	11	NON-IRR	22,342	35	308	35	1.179	
TEXAS	11	NON-IRR	20,080	24	302	22	6.291	**
UTAH	11	NON-IRR	783	23	7	29	-2.117	*
VIRGINIA	11	NON-IRR	10,411	37	912	34	14.444	**
WASHINGTON	11	NON-IRR	2,980	47	17	38	1.938	
WEST VIRGINIA	11	NON-IRR	805	34	2	32	0.858	
WISCONSIN	11	NON-IRR	11,242	40	10	39	0.467	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.O
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	16	NON-IRR	2,894	45	38	46	-0.878	
ARIZONA	16	NON-IRR	39	6	1	5	.	
ARKANSAS	16	NON-IRR	1,780	53	43	55	-1.198	
CALIFORNIA	16	NON-IRR	742	43	21	40	1.048	
COLORADO	16	NON-IRR	1,602	32	10	34	-0.721	
FLORIDA	16	NON-IRR	1,302	43	52	43	0.38	
GEORGIA	16	NON-IRR	6,249	52	300	49	5.478	**
IDAHO	16	NON-IRR	824	47	4	43	0.547	
ILLINOIS	16	NON-IRR	19,111	58	8	59	-0.598	
INDIANA	16	NON-IRR	12,789	58	1	53	.	
IOWA	16	NON-IRR	48,227	59	5	55	0.666	
KANSAS	16	NON-IRR	16,650	42	28	46	-6.008	*
KENTUCKY	16	NON-IRR	1,650	41	10	44	-1.897	
LOUISIANA	16	NON-IRR	890	50	33	46	2.544	**
MARYLAND	16	NON-IRR	1,319	55	6	55	0.053	
MICHIGAN	16	NON-IRR	27,751	58	39	51	3.295	**
MINNESOTA	16	NON-IRR	53,672	59	28	54	4.73	**
MISSISSIPPI	16	NON-IRR	803	47	39	46	0.189	
MISSOURI	16	NON-IRR	12,078	45	12	44	0.793	
MONTANA	16	NON-IRR	3,383	46	107	46	-0.071	
NEBRASKA	16	NON-IRR	11,597	47	12	51	-2.031	*
NEW JERSEY	16	NON-IRR	358	52	1	49	.	
NEW MEXICO	16	NON-IRR	80	17	36	19	-1.995	*
NEW YORK	16	NON-IRR	13,436	59	17	55	1.695	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	NON-IRR	7,025	53	272	52	2.617	**
NORTH DAKOTA	16	NON-IRR	21,077	45	101	39	11.829	**
OHIO	16	NON-IRR	24,725	65	23	59	2.225	**
OKLAHOMA	16	NON-IRR	8,400	41	207	43	-2.793	*
OREGON	16	NON-IRR	2,280	65	5	51	1.12	
PENNSYLVANIA	16	NON-IRR	24,467	54	5	50	1.485	
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	NON-IRR	4,676	49	568	45	12.286	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	NON-IRR	22,672	49	105	34	23.053	**

Table 4.3T.2.O (continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
TEXAS	16	NON-IRR	9,139	39	74	37	1.762	
UTAH	16	NON-IRR	345	27	1	35	.	
VIRGINIA	16	NON-IRR	2,596	47	128	46	1.286	
WASHINGTON	16	NON-IRR	695	52	4	45	1.441	
WISCONSIN	16	NON-IRR	39,859	56	20	58	-1.328	
WYOMING	16	NON-IRR	714	31	2	19	0.961	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.R
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Rice by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Rice for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARKANSAS	18	NON-IRR	5,980	4438	174	3843	10.614	**
CALIFORNIA	18	NON-IRR	715	6327	12	6505	-0.622	
LOUISIANA	18	NON-IRR	1,613	3827	23	3691	1.07	
MISSISSIPPI	18	NON-IRR	379	4047	15	3535	3.378	**
MISSOURI	18	NON-IRR	496	4443	4	4592	-1.239	
TEXAS	18	NON-IRR	440	4650	4	4342	0.727	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.U
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Upland Cotton by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Upland Cotton for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	21	NON-IRR	6,579	557	455	424	13.361	**
ARIZONA	21	NON-IRR	791	1101	59	975	3.208	**
ARKANSAS	21	NON-IRR	4,724	563	494	484	13.011	**
CALIFORNIA	21	NON-IRR	3,804	916	122	826	3.883	**
FLORIDA	21	NON-IRR	753	660	9	572	3.335	**
GEORGIA	21	NON-IRR	5,767	586	292	568	1.711	
LOUISIANA	21	NON-IRR	5,349	585	515	478	13.082	**
MISSISSIPPI	21	NON-IRR	6,009	590	798	477	18.552	**
MISSOURI	21	NON-IRR	2,798	530	15	499	1.989	**
NEW MEXICO	21	NON-IRR	754	624	339	656	-2.982	*
NORTH CAROLINA	21	NON-IRR	4,297	527	217	540	-1.922	
OKLAHOMA	21	NON-IRR	4,950	337	18	313	0.851	
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	NON-IRR	2,068	564	279	345	14.019	**
TENNESSEE	21	NON-IRR	7,676	523	558	480	9.475	**
TEXAS	21	NON-IRR	12,791	390	1213	479	-16.36	*
VIRGINIA	21	NON-IRR	453	485	13	491	-0.213	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.E

t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton by State White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	22	NON-IRR	285	807	21	767	0.697	
CALIFORNIA	22	NON-IRR	63	730	1	390	.	
NEW MEXICO	22	NON-IRR	137	648	122	650	-0.121	
TEXAS	22	NON-IRR	165	644	73	617	0.912	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.C
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	41	NON-IRR	19,399	51	1348	37	41.628	**
ARIZONA	41	NON-IRR	85	5	4	5	-0.797	
ARKANSAS	41	NON-IRR	2,060	60	123	45	12.366	**
CALIFORNIA	41	NON-IRR	571	102	10	83	2.253	**
COLORADO	41	NON-IRR	2,102	29	19	28	0.747	
DELAWARE	41	NON-IRR	1,869	81	15	71	7.373	**
FLORIDA	41	NON-IRR	4,118	50	443	41	19.38	**
GEORGIA	41	NON-IRR	22,314	50	1738	39	36.226	**
IDAHO	41	NON-IRR	447	64	2	65	-3.832	*
ILLINOIS	41	NON-IRR	104,991	106	89	90	9.928	**
INDIANA	41	NON-IRR	82,542	101	59	97	2.3	**
IOWA	41	NON-IRR	87,266	113	15	107	1.634	
KANSAS	41	NON-IRR	12,700	63	36	64	-0.589	
KENTUCKY	41	NON-IRR	39,348	87	226	81	8.089	**
LOUISIANA	41	NON-IRR	4,906	62	296	51	8.82	**
MAINE	41	NON-IRR	1,406	81	1	83	.	
MARYLAND	41	NON-IRR	10,206	88	77	81	5.162	**
MASSACHUSETTS	41	NON-IRR	2,062	89	2	94	-22.254	*
MICHIGAN	41	NON-IRR	52,059	84	123	78	5.028	**
MINNESOTA	41	NON-IRR	69,764	93	22	82	2.401	**
MISSISSIPPI	41	NON-IRR	8,631	50	1405	38	41.435	**
MISSOURI	41	NON-IRR	47,314	85	84	84	0.672	
MONTANA	41	NON-IRR	271	41	2	30	4.938	**
NEBRASKA	41	NON-IRR	17,404	72	33	63	2.826	**
NEW JERSEY	41	NON-IRR	1,728	86	10	81	2.529	**
NEW MEXICO	41	NON-IRR	199	26	83	20	7.232	**
NEW YORK	41	NON-IRR	27,352	86	51	80	3.278	**
NORTH CAROLINA	41	NON-IRR	30,881	69	2805	66	13.202	**
NORTH DAKOTA	41	NON-IRR	10,074	48	30	35	23.013	**
OHIO	41	NON-IRR	72,458	102	88	95	5.379	**
OKLAHOMA	41	NON-IRR	2,162	60	104	55	3.931	**
OREGON	41	NON-IRR	312	41	2	91	-1.729	
PENNSYLVANIA	41	NON-IRR	42,621	86	20	86	0.121	

Table 4.3T.2.C (continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn by State
White Males vs Non-White Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	NON-IRR	11,097	57	2794	50	27.471	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	NON-IRR	22,990	61	63	37	18.31	**
TENNESSEE	41	NON-IRR	35,483	73	678	61	23.44	**
TEXAS	41	NON-IRR	9,769	48	893	56	-13.117	*
UTAH	41	NON-IRR	386	28	1	30	.	
VERMONT	41	NON-IRR	1,939	83	1	75	.	
VIRGINIA	41	NON-IRR	16,889	76	1470	67	27.231	**
WASHINGTON	41	NON-IRR	426	107	4	88	0.95	
WEST VIRGINIA	41	NON-IRR	3,924	81	8	82	-0.348	
WISCONSIN	41	NON-IRR	52,453	94	39	90	1.637	
WYOMING	41	NON-IRR	272	29	3	30	-2.188	*

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.G
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	51	NON-IRR	8,989	38	192	37	3.758	**
ARIZONA	51	NON-IRR	56	6	1	6	.	
ARKANSAS	51	NON-IRR	9,907	53	388	46	18.324	**
CALIFORNIA	51	NON-IRR	87	67	2	67	0.065	
COLORADO	51	NON-IRR	1,685	22	11	22	0.042	
DELAWARE	51	NON-IRR	310	47	3	47	.	
FLORIDA	51	NON-IRR	1,559	39	82	41	-3.668	*
GEORGIA	51	NON-IRR	9,248	35	370	34	6.185	**
ILLINOIS	51	NON-IRR	15,741	67	30	64	1.903	
INDIANA	51	NON-IRR	2,378	59	1	71	.	
KANSAS	51	NON-IRR	38,527	51	63	51	-0.003	
KENTUCKY	51	NON-IRR	4,516	62	31	60	2.822	**
LOUISIANA	51	NON-IRR	4,360	37	147	37	-0.376	
MARYLAND	51	NON-IRR	754	51	9	47	3.691	**
MISSISSIPPI	51	NON-IRR	6,432	39	353	39	0.299	
MISSOURI	51	NON-IRR	32,277	71	118	70	2.066	**
MONTANA	51	NON-IRR	24	34	1	50	.	
NEBRASKA	51	NON-IRR	9,887	68	4	72	-0.995	
NEW MEXICO	51	NON-IRR	562	28	19	26	0.805	
NORTH CAROLINA	51	NON-IRR	5,966	48	312	45	11.559	**
NORTH DAKOTA	51	NON-IRR	583	34	3	25	6.566	**
OKLAHOMA	51	NON-IRR	9,354	37	241	38	-3.103	*
PENNSYLVANIA	51	NON-IRR	1,337	58	2	53	2.253	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	51	NON-IRR	3,010	35	252	33	8.259	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	NON-IRR	6,334	46	38	35	6.406	**
TENNESSEE	51	NON-IRR	11,166	53	196	51	4.59	**
TEXAS	51	NON-IRR	18,127	42	1178	40	3.89	**
VIRGINIA	51	NON-IRR	2,126	47	162	46	3.549	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.2.B
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	91	NON-IRR	131	34	2	33	0.29	
ALASKA	91	NON-IRR	45	43	1	47	.	
ARIZONA	91	NON-IRR	61	6	2	5	0.949	
CALIFORNIA	91	NON-IRR	1,662	37	33	38	-0.82	
COLORADO	91	NON-IRR	2,816	33	16	31	1.307	
DELAWARE	91	NON-IRR	1,205	42	5	46	-3.726	*
GEORGIA	91	NON-IRR	1,753	43	74	43	1.312	
IDAHO	91	NON-IRR	2,395	43	13	43	-0.164	
KANSAS	91	NON-IRR	5,632	36	6	34	0.591	
KENTUCKY	91	NON-IRR	1,158	48	7	48	0.092	
MARYLAND	91	NON-IRR	3,716	51	21	49	1.549	
MICHIGAN	91	NON-IRR	5,410	49	6	44	2.082	**
MINNESOTA	91	NON-IRR	16,024	46	14	48	-1.07	
MISSOURI	91	NON-IRR	2,219	38	3	36	0.743	
MONTANA	91	NON-IRR	5,662	36	159	36	0.358	
NEBRASKA	91	NON-IRR	1,320	38	4	38	-0.114	
NEW JERSEY	91	NON-IRR	637	52	2	47	1.534	
NEW MEXICO	91	NON-IRR	70	21	14	20	0.901	
NEW YORK	91	NON-IRR	3,080	47	4	53	-1.52	
NORTH CAROLINA	91	NON-IRR	5,288	50	116	48	3.535	**
NORTH DAKOTA	91	NON-IRR	24,459	39	84	35	4.651	**
OHIO	91	NON-IRR	1,441	54	5	49	1.202	
OKLAHOMA	91	NON-IRR	1,435	37	19	40	-4.253	*
OREGON	91	NON-IRR	2,084	47	8	37	3.436	**
PENNSYLVANIA	91	NON-IRR	8,568	50	6	49	0.236	
SOUTH CAROLINA	91	NON-IRR	1,849	44	105	41	3.798	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	NON-IRR	11,606	38	44	30	10.444	**
TENNESSEE	91	NON-IRR	1,006	43	3	43	0.108	

Table 4.3T.2.B (Continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program Non-Irrigated Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
TEXAS	91	NON-IRR	580	27	4	15	2.55	**
UTAH	91	NON-IRR	678	31	5	36	-1.543	
VIRGINIA	91	NON-IRR	5,367	51	385	48	8.659	**
WASHINGTON	91	NON-IRR	2,486	52	5	49	0.241	
WEST VIRGINIA	91	NON-IRR	420	46	1	54		
WISCONSIN	91	NON-IRR	8,623	51	3	58	-1.759	
WYOMING	91	NON-IRR	698	24	9	7	33.345	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.W
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Wheat by State
White Males vs Non-White Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	11	HWY	13,947	29	470	29	2.189	**
ARIZONA	11	HWY	427	45	21	41	0.463	
ARKANSAS	11	HWY	12,862	36	972	35	9.099	**
CALIFORNIA	11	HWY	4,967	52	120	52	-0.169	
COLORADO	11	HWY	8,285	31	102	35	-1.984	*
DELAWARE	11	HWY	1,475	33	2	28	27.133	**
FLORIDA	11	HWY	2,492	29	119	28	4.763	**
GEORGIA	11	HWY	18,608	33	894	31	13.662	**
IDAHO	11	HWY	6,968	59	58	68	-3.137	*
ILLINOIS	11	HWY	57,380	44	44	39	4.561	**
INDIANA	11	HWY	50,083	43	32	40	2.677	**
IOWA	11	HWY	5,871	36	1	39	.	
KANSAS	11	HWY	38,746	33	52	31	3.738	**
KENTUCKY	11	HWY	15,832	36	92	37	-1.401	
LOUISIANA	11	HWY	4,993	32	264	29	8.586	**
MARYLAND	11	HWY	6,198	37	35	37	0.715	
MICHIGAN	11	HWY	34,524	41	59	37	3.495	**
MINNESOTA	11	HWY	28,463	35	19	32	3.122	**
MISSISSIPPI	11	HWY	7,775	31	577	31	0.406	
MISSOURI	11	HWY	47,767	39	128	38	1.91	
MONTANA	11	HWY	6,782	31	236	29	3.665	**
NEBRASKA	11	HWY	9,711	35	6	34	2.666	**
NEVADA	11	HWY	40	57	4	64	-1.173	
NEW JERSEY	11	HWY	1,271	38	5	38	0.273	
NEW MEXICO	11	HWY	1,270	25	132	25	-0.129	
NEW YORK	11	HWY	6,733	39	12	39	-0.9	
NORTH CAROLINA	11	HWY	20,751	35	1163	34	15.309	**
NORTH DAKOTA	11	HWY	23,558	26	54	23	4.441	**
OHIO	11	HWY	52,487	43	52	39	4.752	**
OKLAHOMA	11	HWY	29,821	30	514	31	-1.289	
OREGON	11	HWY	4,902	61	46	80	-4.698	*
PENNSYLVANIA	11	HWY	19,870	33	9	31	0.826	

Table 4.3T.3.W (continued)
t-Test,of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Wheat by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Wheat for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	HWY	9,674	32	1197	30	13.461	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	HWY	13,797	24	90	24	-0.028	
TENNESSEE	11	HWY	22,012	35	305	35	1.23	
TEXAS	11	HWY	21,781	25	354	22	7.12	**
UTAH	11	HWY	1,932	40	15	65	-4.528	*
VIRGINIA	11	HWY	10,114	37	883	34	14.506	**
WASHINGTON	11	HWY	3,371	50	27	52	-0.272	
WEST VIRGINIA	11	HWY	770	34	2	32	0.834	
WISCONSIN	11	HWY	10,308	40	9	38	0.595	
WYOMING	11	HWY	1,082	27	6	30	-0.715	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.O
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Oats by State
White Males vs Non-White Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Oats
for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	16	HWY	2,645	45	35	46	-0.878	
ARIZONA	16	HWY	87	27	2	6	7.429	**
ARKANSAS	16	HWY	1,687	53	36	54	-0.571	
CALIFORNIA	16	HWY	1,531	42	32	35	2.73	**
COLORADO	16	HWY	2,539	37	62	40	-1.429	
FLORIDA	16	HWY	1,241	43	45	42	0.995	
GEORGIA	16	HWY	5,911	52	259	49	5.166	**
IDAHO	16	HWY	2,167	55	11	55	-0.062	
ILLINOIS	16	HWY	18,163	58	7	61	-1.744	
INDIANA	16	HWY	12,440	58	1	53	.	
IOWA	16	HWY	40,692	59	3	49	0.962	
KANSAS	16	HWY	13,681	42	19	45	-4.448	*
KENTUCKY	16	HWY	1,605	41	10	44	-1.892	
LOUISIANA	16	HWY	809	50	29	47	1.708	
MARYLAND	16	HWY	1,289	55	6	55	0.053	
MICHIGAN	16	HWY	26,930	58	39	51	3.264	**
MINNESOTA	16	HWY	48,872	59	27	54	4.304	**
MISSISSIPPI	16	HWY	743	46	36	47	-0.079	
MISSOURI	16	HWY	10,928	45	12	44	0.76	
MONTANA	16	HWY	3,566	47	105	48	-0.751	
NEBRASKA	16	HWY	8,515	47	5	46	0.211	
NEVADA	16	HWY	31	48	3	47	0.132	
NEW JERSEY	16	HWY	335	52	1	49	.	
NEW MEXICO	16	HWY	340	25	113	23	1.936	
NEW YORK	16	HWY	12,759	59	15	55	1.24	
NORTH CAROLINA	16	HWY	6,819	53	261	51	2.829	**
NORTH DAKOTA	16	HWY	17,561	45	61	40	9.12	**
OHIO	16	HWY	24,201	65	22	59	2.511	**
OKLAHOMA	16	HWY	7,975	41	198	43	-3.025	*
OREGON	16	HWY	2,746	63	10	61	0.311	
PENNSYLVANIA	16	HWY	23,222	54	4	49	1.399	
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	HWY	4,492	49	541	45	12.336	**

Table 4.3T.3.O (continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Oats by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Oats for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
TENNESSEE	16	HWY	1,818	46	8	47	-0.47	
TEXAS	16	HWY	9,291	38	82	37	1.628	
UTAH	16	HWY	1,292	39	3	46	-0.432	
VIRGINIA	16	HWY	2,533	47	126	46	1.433	
WASHINGTON	16	HWY	726	52	5	41	2.581	**
WISCONSIN	16	HWY	37,576	56	18	58	-1.108	
WYOMING	16	HWY	1,359	38	19	34	0.708	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.R
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Rice by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Rice for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARKANSAS	18	HWY	5,722	4437	159	3814	10.355	**
CALIFORNIA	18	HWY	672	6383	12	6505	-0.428	
LOUISIANA	18	HWY	1,544	3828	22	3721	0.834	
MISSISSIPPI	18	HWY	350	4056	14	3566	3.077	**
MISSOURI	18	HWY	378	4432	4	4592	-1.322	
TEXAS	18	HWY	426	4657	4	4342	0.746	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.U
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Upland Cotton by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Upland Cotton for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	21	HWY	6,075	554	435	422	12.821	**
ARIZONA	21	HWY	662	1080	45	919	3.721	**
ARKANSAS	21	HWY	4,553	563	480	483	12.723	**
CALIFORNIA	21	HWY	3,468	907	116	838	3.002	**
FLORIDA	21	HWY	660	661	8	562	3.571	**
GEORGIA	21	HWY	5,088	582	239	561	1.726	
LOUISIANA	21	HWY	5,086	581	502	479	12.381	**
MISSISSIPPI	21	HWY	5,778	590	737	480	17.219	**
MISSOURI	21	HWY	2,029	530	13	492	2.816	**
NEW MEXICO	21	HWY	731	623	324	656	-3.035	*
NORTH CAROLINA	21	HWY	3,944	525	190	538	-1.859	
OKLAHOMA	21	HWY	4,761	335	18	313	0.804	
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	HWY	1,974	561	255	319	15.331	**
TENNESSEE	21	HWY	7,596	523	554	480	9.507	**
TEXAS	21	HWY	12,605	389	1192	477	-16.017	*
VIRGINIA	21	HWY	299	491	11	490	0.03	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.E

t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton by State

White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Extra-Long Staple Cotton for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ARIZONA	22	HWY	222	817	15	764	0.676	
CALIFORNIA	22	HWY	39	637	1	390	.	
NEW MEXICO	22	HWY	120	657	107	654	0.113	
TEXAS	22	HWY	159	646	71	617	0.967	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.C
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Corn by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	41	HWY	19,018	51	1325	37	41.557	**
ARIZONA	41	HWY	281	57	11	35	1.714	
ARKANSAS	41	HWY	1,916	60	118	44	12.416	**
CALIFORNIA	41	HWY	3,097	108	68	101	2.599	**
COLORADO	41	HWY	5,075	86	65	74	2.252	**
DELAWARE	41	HWY	1,880	82	15	71	7.925	**
FLORIDA	41	HWY	4,387	50	446	41	19.994	**
GEORGIA	41	HWY	21,844	50	1680	39	35.643	**
IDAHO	41	HWY	2,629	81	13	88	-1.219	
ILLINOIS	41	HWY	104,102	106	88	90	9.868	**
INDIANA	41	HWY	82,315	101	58	97	2.423	**
IOWA	41	HWY	86,702	113	15	107	1.641	
KANSAS	41	HWY	11,527	70	28	66	1.177	
KENTUCKY	41	HWY	38,970	87	224	81	8.039	**
LOUISIANA	41	HWY	4,652	62	283	50	9.272	**
MAINE	41	HWY	1,399	81	1	83	.	
MARYLAND	41	HWY	9,906	88	70	80	5.019	**
MASSACHUSETTS	41	HWY	2,047	89	2	94	-22.094	*
MICHIGAN	41	HWY	52,569	85	125	79	4.008	**
MINNESOTA	41	HWY	68,879	93	21	82	2.243	**
MISSISSIPPI	41	HWY	8,355	50	1382	37	41.336	**
MISSOURI	41	HWY	43,463	85	78	84	1.028	
MONTANA	41	HWY	689	69	5	52	1.436	
NEBRASKA	41	HWY	20,059	91	39	90	0.422	
NEVADA	41	HWY	18	89	1	92	.	
NEW JERSEY	41	HWY	1,678	86	10	81	2.54	**
NEW MEXICO	41	HWY	543	59	185	32	10.663	**
NEW YORK	41	HWY	26,987	86	49	81	2.956	**
NORTH CAROLINA	41	HWY	30,516	69	2768	66	13.199	**
NORTH DAKOTA	41	HWY	8,550	49	13	36	17.384	**
OHIO	41	HWY	71,848	102	88	95	5.373	**
OKLAHOMA	41	HWY	2,194	63	97	56	4.948	**
OREGON	41	HWY	916	72	16	73	-0.107	

Table 4.3T.3.C (continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Corn by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Corn for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
PENNSYLVANIA	41	HWY	41,925	86	19	87	-0.155	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	HWY	11,132	57	2760	50	28.449	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	41	HWY	20,714	63	43	36	15.341	**
TENNESSEE	41	HWY	35,255	73	673	61	23.312	**
TEXAS	41	HWY	11,635	57	1657	65	-16.682	*
UTAH	41	HWY	1,656	64	12	79	-1.339	
VERMONT	41	HWY	1,897	83	1	75	.	
VIRGINIA	41	HWY	16,661	76	1435	67	27.214	**
WASHINGTON	41	HWY	807	106	11	95	1.004	
WEST VIRGINIA	41	HWY	3,860	81	8	82	-0.339	
WISCONSIN	41	HWY	51,751	94	39	90	1.638	
WYOMING	41	HWY	826	72	13	71	0.112	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.G
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Grain Sorghum by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Grain Sorghum for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	51	HWY	8,954	38	192	37	3.766	**
ARIZONA	51	HWY	291	35	17	23	1.604	
ARKANSAS	51	HWY	9,845	53	380	46	17.902	**
CALIFORNIA	51	HWY	977	70	24	69	0.154	
COLORADO	51	HWY	2,380	32	21	40	-1.726	
DELAWARE	51	HWY	264	47	3	47	.	
FLORIDA	51	HWY	1,581	39	81	41	-3.517	*
GEORGIA	51	HWY	9,150	35	363	34	6.155	**
ILLINOIS	51	HWY	15,598	67	30	64	1.874	
INDIANA	51	HWY	2,323	59	1	71	.	
KANSAS	51	HWY	39,015	53	62	51	0.715	
KENTUCKY	51	HWY	4,483	62	31	60	2.827	**
LOUISIANA	51	HWY	4,334	37	147	37	-0.38	
MARYLAND	51	HWY	590	51	9	47	3.666	**
MISSISSIPPI	51	HWY	6,415	39	348	39	0.156	
MISSOURI	51	HWY	31,912	71	117	69	2.306	**
MONTANA	51	HWY	32	34	1	50	.	
NEBRASKA	51	HWY	12,016	71	5	56	1.612	
NEVADA	51	HWY	3	47	1	59	.	
NEW MEXICO	51	HWY	1,126	52	103	45	1.922	
NORTH CAROLINA	51	HWY	5,913	48	307	45	11.364	**
NORTH DAKOTA	51	HWY	465	34	1	24	.	
OKLAHOMA	51	HWY	9,703	38	238	38	-1.196	
PENNSYLVANIA	51	HWY	1,274	57	2	53	2.198	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	51	HWY	2,999	35	252	33	8.224	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	51	HWY	5,658	46	34	36	6.537	**
TENNESSEE	51	HWY	11,132	53	194	51	4.547	**
TEXAS	51	HWY	21,351	45	1981	47	-5.253	*
UTAH	51	HWY	89	44	1	58	.	
VIRGINIA	51	HWY	2,000	47	159	46	3.714	**

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3T.3.B
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Barley by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
ALABAMA	91	HWY	131	34	2	33	0.29	
ALASKA	91	HWY	45	43	1	47	.	
ARIZONA	91	HWY	359	34	20	27	0.991	
CALIFORNIA	91	HWY	3,923	45	76	42	1.263	
COLORADO	91	HWY	4,778	43	76	48	-2.085	*
DELAWARE	91	HWY	1,162	42	2	48	-2.199	*
GEORGIA	91	HWY	1,744	43	74	43	1.309	
IDAHO	91	HWY	7,327	62	48	70	-2.625	*
KANSAS	91	HWY	5,819	35	6	34	0.575	
KENTUCKY	91	HWY	1,147	48	7	48	0.079	
MARYLAND	91	HWY	3,585	51	20	49	1.542	
MICHIGAN	91	HWY	5,309	49	6	44	2.076	**
MINNESOTA	91	HWY	15,394	46	14	48	-1.041	
MISSOURI	91	HWY	2,189	38	3	36	0.7	
MONTANA	91	HWY	7,279	40	215	39	1.859	
NEBRASKA	91	HWY	1,414	38	5	39	-0.202	
NEVADA	91	HWY	61	60	5	70	-1.86	
NEW JERSEY	91	HWY	634	52	2	47	1.538	
NEW MEXICO	91	HWY	372	37	89	29	4.007	**
NEW YORK	91	HWY	3,050	47	4	53	-1.522	
NORTH CAROLINA	91	HWY	5,227	50	115	48	3.477	**
NORTH DAKOTA	91	HWY	24,433	39	83	34	4.743	**
OHIO	91	HWY	1,382	54	5	49	1.185	
OKLAHOMA	91	HWY	1,448	37	19	40	-4.545	*
OREGON	91	HWY	3,348	53	26	58	-1.183	
PENNSYLVANIA	91	HWY	8,352	50	6	49	0.214	
SOUTH CAROLINA	91	HWY	1,836	44	105	41	3.801	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	91	HWY	11,633	38	44	30	10.484	**
TENNESSEE	91	HWY	994	43	3	43	0.028	
TEXAS	91	HWY	800	29	10	16	2.321	**

Table 4.3T.3.B (continued)
t-Test of Differences in Average Program HWY Yield of Barley by State
White Males vs Non-White Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in average program HWY Yield of Barley for all White Males vs Non-White Males

STATE	CROP	Yield Type	Number of White Male Producers	Average Yield for White Male Producers	Number of Non-White Male Producers	Average Yield for Non-White Male Producers	t-Statistic	
UTAH	91	HWY	3,047	54	19	66	-2.024	*
VIRGINIA	91	HWY	5,271	51	376	48	8.63	**
WASHINGTON	91	HWY	2,922	53	18	52	0.157	
WEST VIRGINIA	91	HWY	411	46	1	54	.	
WISCONSIN	91	HWY	8,357	51	3	58	-1.766	
WYOMING	91	HWY	1,709	46	30	54	-1.356	

Source:FSA

* Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for Non-White Male producers is higher than that of White Male producers

** Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the yield for White Male producers is higher than that of Non-White producers

Table 4.3.1.W

Average Irrigated Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	79	77	.	.	.	71	.	76	71	71	79	.	.	.	72	72
ARIZONA	# Prod.	42	317	.	0	0	9	.	5	1	4	128	.	.	.	1	25
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	78	78	.	90	81	78	.	.	101	79	77	.	82	.	89	80
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	217	2459	0	4	4	28	.	0	1	26	936	.	1	.	2	125
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	48	51	.	.	.	58	.	37	.	57	46	.	53	.	68	57
COLORADO	# Prod.	99	1884	0	0	0	28	.	3	0	7	859	0	3	.	5	55
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	28
FLORIDA	# Prod.	0	10	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	7	0	.	.	0	2
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	76	77	.	.	92	76	62	69	.	85	77	.	75	51	88	81
IDAHO	# Prod.	137	3779	.	.	1	7	2	3	0	31	2447	.	2	1	6	110
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
IOWA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IOWA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	44	43	.	.	41	43	.	.	.	.	44	35	.	.	.	41
KANSAS	# Prod.	236	1973	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2700	1	0	0	0	8
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	0
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0

Table 4.3.1.W(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Wheat

Purpose: ;To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	3	0	.	.	0	0
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	.	.	.	.	.
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	0	13	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	6	.	.	0	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	49	51	.	.	.	.	42	42	.	.	51	.	.	39	47	49
MONTANA	# Prod.	79	979	.	.	.	0	7	26	.	0	1101	0	0	7	1	64
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	43	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	42
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	30	417	.	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	654	.	.	.	.	2
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	65	58	.	.	.	67	.	54	.	64	55	.	.	.	.	67
NEVADA	# Prod.	12	46	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	146	.	.	.	.	10
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	50	47	.	.	30	41	.	.	.	.	44	.	42	.	.	46
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	63	425	.	0	1	53	.	0	.	.	502	.	15	.	.	69
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	45
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	1	0	.	0	.	1
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	54	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	.	.	41
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	1	131	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	90	.	.	0	.	1
OHIO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	41	42	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	42	415	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	0	354	0	0	0	.	0
OREGON	Avg. yld.	80	77	.	.	.	90	.	.	95	92	79	.	.	.	92	84
OREGON	# Prod.	65	1237	.	.	.	8	0	0	2	31	383	.	.	.	1	54
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	42	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	.	45
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	1	31	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	20	0	.	.	.	6

Table 4.3.1.W(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	33	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	35
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	1	97	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	86	0	.	0	.	1
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	43	42	.	46	.	42	.	.	.	64	42	31	40	.	.	40
TEXAS	# Prod.	425	1303	0	1	0	19	0	0	.	1	5516	2	15	.	.	72
UTAH	Avg. yld.	69	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	66	.	.	.	86	83
UTAH	# Prod.	39	840	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	12	356	.	.	0	1	24
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	80	79	.	.	.	79	.	78	.	87	80	.	79	83	91	83
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	57	669	.	.	.	5	0	3	.	8	1088	.	2	2	10	42
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	35	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	1	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	4	.	0	.	0	0
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	42	41	.	.	.	39	.	46	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	39
WYOMING	# Prod.	6	156	.	.	.	2	0	1	.	0	98	.	.	.	.	9

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.O

Average Irrigated Yield for Oats

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	57	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	67	63
ARIZONA	# Prod.	1	42	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.	14	.	.	.	1	1
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	49	67	.	45	52	.	.	.	.	43	55	.	.	.	.	54
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	13	357	.	1	1	0	.	0	.	1	117	.	0	.	0	7
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	55	59	.	.	.	62	.	.	.	65	58	.	36	.	.	64
COLORADO	# Prod.	23	641	0	.	0	22	.	0	.	1	191	0	5	.	0	7
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57
FLORIDA	# Prod.	0	2	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	1
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	71	75	.	.	.	86	.	75	.	.	74	.	78	.	.	83
IDAHO	# Prod.	20	732	.	.	.	1	0	2	0	0	470	.	1	.	.	11
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
IOWA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IOWA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	51	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	# Prod.	6	33	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	.	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0

Table 4.3.1.O(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Oats

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	0	1	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	1	0	.	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.	.	.
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	0	6	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	3	.	.	0	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	79	64	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	65	.	.	66	.	64
MONTANA	# Prod.	1	79	.	.	.	0	0	2	.	0	35	0	0	1	.	4
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	47	47	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	51	47	.	.	.	.	46
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	14	143	.	0	.	1	.	0	.	1	137	.	0	.	.	3
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	50	53	.	.	.	52	.	50	.	.	55	.	62	.	.	71
NEVADA	# Prod.	15	34	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	0	142	.	2	0	.	4
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	44	40	.	.	61	36	.	20	.	18	42	.	40	.	.	51
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	9	111	.	.	1	27	.	2	.	1	62	.	9	0	.	14
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	0	8	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	10	.	.	0	.	0
OHIO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	16	0	.	0	.	0
OREGON	Avg. yld.	79	73	.	.	.	82	.	.	.	75	66	.	.	.	.	69
OREGON	# Prod.	12	324	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	89	.	.	.	.	5
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0

Table 4.3.1.O(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Oats

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	64	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	4	99	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	96	.	.	0	.	0
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	53	47	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	47	.	43	.	.	37
TEXAS	# Prod.	33	137	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	454	0	3	.	.	11
UTAH	Avg. yld.	61	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78	62	.	.	.	.	68
UTAH	# Prod.	19	530	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	1	208	.	.	.	.	6
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	72	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	.	67	54	79
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	4	58	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	91	.	.	1	1	2
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	35	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	1	5	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	.	.	0	0
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	63	61	.	.	.	63	62	34	.	.	57	.	.	.	.	64
WYOMING	# Prod.	24	475	.	.	.	6	2	7	.	0	275	.	.	.	.	18

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.R

Average Irrigated Yield for Rice

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Rice

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.U

Average Irrigated Yield for Upland Cotton

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Upland Cotton

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	.	0
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	0
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.E

Average Irrigated Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Extra Long Staple Cotton

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	.	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	.	0

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.C

Average Irrigated Yield for Corn

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	70	98	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	96	.	.	.	.	110
ARIZONA	# Prod.	15	178	.	.	.	4	.	0	.	0	49	.	.	.	0	7
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	118	116	.	94	97	107	.	.	136	118	116	.	.	.	115	115
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	128	1830	0	6	1	21	.	0	1	13	606	.	.	.	1	93
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	113	112	.	.	.	88	.	104	.	113	116	.	91	.	122	107
COLORADO	# Prod.	180	3902	.	.	0	31	.	2	.	15	1613	.	7	.	3	83
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	123	128	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	128	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	3	64	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	61	.	.	0	.	0
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	64	70	76	71	.	60	.	.	.	58	69	49	.	.	.	66
FLORIDA	# Prod.	9	204	1	2	.	1	.	0	0	1	122	1	0	.	0	12
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	97	98	.	.	102	104	.	.	.	104	98	.	100	.	.	100
IDAHO	# Prod.	70	1484	.	.	1	2	.	.	0	6	935	.	3	.	0	41
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	131	138	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	139	.	.	.	128	127
INDIANA	# Prod.	8	483	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	147	0	.	.	1	2
IOWA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IOWA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	118	116	.	.	.	120	95	.	.	.	116	.	.	.	.	108
KANSAS	# Prod.	275	2543	.	0	.	2	1	0	0	0	3471	0	.	0	0	6
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	0	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0

Table 4.3.1.C(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Corn

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	131	128	.	.	.	154	.	131	.	.	130	.	.	.	.	129
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	27	862	0	0	0	1	0	1	.	0	287	0	0	.	0	7
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	108	109	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	.	.	.	.	.
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	20	914	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	252	.	.	0	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	91	90	.	.	.	.	98	91	.	.	90	.	.	.	100	90
MONTANA	# Prod.	17	440	.	.	.	0	1	2	.	.	514	.	0	.	1	12
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	122	120	.	.	129	108	.	.	.	113	120	.	97	.	121	114
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	923	9983	.	0	1	13	0	0	.	8	17926	.	2	.	1	36
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	96	91	.	.	.	95	.	.	.	.	97	.	95	.	.	84
NEVADA	# Prod.	4	19	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	76	.	1	.	.	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	107	93	.	54	104	76	.	.	.	30	107	.	92	.	.	94
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	28	336	.	1	3	49	0	0	.	1	236	.	13	.	.	31
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	1
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	105	100	.	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	110
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	2	194	.	0	.	.	1	0	.	.	171	.	.	0	.	2
OHIO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	95	97	.	.	.	109	.	.	.	.	104	.	.	.	.	107
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	27	226	0	0	.	1	0	0	.	.	218	0	.	0	.	3
OREGON	Avg. yld.	92	95	.	.	.	77	.	.	12	104	97	.	.	.	.	83
OREGON	# Prod.	20	646	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	8	184	.	.	.	.	25
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	118	104	138	115	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	.	.	.	.	119
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	5	63	1	1	.	0	.	0	0	0	45	0	.	.	.	12

Table 4.3.1.C(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Corn

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	106	110	.	.	.	.	.	114	.	.	108	.	.	.	.	105
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	23	689	.	0	.	.	0	1	.	0	518	.	.	0	.	12
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	112	100	.	141	79	79	.	.	.	85	118	135	81	.	.	83
TEXAS	# Prod.	511	2026	0	1	58	591	0	.	0	11	5611	2	217	.	0	848
UTAH	Avg. yld.	98	97	.	.	.	105	.	.	.	104	99	.	.	.	104	105
UTAH	# Prod.	39	951	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	352	.	.	.	1	22
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	110	127	145	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	.	.	.	.	101
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	1	9	1	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	12	0	.	.	.	2
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	120	119	.	.	.	119	.	91	.	122	121	.	130	104	124	118
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	34	382	.	.	.	4	0	1	.	3	612	.	1	2	4	24
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	125	123	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	.	.	112
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	6	164	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	251	0	.	.	0	2
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	86	86	.	.	.	79	.	76	.	96	83	.	.	.	.	82
WYOMING	# Prod.	34	737	.	.	.	7	0	5	.	1	377	.	.	0	.	29

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.B

Average Irrigated Yield for Barley

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	77	76	.	.	.	77	.	74	.	76	80	.	.	.	.	74
ARIZONA	# Prod.	11	150	.	.	0	3	.	1	.	1	45	.	.	.	0	10
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	76	76	.	.	.	68	.	.	.	75	76	.	.	.	.	78
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	26	339	.	0	0	4	.	0	.	6	142	.	.	.	.	24
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	58	63	.	.	.	56	.	53	.	74	61	.	53	.	.	59
COLORADO	# Prod.	35	677	.	0	0	7	.	2	.	2	392	0	3	.	0	22
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	66	48	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	66
FLORIDA	# Prod.	1	23	0	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	5	0	.	.	0	1
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	65	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.
IDAHO	# Prod.	2	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
IOWA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IOWA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	88	86	.	84	.	68	.	.	.	.	87	80	.	.	.	78
KANSAS	# Prod.	248	2491	0	1	.	1	0	0	0	0	3608	1	0	0	0	7
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.3.1.B(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Barley

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	.	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	.	.	.	.	16
MONTANA	# Prod.	0	8	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	89	89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	.	.	.	.	91
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	164	2010	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	4464	.	0	.	.	1
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	65	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	53	.	.	.	.	.
NEVADA	# Prod.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	94	91	.	.	81	88	.	18	.	.	88	.	76	.	.	75
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	60	462	.	.	3	43	.	1	.	0	453	.	11	.	.	57
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	.	0
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	.	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	0	1	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	0
OHIO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	70	71	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	72	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	34	375	0	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	296	0	.	0	.	0
OREGON	Avg. yld.	.	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	.	.	.	.
OREGON	# Prod.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	0
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	41
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	0	.	.	.	1

Table 4.3.1.B(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Barley

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	35	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	65
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	1	43	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	41	.	.	0	.	3
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	85	78	.	105	63	62	.	.	.	69	85	105	63	.	.	64
TEXAS	# Prod.	567	2221	0	1	61	581	0	0	0	10	6875	1	270	.	0	819
UTAH	Avg. yld.	58	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	73	.	.	.	.	.
UTAH	# Prod.	1	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	19	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	66	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	4	1	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	2	0	.	.	.	0
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	4	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	0	0
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	44
WYOMING	# Prod.	0	7	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	1

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.1.G

Average Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	83	80	.	.	86	83	.	75	.	81	81	.	.	.	75	77
ARIZONA	# Prod.	17	159	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	1	69	.	.	.	1	5
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	74	74	.	71	51	75	.	.	.	65	71	.	75	.	.	67
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	60	1167	0	3	1	14	.	0	.	8	374	.	1	.	0	50
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	71	73	.	.	.	70	.	51	.	79	71	.	59	.	76	79
COLORADO	# Prod.	80	1394	.	0	0	37	.	1	.	2	453	.	5	.	4	31
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	0
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	0	0
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	79	79	.	.	107	85	61	76	.	89	78	.	84	.	89	87
IDAHO	# Prod.	143	3891	.	0	1	4	2	6	0	21	2575	.	4	0	4	83
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
IOWA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IOWA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	39	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	# Prod.	10	94	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	129	0	.	.	.	0
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0

Table 4.3.1.G(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gender groups for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	0	1	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	0	.	0
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	62	64	.	.	.	.	58	58	.	.	65	.	.	48	67	62
MONTANA	# Prod.	93	1295	.	.	.	0	6	30	.	0	1309	0	0	1	1	56
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	48	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	50
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	3	36	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	20	.	0	.	.	1
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	67	62	.	.	.	75	.	71	.	56	67	.	65	.	.	74
NEVADA	# Prod.	18	57	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	185	.	3	.	.	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	68	64	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	69	.	58	.	.	62
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	15	146	.	.	0	26	.	.	.	.	80	.	4	.	.	17
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	0
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	.	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	0	31	.	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	22	.	.	0	.	0
OHIO	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	50	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	2	18	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	22	0	.	0	.	0
OREGON	Avg. yld.	72	74	.	.	.	79	.	.	.	80	73	.	.	.	.	77
OREGON	# Prod.	50	1054	.	.	.	2	0	0	0	16	308	.	.	.	0	38
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	0	.	.	.	.	0
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.3.1.G(continued)

Average Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To compare the average irrigated yield across race and gonder groups for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	39	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	1	48	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	26	.	.	0	.	0
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	57	56	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	62	56	.	55	.	.	49
TEXAS	# Prod.	36	99	.	0	0	3	.	.	.	1	274	.	4	.	.	4
UTAH	Avg. yld.	74	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	76	.	.	.	86	87
UTAH	# Prod.	53	1690	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	12	541	.	.	0	1	26
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	87	89	.	.	.	97	.	.	.	91	88	.	.	.	97	90
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	33	320	.	.	.	2	0	0	.	4	473	.	.	0	3	16
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	0	0
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	75	70	.	.	.	81	50	60	83	76	70	.	.	.	.	79
WYOMING	# Prod.	47	902	.	.	.	11	2	9	1	6	398	.	0	0	.	54

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.W

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	29	29	29	29	29	36	29	33	28	26	28	28	.	.	.	28
ALABAMA	# Prod.	1888	14435	145	498	1	1	2	5	1	3	5497	155	.	.	.	587
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	4	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4
ARIZONA	# Prod.	13	98	.	0	0	1	.	0	0	3	46	.	.	.	0	6
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	37	36	36	35	.	31	.	41	37	38	37	35	.	.	.	36
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	1400	13504	105	1055	.	3	.	3	1	3	5010	345	.	.	.	1059
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	38	36	12	40	.	32	.	.	96	45	38	.	57	.	.	43
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	173	1764	2	4	0	19	.	0	1	15	641	.	1	.	0	86
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	26	26	24	21	19	22	.	19	.	28	26	20	26	.	23	26
COLORADO	# Prod.	725	6719	1	7	3	26	.	5	0	7	5297	2	4	.	3	62
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	31	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	3	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	35	34	.	28	.	.	.	28	.	.	34	.	.	34	.	34
DELAWARE	# Prod.	166	1660	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	602	.	.	1	.	12
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	29	29	30	28	.	29	.	27	.	23	29	27	.	.	26	28
FLORIDA	# Prod.	402	2557	9	122	.	3	.	2	.	1	1298	66	.	.	1	174
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	33	33	31	31	37	33	36	35	35	29	33	31	34	.	30	33
GEORGIA	# Prod.	2741	19307	181	1001	2	8	1	4	4	5	8034	379	2	.	2	1272
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	41	41	.	.	30	53	58	38	21	50	45	.	49	15	51	47
IDAHO	# Prod.	235	2790	.	.	1	3	2	5	1	14	3073	.	2	1	3	86
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	43	44	39	38	.	45	30	43	.	41	44	36	.	.	.	41
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	2599	59271	10	29	.	5	2	4	.	9	24228	3	.	.	.	108
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	42	43	41	40	.	40	34	43	.	41	44	42	.	.	.	43
INDIANA	# Prod.	2401	51453	5	19	.	5	1	5	.	3	15407	5	.	.	.	95
IOWA	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	35
IOWA	# Prod.	412	7170	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4039	.	.	.	.	7
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	32	33	30	31	.	31	33	32	34	34	33	29	22	32	31	32
KANSAS	# Prod.	3854	46831	2	48	0	9	5	12	3	4	52326	25	1	1	2	199
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	36	36	36	37	32	.	.	35	.	37	36	38	38	41	.	37
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	963	16273	13	88	2	.	.	3	.	3	8161	34	1	1	.	241
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	31	32	30	29	31	28	.	35	.	33	31	28	.	.	.	30
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	539	5385	43	288	1	2	.	1	.	2	3884	100	.	.	.	511
MAINE	Avg. yld.	35	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	3	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	37	37	35	37	.	.	.	33	.	39	37	44	.	.	33	37
MARYLAND	# Prod.	333	6479	6	33	.	.	.	1	.	3	1304	1	.	.	1	86

Table 4.3.2.W(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Wheat

Purpose: ¸To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	40	41	35	34	26	39	39	39	.	39	42	32	.	.	37	39
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	1681	35649	6	21	1	19	19	9	.	11	7563	4	.	.	1	101
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	34	35	.	.	.	.	34	32	.	33	36	.	.	26	.	33
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	1288	32159	.	.	.	.	1	18	.	2	12189	.	.	2	.	43
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	31	31	31	31	.	.	.	.	.	28	31	31	.	.	.	32
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1495	8124	167	640	.	.	.	.	.	5	5174	416	.	.	.	820
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	39	39	39	39	32	39	.	36	36	38	39	39	.	.	.	39
MISSOURI	# Prod.	3204	53951	9	108	1	1	.	25	1	10	16513	17	.	.	.	181
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	28	28	.	.	.	32	24	27	.	31	28	33	35	24	30	27
MONTANA	# Prod.	851	6027	.	.	.	2	63	220	.	2	7426	1	1	59	1	377
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	35	35	.	35	30	36	.	34	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	34
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	1353	13907	.	1	1	4	.	6	.	0	27124	.	.	.	.	37
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	59
NEVADA	# Prod.	0	4	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	8	.	.	.	.	2
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	37	39	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	37	39	.	.	.	.	38
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	58	1325	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	176	.	.	.	.	19
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	16	15	.	10	.	15	.	.	.	.	15	.	16	.	.	16
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	129	721	.	1	0	35	.	0	.	.	1071	.	5	.	.	40
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	38	39	.	36	.	.	41	40	.	41	39	.	.	.	.	39
NEW YORK	# Prod.	535	7101	.	3	.	.	2	7	.	4	1280	.	.	.	.	18
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	35	35	34	34	38	32	34	34	.	35	35	33	.	34	.	34
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	3415	21377	263	836	1	2	119	382	.	2	17588	545	.	209	.	2946
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	26	26	.	23	.	22	24	22	.	.	27	.	.	22	.	25
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	947	28990	.	1	.	1	13	107	.	.	20681	.	.	15	.	162
OHIO	Avg. yld.	42	43	41	37	49	43	49	41	.	43	43	44	.	.	.	42
OHIO	# Prod.	2528	53720	4	32	1	9	1	7	.	6	17462	5	.	.	.	129
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	30	30	27	28	25	29	31	32	.	29	31	28	32	33	.	32
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	2473	31033	27	191	3	12	25	337	.	2	17097	44	1	27	.	996
OREGON	Avg. yld.	56	58	.	.	.	45	47	57	43	45	53	.	.	.	43	51
OREGON	# Prod.	385	3833	.	.	.	4	2	3	1	11	1647	.	.	.	1	27
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	32	33	32	31	.	.	.	36	.	29	32	.	.	.	29	32
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	1106	20898	2	5	.	.	.	1	.	4	3148	.	.	.	1	34
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	12	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	32	32	31	30	.	31	.	34	.	30	32	31	.	.	.	31
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	1734	9815	300	1242	.	1	.	1	.	7	4870	468	.	.	.	1551

Table 4.3.2.W(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	24	24	.	20	.	.	22	24	.	.	23	.	.	21	.	22
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	676	17498	.	1	.	.	14	129	.	.	11605	0	.	22	.	448
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	35	35	35	35	.	33	29	30	.	34	36	35	.	.	.	35
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	2093	22342	70	299	.	3	1	1	.	5	6296	76	.	.	.	415
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	22	24	26	25	21	21	28	28	.	32	23	25	21	.	.	23
TEXAS	# Prod.	3128	20080	10	65	37	229	2	6	.	2	43380	20	90	.	.	728
UTAH	Avg. yld.	23	23	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	29	25	.	.	28	.	29
UTAH	# Prod.	48	783	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	408	.	.	1	0	20
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	32	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	3	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	36	37	34	34	.	.	.	34	.	42	36	33	.	.	.	35
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	1111	10411	236	897	.	.	.	14	.	1	5374	432	.	.	.	1780
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	51	47	.	.	.	18	42	27	.	52	47	.	19	41	42	42
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	591	2980	.	.	.	1	7	8	.	8	5071	.	1	4	6	62
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	33	34	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	37
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	64	805	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	171	.	.	.	.	7
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	40	40	.	37	.	40	.	43	39	34	39	.	.	.	49	40
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	776	11242	.	2	.	3	.	3	1	2	8195	.	0	.	1	18
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	27	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	27
WYOMING	# Prod.	97	893	.	.	.	0	0	0	.	0	685	.	.	.	.	2

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.O

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Oats

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	46	45	44	45	.	54	.	54	.	.	44	44	.	.	.	44
ALABAMA	# Prod.	247	2894	14	35	.	1	.	2	.	.	1320	14	.	.	.	134
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	26	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	28	.	.	.	.	40
ALASKA	# Prod.	3	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	.	1
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	6	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.
ARIZONA	# Prod.	1	39	.	.	.	1	.	0	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	0
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	54	53	54	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	54	.	.	.	54
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	152	1780	7	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	772	14	.	.	.	72
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	40	43	.	41	15	46	.	20	.	38	41	.	31	.	.	43
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	55	742	.	4	1	7	.	1	.	9	225	.	1	.	0	22
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	32	32	25	.	36	33	.	.	.	39	32	23	31	.	.	29
COLORADO	# Prod.	127	1602	1	.	1	9	.	0	.	1	1037	1	6	.	0	12
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	58	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	5	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	47	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	12	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	43	43	36	43	.	33	.	39	.	.	44	43	.	.	.	44
FLORIDA	# Prod.	153	1302	2	50	.	1	.	1	.	.	662	20	.	.	.	85
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	51	52	51	49	50	42	.	.	55	41	52	48	.	.	38	51
GEORGIA	# Prod.	795	6249	36	298	1	1	.	.	1	1	2956	103	.	.	1	424
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	50	47	.	.	.	.	.	43	40	.	50	.	55	.	.	51
IDAHO	# Prod.	67	824	.	.	.	0	0	4	1	0	975	.	2	.	.	21
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	58	58	41	55	.	64	.	.	.	60	58	42	.	.	.	58
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	602	19111	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	3	7527	2	.	.	.	19
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	57	58	55	.	.	.	50	.	.	53	59	56	.	.	.	58
INDIANA	# Prod.	511	12789	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3593	1	.	.	.	20
IOWA	Avg. yld.	58	59	46	41	.	69	57	54	.	.	60	41	.	.	.	59
IOWA	# Prod.	2420	48227	1	1	.	1	1	3	.	.	27589	1	.	.	.	44
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	41	42	39	44	.	44	44	48	44	48	42	41	.	47	45	44
KANSAS	# Prod.	1022	16650	1	16	.	1	4	8	2	3	18398	5	.	1	1	85
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	42	41	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	45	.	.	.	43
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	54	1650	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	830	2	.	.	.	23
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	50	50	42	46	.	.	.	.	.	46	50	49	.	.	.	48
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	67	890	2	32	.	.	.	.	.	1	662	7	.	.	.	59
MAINE	Avg. yld.	61	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	43	1071	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	434	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	53	55	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	57
MARYLAND	# Prod.	77	1319	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	361	.	.	.	.	6

Table 4.3.2.O(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Oats

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	57	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	4	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	57	58	53	51	.	54	59	49	.	55	60	58	.	32	66	56
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	1255	27751	1	10	.	10	9	13	.	6	5714	4	.	1	1	78
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	57	59	.	51	30	41	49	54	.	56	60	.	.	57	.	55
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	1730	53672	.	2	1	1	1	19	.	6	15036	.	.	1	.	60
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	46	47	45	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	47	.	.	.	49
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	129	803	7	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	585	16	.	.	.	78
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	44	45	.	43	42	.	.	44	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	44
MISSOURI	# Prod.	506	12078	.	5	1	.	.	7	.	.	3401	.	.	.	.	13
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	45	46	.	.	.	53	45	46	.	50	46	60	72	42	.	46
MONTANA	# Prod.	423	3383	.	.	.	2	36	104	.	1	4150	1	1	36	.	206
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	46	47	.	44	.	50	.	52	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	48
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	838	11597	.	1	.	1	.	10	.	0	22616	.	0	.	.	28
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	64	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	61
NEVADA	# Prod.	1	4	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	9	.	0	0	.	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	55	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	1	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	52	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	53	.	.	.	.	56
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	23	358	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	56	.	.	.	.	5
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	16	17	.	.	17	19	.	.	.	18	18	.	22	.	.	18
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	14	80	.	.	3	35	.	0	.	1	68	.	9	0	.	19
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	59	59	.	54	57	42	.	60	.	62	59	.	.	.	.	60
NEW YORK	# Prod.	839	13436	.	7	1	3	.	3	.	4	2385	.	.	.	.	26
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	52	53	55	52	.	.	50	50	.	52	54	53	.	50	38	54
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	958	7025	40	224	.	.	10	47	.	1	5657	95	.	26	1	686
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	45	45	.	46	.	42	43	39	.	.	46	.	.	41	.	43
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	633	21077	.	1	.	1	13	99	.	.	14228	.	.	16	.	135
OHIO	Avg. yld.	61	65	68	55	.	74	69	65	.	67	64	76	.	.	.	61
OHIO	# Prod.	1093	24725	3	15	.	2	2	3	.	3	7983	1	.	.	.	55
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	41	41	37	40	32	45	44	44	.	37	41	38	.	44	.	44
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	514	8400	6	71	2	2	9	133	.	1	3736	14	.	13	.	339
OREGON	Avg. yld.	62	65	.	.	.	49	.	.	.	53	62	.	.	.	.	69
OREGON	# Prod.	172	2280	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	679	.	.	.	.	3
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	53	54	66	47	.	49	.	.	.	53	54	.	.	.	49	51
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	1393	24467	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	2	4705	.	.	.	1	36
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	49	49	44	45	.	.	.	.	.	49	51	45	.	.	.	49
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	764	4676	99	565	.	.	.	.	.	3	2302	152	.	.	.	656

Table 4.3.2.O(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Oats

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	46	49	.	41	.	.	40	34	.	52	47	.	.	36	.	40
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	720	22672	.	1	.	.	11	103	.	1	14058	.	.	22	.	428
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	45	46	40	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	45	.	.	.	46
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	139	1844	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	486	1	.	.	.	18
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	37	39	24	41	38	34	27	42	41	22	38	42	32	.	.	38
TEXAS	# Prod.	1159	9139	2	25	3	44	1	4	1	1	16422	8	27	.	.	243
UTAH	Avg. yld.	27	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	29	.	.	.	.	35
UTAH	# Prod.	15	345	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	1	176	.	.	.	.	4
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	54	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	32	324	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	46	47	47	46	.	.	.	51	.	.	47	44	.	.	.	46
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	262	2596	25	125	.	.	.	3	.	.	1589	51	.	.	.	358
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	55	52	.	.	.	47	.	44	.	.	53	.	.	54	40	49
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	123	695	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	0	1008	.	.	3	1	14
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	47	48	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	50
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	106	1308	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	374	.	.	.	.	5
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	55	56	55	54	.	57	67	62	54	55	56	54	.	.	59	55
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	2626	39859	1	4	.	2	1	9	2	5	33557	2	.	.	1	75
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	30	31	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	7	31	.	.	.	.	24
WYOMING	# Prod.	62	714	.	.	.	1	0	0	.	1	588	.	.	.	.	10

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.R

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Rice

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Rice

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	4504	4438	4124	3835	.	.	.	4548	4603	.	4515	3835	.	.	.	4153
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	644	5980	14	172	.	.	.	2	1	.	2715	50	.	.	.	330
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	6748	6327	.	.	.	5567	.	6496	7605	6858	6734	.	7222	.	7247	6825
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	100	715	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	8	700	.	2	.	4	48
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	3889	3834	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3650	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	4735	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	3799	3827	3510	3723	.	.	.	.	.	2989	4021	3692	.	.	.	3747
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	200	1613	8	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	3337	10	.	.	.	161
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	4092	4047	3964	3535	.	.	.	.	.	.	4133	3757	.	.	.	4149
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	66	379	8	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	381	7	.	.	.	59
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	4372	4443	.	4672	.	.	.	4352	.	.	4508	4338	.	.	.	4417
MISSOURI	# Prod.	36	496	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	297	1	.	.	.	7
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	.	2507	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2954
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	1138	1138	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	5333	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5333	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	4913	4650	.	3647	3767	5331	.	.	.	4744	4963	4679	.	.	4530	4281
TEXAS	# Prod.	101	440	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	1330	1	.	.	2	43

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.U

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Upland Cotton

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Upland Cotton

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	540	557	426	424	.	613	.	.	.	316	582	442	.	.	.	547
ALABAMA	# Prod.	864	6579	154	451	0	1	0	0	.	3	2915	140	.	.	.	469
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	1260	1101	.	820	853	912	.	1065	871	1329	1194	.	.	.	890	1012
ARIZONA	# Prod.	96	791	.	3	2	40	.	10	1	6	210	.	.	.	2	42
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	572	563	536	481	.	.	.	866	427	640	553	452	.	.	.	520
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	582	4724	57	489	.	.	.	3	1	2	1896	155	.	.	.	486
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	941	916	663	750	705	815	.	772	.	925	995	.	.	.	944	954
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	276	3804	2	14	12	83	.	3	.	22	795	.	.	.	1	146
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	645	660	.	572	.	.	.	.	.	.	676	572	.	.	.	588
FLORIDA	# Prod.	74	753	0	9	.	0	.	.	.	0	450	2	.	.	.	40
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	566	586	552	568	.	625	421	640	631	292	605	594	.	.	.	612
GEORGIA	# Prod.	571	5767	42	288	.	1	1	2	1	1	3557	123	0	.	.	546
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	362	321	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	334	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	# Prod.	5	70	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51		.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	558	585	508	477	815	575	.	.	.	650	611	501	.	.	.	528
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	612	5349	87	510	3	4	.	.	.	1	3077	219	.	.	.	651
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	611	590	501	477	.	669	.	.	.	468	604	485	.	.	.	564
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1119	6009	251	794	.	1	.	.	.	3	4096	485	.	.	.	831
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	545	530	457	499	.	.	.	.	.	.	534	535	.	.	.	478
MISSOURI	# Prod.	318	2798	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1499	6	.	.	.	26
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	567	624	.	505	639	657	.	.	.	599	503	.	671	.	.	658
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	89	754	.	1	20	337	.	.	.	1	416	.	94	.	.	190
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	509	527	535	529	579	.	572	597	.	.	525	535	.	599	.	544
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	657	4297	53	184	1	.	8	33	.	.	5750	182	.	11	.	1107
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	341	337	1	315	.	417	273	291	.	.	348	281	.	328	.	329
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	390	4950	1	1	.	3	3	14	.	.	2994	1	.	2	.	116
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	532	564	293	341	.	624	.	571	.	796	588	375	.	.	.	570
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	371	2068	98	275	.	2	.	1	.	1	1308	106	.	.	.	412
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	528	523	486	480	.	.	405	.	263	.	526	465	.	.	.	494
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	981	7676	126	558	.	.	1	.	1	.	3012	267	.	.	.	599
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	395	390	260	295	470	488	326	509	431	533	390	309	453	.	592	452
TEXAS	# Prod.	3146	12791	13	63	147	1131	4	3	1	16	42115	30	533	.	2	2058
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	484	485	374	491	.	.	.	.	.	.	483	393	.	.	.	486
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	35	453	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	283	15	.	.	.	128

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.E

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	844	807	.	113	.	795	.	778	852	852	789	.	.	.	586	715
ARIZONA	# Prod.	39	285	.	1	0	13	.	4	1	3	116	.	.	.	2	24
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	769	730	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	390	812	.	.	.	.	747
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	5	63	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	1	51	.	.	.	.	4
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	594	648	.	.	699	650	.	.	.	.	666	.	604	.	.	628
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	21	137	.	0	7	122	.	.	.	0	40	.	36	.	.	85
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	594	644	.	.	802	615	.	.	.	728	594	.	558	.	.	608
TEXAS	# Prod.	24	165	.	.	1	72	.	.	.	1	172	.	9	.	.	68

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.C

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Corn

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	51	51	36	37	64	55	60	68	.	55	51	38	.	.	.	43
ALABAMA	# Prod.	2355	19399	332	1338	1	1	2	6	.	3	7017	406	.	.	.	969
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	5	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5
ARIZONA	# Prod.	3	85	.	.	.	4	.	0	.	0	16	.	.	.	0	5
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	61	60	47	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	50	.	.	.	46
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	164	2060	7	123	.	.	.	.	.	.	742	22	.	.	.	93
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	108	102	.	.	.	70	.	.	.	95	107	.	.	.	.	101
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	36	571	0	0	0	5	.	0	0	5	233	.	.	.	0	34
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	31	29	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	32	30	.	31	.	47	30
COLORADO	# Prod.	131	2102	.	.	0	11	.	0	.	8	1250	.	6	.	1	39
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	88	86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	130	1972	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	78	81	.	.	.	.	.	71	.	.	80	.	.	71	.	73
DELAWARE	# Prod.	205	1869	.	.	.	.	.	15	0	.	691	.	.	4	.	33
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	47	50	38	40	.	66	.	67	39	54	49	40	30	.	58	44
FLORIDA	# Prod.	672	4118	98	436	.	3	.	2	1	2	1962	216	1	.	2	398
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	49	50	40	39	48	50	46	57	55	40	52	41	.	.	44	46
GEORGIA	# Prod.	3142	22314	325	1724	2	6	1	5	3	3	9652	647	.	.	2	1647
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	63	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	64	.	.	.	.	66
IDAHO	# Prod.	19	447	.	.	0	0	.	.	0	2	299	.	0	.	0	15
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	105	106	89	87	.	96	85	93	129	97	109	94	.	.	.	94
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	4689	104991	19	63	.	7	3	5	1	14	46605	7	.	.	.	205
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	100	101	98	95	.	99	87	103	.	99	103	104	.	.	.	99
INDIANA	# Prod.	4201	82542	6	38	.	7	2	10	.	4	24325	7	.	.	0	160
IOWA	Avg. yld.	112	113	77	91	94	106	120	111	.	113	113	80	.	.	.	112
IOWA	# Prod.	5266	87266	2	3	1	3	1	4	.	5	50110	1	.	.	.	81
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	62	63	.	65	.	46	58	62	73	72	62	67	.	51	69	68
KANSAS	# Prod.	874	12700	.	20	.	1	2	12	1	3	14031	5	.	1	1	73
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	84	87	79	80	92	87	.	84	70	89	87	79	90	100	79	87
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	2674	39348	46	211	2	2	.	6	1	7	19593	102	3	1	1	509
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	63	62	57	51	77	.	.	.	.	.	61	56	.	.	.	58
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	398	4906	59	296	1	.	.	.	.	.	2721	114	.	.	.	426
MAINE	Avg. yld.	81	81	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	80
MAINE	# Prod.	124	1406	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	387	.	.	.	.	8
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	87	88	83	80	.	104	.	72	.	93	88	78	.	.	105	83
MARYLAND	# Prod.	568	10206	8	70	.	1	.	1	.	5	1915	6	.	.	1	140
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	89	89	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	.	90	.	.	.	.	75
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	187	2062	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	252	.	.	.	.	1

Table 4.3.2.C(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Corn

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	83	84	83	78	85	77	92	77	.	84	87	74	70	.	87	82
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	2579	52059	10	67	1	24	38	17	.	15	9770	7	1	.	1	170
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	88	93	.	87	78	74	72	80	.	84	94	.	.	66	.	83
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	2243	69764	.	4	1	2	1	12	.	4	20682	.	.	1	.	69
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	49	50	37	38	.	48	32	33	.	43	51	38	.	.	.	43
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1271	8631	402	1397	.	2	1	2	.	4	4818	646	.	.	.	891
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	85	85	92	86	64	85	.	78	79	79	87	101	.	92	.	85
MISSOURI	# Prod.	2459	47314	6	63	2	3	.	13	1	5	14789	8	.	2	.	111
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	35	41	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	51
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	79	1728	.	3	.	2	.	.	1	5	207	.	.	.	.	23
MONTANA	# Prod.	22	271	.	.	.	0	0	2	.	.	384	.	0	.	0	10
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	71	72	.	77	.	43	50	74	.	50	72	.	.	.	.	66
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	1427	17404	.	1	0	8	1	19	.	5	30861	.	0	.	0	47
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	.	.	.	.	107
NEVADA	# Prod.	0	1	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	4	.	0	.	.	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	82	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	88
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	59	1064	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	.	.	.	.	1
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	85	86	.	78	.	79	.	.	76	83	86	.	.	.	.	84
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	24	26	.	.	21	20	4	12	.	20	33	.	20	.	.	22
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	14	199	.	0	4	79	1	3	.	1	125	.	11	.	.	26
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	86	86	.	78	93	78	86	82	84	85	87	.	.	.	.	85
NEW YORK	# Prod.	1641	27352	.	26	2	3	2	11	1	11	4171	.	.	.	.	54
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	68	69	65	64	72	71	74	73	60	66	70	64	.	74	61	69
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	5241	30881	818	2262	1	1	196	539	2	3	25293	1422	.	277	2	4868
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	50	48	.	41	.	.	40	34	.	.	51	.	.	35	.	40
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	266	10074	.	1	.	.	5	29	.	.	6759	.	.	5	.	39
OHIO	Avg. yld.	99	102	92	92	106	100	107	101	94	97	103	106	.	.	85	100
OHIO	# Prod.	3929	72458	6	54	2	13	3	9	1	12	22911	7	.	.	1	194
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	60	60	48	50	.	.	51	59	.	.	60	47	.	54	.	59
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	109	2162	5	41	.	0	3	63	.	.	763	7	.	10	.	215
OREGON	Avg. yld.	58	41	.	.	.	62	.	.	12	120	50	.	.	.	.	12
OREGON	# Prod.	18	312	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	116	.	.	.	.	7
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	85	86	100	84	.	89	.	97	.	83	86	.	.	.	80	84
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	2352	42621	1	10	.	2	.	3	.	5	6937	.	.	.	1	49
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	84	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	11	168	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	57	57	51	50	.	56	.	53	36	52	61	52	.	.	.	57
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	1975	11097	789	2781	.	2	.	2	1	9	5443	1007	.	.	.	2289

Table 4.3.2.C(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Corn

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	58	61	.	39	.	.	46	37	.	68	58	.	.	37	.	43
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	675	22990	.	1	.	.	6	61	.	1	14040	.	.	6	.	285
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	71	73	60	61	.	64	.	74	57	66	73	57	.	.	65	67
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	3755	35483	131	664	.	2	.	3	1	9	9485	213	.	.	1	602
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	51	48	53	45	54	59	38	.	75	69	49	51	56	.	76	57
TEXAS	# Prod.	1527	9769	28	200	83	686	1	.	1	7	19806	58	335	.	1	1195
UTAH	Avg. yld.	27	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	29	.	.	.	25	27
UTAH	# Prod.	12	386	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	1	152	.	.	.	1	10
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	82	83	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	.	81	.	.	.	.	79
VERMONT	# Prod.	158	1939	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	548	.	.	.	.	2
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	75	76	66	67	.	81	.	71	.	62	75	61	.	.	.	69
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	1877	16889	372	1452	.	2	.	14	.	2	8705	724	.	.	.	2243
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	114	107	.	.	.	78	122	91	.	.	105	.	.	.	94	107
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	57	426	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	0	570	.	0	0	2	14
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	80	81	94	84	72	.	.	.	.	76	81	62	.	.	.	85
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	79	1728	.	3	.	2	.	.	1	5	207	.	.	.	.	23
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	345	3924	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	2	1024	1	.	.	.	14
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	94	94	89	87	.	90	97	91	101	91	97	91	.	.	98	92
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	3630	52453	1	7	.	7	2	17	2	8	39517	2	.	.	5	100
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	34	29	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	27
WYOMING	# Prod.	11	272	.	.	.	3	0	0	.	0	160	.	.	0	.	6

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.B

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Barley

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	39	38	36	36	.	.	.	44	46	46	37	37	.	.	.	35
ALABAMA	# Prod.	1089	8989	54	187	.	.	.	3	1	2	3610	73	.	.	.	306
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	6	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	6
ARIZONA	# Prod.	1	56	.	.	0	1	.	0	.	0	20	.	.	.	0	4
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	53	53	48	46	.	.	.	52	49	44	53	47	.	.	.	47
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	952	9907	42	383	.	.	.	3	1	2	3540	144	.	.	.	468
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	72	67	.	70	.	63	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	61
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	9	87	.	1	0	1	.	0	.	0	63	.	.	.	.	8
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	21	22	.	20	.	25	.	19	.	23	22	21	24	.	.	24
COLORADO	# Prod.	195	1685	.	2	0	4	.	2	.	3	1614	1	2	.	0	20
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	40	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	47	47	.	47	.	.	.	47	.	.	47	.	.	47	.	47
DELAWARE	# Prod.	44	310	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	177	.	.	2	.	9
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	38	39	39	41	.	42	.	43	.	31	39	39	.	.	37	41
FLORIDA	# Prod.	263	1559	12	79	.	1	.	1	.	1	871	40	.	.	1	135
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	35	35	34	34	.	36	28	35	34	29	36	34	.	.	35	35
GEORGIA	# Prod.	1135	9248	61	361	.	4	1	3	1	2	4137	155	.	.	1	591
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	58	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.
IDAHO	# Prod.	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	66	67	64	64	.	.	51	70	.	64	67	63	.	.	.	65
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	818	15741	13	22	.	.	1	3	.	5	6297	3	.	.	.	84
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	61	59	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	61
INDIANA	# Prod.	116	2378	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	659	.	.	.	.	8
IOWA	Avg. yld.	70	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	63	.	.	.	72
IOWA	# Prod.	67	1043	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	669	1	.	.	.	4
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	49	51	54	49	.	42	59	57	63	57	50	43	31	53	54	51
KANSAS	# Prod.	3073	38527	3	39	.	6	4	13	3	5	44324	19	1	2	2	179
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	62	62	61	60	.	.	.	58	.	65	63	61	.	.	.	62
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	355	4516	5	29	.	.	.	1	.	1	1868	5	.	.	.	67
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	38	37	39	38	.	34	.	.	.	30	37	38	.	.	.	36
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	423	4360	27	144	.	2	.	0	.	1	2920	52	.	.	.	284
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	53	51	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	47
MARYLAND	# Prod.	53	754	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	221	.	.	.	.	11
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	44	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	2	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.3.2.B(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Barley

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	57	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	.	62
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	23	396	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	117	.	.	.	.	1
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	33	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	32
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	12	339	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	.	.	.	.	1
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	40	39	38	39	.	42	.	.	.	39	40	39	.	.	.	40
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1135	6432	124	348	.	1	.	.	.	4	4054	205	.	.	.	576
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	71	71	78	71	.	.	.	62	73	79	72	73	.	.	.	71
MISSOURI	# Prod.	1905	32277	6	94	.	0	.	20	1	4	10220	20	.	.	.	150
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	19	34	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	41
MONTANA	# Prod.	2	24	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	5
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	67	68	.	65	.	.	.	75	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	66
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	837	9887	.	1	.	0	.	3	.	.	20194	.	0	.	.	17
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.
NEVADA	# Prod.	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	1	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	38	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	46	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	45
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	11	175	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	3
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	29	28	.	.	20	26	.	.	.	.	28	.	23	.	.	29
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	99	562	.	.	2	19	.	0	.	0	935	.	6	.	.	25
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	49	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	4	134	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	48	48	46	45	.	.	40	42	.	45	47	45	.	40	.	46
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	950	5966	83	299	.	.	1	12	.	1	4018	198	.	2	.	655
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	34	34	.	.	.	.	21	25	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	33
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	12	583	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	414	.	.	.	.	3
OHIO	Avg. yld.	58	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	15	320	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	127	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	35	37	29	32	27	33	42	42	.	.	35	32	.	45	.	40
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	666	9354	15	78	1	6	6	157	.	.	4895	23	.	13	.	462
OREGON	Avg. yld.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	.
OREGON	# Prod.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	0
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	57	58	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	55	58	.	.	.	.	54
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	83	1337	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	233	.	.	.	.	5
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	36	35	34	33	.	.	.	.	.	33	35	34	.	.	.	34
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	594	3010	82	251	.	.	.	.	.	1	1315	74	.	.	.	280

Table 4.3.2.B(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Barley

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	4	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	1
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	42	46	.	29	.	.	29	36	.	.	45	.	.	30	.	32
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	219	6334	.	1	.	.	7	37	.	.	4588	.	.	8	.	137
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	52	53	50	51	.	.	.	.	.	51	52	50	.	.	.	52
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	1267	11166	57	195	.	.	.	.	.	1	3614	60	.	.	.	293
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	42	42	53	45	42	40	42	69	55	60	42	45	41	.	42	44
TEXAS	# Prod.	3193	18127	18	105	141	1059	2	3	1	11	43411	39	568	.	1	1766
UTAH	Avg. yld.	.	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
UTAH	# Prod.	0	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	17	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	40	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	47	47	44	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	44	.	.	.	47
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	230	2126	36	162	.	.	.	0	.	.	1301	118	.	.	.	466
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	42	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	41
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	38	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	49	49
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	40	590	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	603	.	.	.	1	1
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	21	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	22
WYOMING	# Prod.	1	13	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	1

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.2.G

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	35	34	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	50
ALABAMA	# Prod.	22	131	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	.	.	.	1
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	44	43	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	3	45	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	5	6	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5
ARIZONA	# Prod.	6	61	.	.	0	1	.	0	.	1	24	.	.	.	0	3
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	38	37	21	38	46	37	.	.	.	40	37	.	.	.	.	37
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	121	1662	2	3	1	21	.	0	.	9	403	.	0	.	0	60
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	31	33	.	29	.	30	.	27	.	45	31	.	27	.	28	33
COLORADO	# Prod.	268	2816	.	1	0	13	.	1	.	1	2129	.	1	.	1	40
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	44	42	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	44	.	.	45	.	42
DELAWARE	# Prod.	136	1205	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	433	.	.	2	.	8
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	24	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	43	43	45	42	.	45	.	.	.	.	43	42	.	.	44	42
GEORGIA	# Prod.	248	1753	10	72	.	2	.	.	.	.	615	20	.	.	1	78
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	42	43	.	41	.	25	58	40	29	52	44	.	50	27	65	47
IDAHO	# Prod.	207	2395	.	1	0	1	2	6	1	5	2788	.	2	2	1	61
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	44	44	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	41	.	.	.	43
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	40	950	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	314	1	.	.	.	4
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	49	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	50
INDIANA	# Prod.	71	1664	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	331	.	.	.	.	3
IOWA	Avg. yld.	46	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	.	.	40
IOWA	# Prod.	42	1093	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	459	.	.	.	.	1
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	35	36	.	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	32	.	.	.	38
KANSAS	# Prod.	562	5632	.	6	.	.	0	0	.	0	7608	5	.	.	.	22
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	48	48	44	48	42	.	.	.	.	.	49	50	.	.	.	51
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	51	1158	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	628	3	.	.	.	41
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	3	306	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	131	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	51	51	52	48	.	.	.	.	.	61	51	.	.	.	48	50
MARYLAND	# Prod.	179	3716	2	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	736	.	.	.	1	36

Table 4.3.2.G(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	49	49	50	37	.	47	66	46	.	45	50	50	.	.	49	48
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	267	5410	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	2	1143	2	.	.	1	16
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	46	46	.	39	45	.	45	49	.	45	48	.	.	42	.	47
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	703	16024	.	1	1	.	1	12	.	1	5386	.	.	1	.	29
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	40
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	2
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	38	38	.	39	.	.	.	35	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	39
MISSOURI	# Prod.	70	2219	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	533	.	.	.	.	1
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	35	36	36	.	34	36	.	38	34	41	35
MONTANA	# Prod.	799	5662	.	.	.	2	55	156	.	1	7098	0	1	49	1	327
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	39	38	.	.	.	41	.	35	.	42	38	.	.	.	.	33
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	183	1320	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	2464	.	0	.	.	5
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	.	.	.	.	87
NEVADA	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	0	3	.	0	.	.	1
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	50	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	52	.	.	.	.	51
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	18	637	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	100	.	.	.	.	13
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	22	21	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	22	.	17	.	.	23
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	10	70	.	.	0	14	.	.	.	.	82	.	2	.	.	4
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	48	47	.	54	44	.	.	56	.	47	47	.	.	.	.	49
NEW YORK	# Prod.	223	3080	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	702	.	.	.	.	5
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	50	50	48	48	.	.	46	51	.	.	50	46	.	48	.	48
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	919	5288	25	111	.	.	1	5	.	.	3296	49	.	8	.	301
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	39	39	.	42	.	32	40	34	.	.	40	.	.	34	.	37
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	753	24459	.	1	.	1	9	82	.	.	18091	.	.	10	.	124
OHIO	Avg. yld.	52	54	.	46	.	.	.	63	.	.	53	.	.	.	.	58
OHIO	# Prod.	68	1441	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	644	.	.	.	.	5
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	35	37	.	.	.	38	42	40	.	.	36	21	.	42	.	40
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	114	1435	.	.	.	1	2	18	.	.	820	1	.	1	.	27
OREGON	Avg. yld.	47	47	.	.	.	42	55	55	.	33	46	.	.	.	.	46
OREGON	# Prod.	249	2084	.	.	.	1	2	1	0	6	1166	.	.	.	0	15
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	49	50	44	43	.	50	.	63	.	50	49	.	.	.	.	48
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	407	8568	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	1627	.	.	.	.	15
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	45	44	45	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	40	.	.	.	42

Table 4.3.2.G(continued)

Average Non Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To make comparisons across race/gender groups in non irrigated yields for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	347	1849	28	105	.	.	.	.	.	.	714	26	.	.	.	137
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	36	38	.	.	.	.	36	30	.	.	37	.	.	29	.	33
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	401	11606	.	.	.	.	6	44	.	.	7694	.	.	10	.	284
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	43	43	44	43	.	.	.	.	.	44	44	43	.	.	.	43
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	64	1006	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	273	2	.	.	.	9
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	26	27	.	20	28	13	.	.	.	.	27	.	16	.	.	21
TEXAS	# Prod.	124	580	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	0	1689	.	6	.	.	20
UTAH	Avg. yld.	34	31	.	.	.	23	.	42	.	38	34	.	.	39	45	40
UTAH	# Prod.	26	678	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	298	.	.	1	1	6
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	34	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	33
VERMONT	# Prod.	9	112	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	1
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	52	51	49	48	.	47	.	48	.	.	52	49	.	.	.	50
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	568	5367	104	375	.	1	.	9	.	.	2351	116	.	.	.	734
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	53	52	.	.	.	.	51	46	.	54	51	.	.	45	.	51
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	525	2486	.	.	.	0	8	3	.	2	4300	.	.	2	0	33
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	47	46	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	50
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	38	420	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	.	.	.	.	4
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	51	51	.	.	.	.	.	58	60	.	51	.	.	.	56	52
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	515	8623	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	8185	.	.	.	2	28
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	27	24	.	.	.	7	18	.	.	6	27	.	.	.	.	10
WYOMING	# Prod.	60	698	.	.	.	7	1	0	0	2	409	.	0	0	.	22

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.3.W

Average HWY Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	29	29	29	29	29	36	29	33	28	26	28	28	.	.	.	28
ALABAMA	# Prod.	1865	13947	145	461	1	1	2	5	1	3	5364	151	.	.	.	560
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	41	45	.	.	4	36	.	88	.	48	57	.	.	.	72	51
ARIZONA	# Prod.	69	427	.	0	1	16	.	1	0	4	123	.	.	.	1	29
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	37	36	36	35	.	31	.	41	37	38	37	35	.	.	.	36
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	1374	12862	100	963	.	3	.	3	1	3	4629	338	.	.	.	1017
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	52	52	12	45	64	52	.	22	65	56	57	.	40	.	89	59
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	468	4967	2	14	8	55	.	2	3	49	1383	.	4	.	2	198
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	28	31	24	21	22	36	.	25	.	40	28	20	36	.	63	39
COLORADO	# Prod.	783	8285	1	7	5	74	.	6	0	15	5654	2	7	.	5	115
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	31	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	3	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	35	33	.	28	.	.	.	28	.	.	34	.	.	34	.	33
DELAWARE	# Prod.	160	1475	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	594	.	.	1	.	10
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	29	29	30	28	.	29	.	27	.	23	29	27	.	.	26	28
FLORIDA	# Prod.	398	2492	8	112	.	4	.	2	.	1	1283	63	.	.	1	164
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	33	33	31	31	37	33	36	36	35	29	33	31	34	.	30	33
GEORGIA	# Prod.	2714	18608	175	878	2	8	1	3	4	5	7769	365	2	.	2	1172
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	51	59	.	.	92	71	58	38	40	74	57	.	60	.	81	67
IDAHO	# Prod.	423	6968	.	.	1	9	2	9	2	40	4785	.	3	0	5	155
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	43	44	38	38	.	45	30	43	.	40	44	36	.	.	.	40
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	2433	57380	8	28	.	5	2	4	.	7	23941	3	.	.	.	105
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	42	43	41	40	.	40	34	43	.	41	44	42	.	.	.	42
INDIANA	# Prod.	2316	50083	5	19	.	5	1	5	.	3	15200	5	.	.	.	94
IOWA	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	35
IOWA	# Prod.	259	5871	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3545	.	.	.	.	6
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	32	33	30	30	41	33	28	32	36	33	33	29	22	.	31	32
KANSAS	# Prod.	2387	38746	2	33	1	6	2	8	2	5	47378	25	1	0	2	192
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	36	36	36	37	32	.	.	35	.	37	36	38	38	41	.	37
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	945	15832	12	86	2	.	.	3	.	3	7946	34	1	1	.	237
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	31	32	30	29	31	28	.	35	.	33	31	28	.	.	.	30
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	529	4993	42	259	1	2	.	1	.	2	3619	97	.	.	.	474
MAINE	Avg. yld.	35	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	3	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	37	37	35	36	.	.	.	33	.	39	37	.	.	.	33	37

Table 4.3.3.W(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MARYLAND	# Prod.	314	6198	6	31	.	.	.	1	.	3	1273	0	.	.	1	80
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	40	41	35	34	26	39	39	39	.	39	41	32	.	.	37	39
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	1621	34524	6	20	1	19	19	9	.	11	7372	4	.	.	1	97
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	34	35	.	.	.	.	34	32	.	33	36	.	.	26	.	33
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	1028	28463	.	.	.	.	1	17	.	2	10901	.	.	2	.	33
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	31	31	31	31	.	.	.	.	.	28	31	31	.	.	.	32
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1460	7775	156	572	.	.	.	.	.	5	5005	403	.	.	.	770
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	38	39	39	39	32	39	.	36	36	38	39	39	.	.	.	39
MISSOURI	# Prod.	2381	47767	7	92	1	1	.	25	1	10	15299	17	.	.	.	167
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	29	31	.	.	.	29	26	29	.	31	30	33	35	26	44	29
MONTANA	# Prod.	936	6782	.	.	.	3	66	231	.	2	8034	1	1	61	1	385
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	65	57	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	64	54	.	.	.	.	66
NEVADA	# Prod.	12	40	.	.	.	3	.	0	.	1	60	.	.	.	.	7
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	37	38	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	37	39	.	.	.	.	38
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	54	1271	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	173	.	.	.	.	19
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	25	25	.	10	21	26	.	18	.	.	24	.	33	.	.	32
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	205	1270	.	1	6	130	.	1	.	.	1544	.	23	.	.	116
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	38	39	.	36	.	.	41	40	.	41	39	.	.	.	.	39
NEW YORK	# Prod.	481	6733	.	3	.	.	1	5	.	4	1246	.	.	.	.	17
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	35	35	34	34	38	32	34	34	.	35	35	33	.	34	.	34
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	3358	20751	259	799	1	2	114	360	.	2	17068	528	.	197	.	2817
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	25	26	.	23	.	22	21	23	.	.	27	.	.	20	.	24
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	612	23558	.	1	.	1	1	52	.	.	17084	.	.	11	.	114
OHIO	Avg. yld.	41	43	41	37	49	43	49	42	.	41	43	44	.	.	.	42
OHIO	# Prod.	2385	52487	4	32	1	9	1	6	.	5	17215	5	.	.	.	127
OREGON	Avg. yld.	57	61	.	.	.	73	43	58	66	84	57	.	.	.	79	71
OREGON	# Prod.	438	4902	.	.	.	12	1	2	2	32	1833	.	.	.	1	70
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	31	33	27	31	.	.	.	36	.	29	32	.	.	.	29	32
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	921	19870	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	3	3091	.	.	.	1	33
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	12	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	32	32	31	30	.	31	.	34	.	30	32	31	.	.	.	31
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	1728	9674	292	1188	.	1	.	1	.	7	4775	447	.	.	.	1495
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	23	24	.	20	.	.	22	24	.	.	23	.	.	21	.	22
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	349	13797	.	1	.	.	9	89	.	.	9849	0	.	17	.	306
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	35	35	35	35	.	33	29	30	.	34	36	35	.	.	.	35
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	2080	22012	70	296	.	3	1	1	.	5	6223	75	.	.	.	410
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	24	25	26	25	21	21	24	28	.	43	25	25	23	.	.	23

Table 4.3.3.W(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Wheat

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Wheat

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
TEXAS	# Prod.	3809	21781	10	67	37	278	3	6	.	3	51360	22	118	.	.	825
UTAH	Avg. yld.	39	40	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	68	40	.	.	28	86	61
UTAH	# Prod.	112	1932	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	763	.	.	1	1	32
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	0	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	53	50	.	.	.	44	43	35	.	68	53	.	39	52	81	58
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	628	3371	.	.	.	6	6	9	.	12	5509	.	3	4	10	86
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	33	34	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	37
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	64	770	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	164	.	.	.	.	7
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	40	40	.	37	.	40	.	43	39	34	39	.	.	.	49	40
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	687	10308	.	2	.	3	.	2	1	2	7798	.	0	.	1	18
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	27	27	.	.	.	29	.	33	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	33
WYOMING	# Prod.	103	1082	.	.	.	4	0	2	.	0	755	.	.	.	.	12

Source: CSFA

Table 4.3.3.O

Average HWY Yield for Oats

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	46	45	44	45	.	54	.	54	.	.	44	44	.	.	.	44
ALABAMA	# Prod.	238	2645	14	32	.	1	.	2	.	.	1216	13	.	.	.	115
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	26	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	27	.	.	.	.	40
ALASKA	# Prod.	3	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	1
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	12	27	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	48	20
ARIZONA	# Prod.	8	87	.	.	.	2	.	0	.	.	19	.	.	.	1	4
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	54	53	54	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	54	.	.	.	54
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	147	1687	7	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	684	13	.	.	.	64
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	38	42	.	39	53	32	.	20	.	38	41	.	31	.	15	39
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	111	1531	.	6	2	14	.	1	.	11	497	.	1	.	1	47
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	34	37	25	.	33	40	.	32	.	47	35	23	30	.	35	37
COLORADO	# Prod.	171	2539	1	.	4	59	.	1	.	2	1298	1	8	.	1	27
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	58	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	3	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	45	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	# Prod.	9	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	43	43	36	43	.	33	.	39	.	.	44	43	.	.	.	44
FLORIDA	# Prod.	151	1241	2	43	.	1	.	1	.	.	635	17	.	.	.	71
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	51	52	52	49	50	42	.	.	55	41	52	48	.	.	38	51
GEORGIA	# Prod.	779	5911	34	257	1	1	.	.	1	1	2796	94	.	.	1	371
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	52	55	.	.	.	62	21	51	53	59	54	.	60	.	.	62
IDAHO	# Prod.	108	2167	.	.	.	3	1	6	2	2	1615	.	2	.	.	36
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	58	58	41	58	.	64	.	.	.	60	58	42	.	.	.	58
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	554	18163	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	7279	2	.	.	.	19
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	57	58	55	.	.	.	50	.	.	53	59	56	.	.	.	58
INDIANA	# Prod.	493	12440	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3517	1	.	.	.	20
IOWA	Avg. yld.	56	59	46	41	.	69	57	37	.	.	60	41	.	.	.	59
IOWA	# Prod.	1619	40692	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	24474	1	.	.	.	39
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	40	42	39	45	.	44	44	46	44	48	42	41	.	.	45	44
KANSAS	# Prod.	642	13681	1	13	.	1	3	2	2	3	16218	5	.	0	1	78
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	42	41	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	45	.	.	.	43
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	53	1605	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	805	2	.	.	.	22
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	50	50	42	47	.	.	.	.	.	46	50	49	.	.	.	47
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	64	809	2	28	.	.	.	.	.	1	610	7	.	.	.	56
MAINE	Avg. yld.	61	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.3.3.O(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Oats

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MAINE	# Prod.	41	1035	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	428	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	53	55	.	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	57
MARYLAND	# Prod.	71	1209	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	352	.	.	.	.	6
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	55	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	3	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	57	58	53	51	.	54	59	49	.	55	60	58	.	.	66	56
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	1214	26930	1	10	.	10	9	13	.	6	5557	4	.	0	1	75
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	56	59	.	51	30	41	49	54	.	56	60	.	.	57	.	54
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	1479	48872	.	2	1	1	1	18	.	6	13635	.	.	1	.	50
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	46	46	45	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	47	.	.	.	49
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	127	743	7	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	550	16	.	.	.	66
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	44	45	.	43	42	.	.	44	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	44
MISSOURI	# Prod.	433	10928	.	5	1	.	.	7	.	.	3140	.	.	.	.	12
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	45	47	.	.	.	63	45	48	.	50	47	60	72	42	.	47
MONTANA	# Prod.	431	3566	.	.	.	2	34	102	.	1	4267	1	1	32	.	202
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	45	47	.	44	.	37	.	50	.	.	47	.	37	.	.	48
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	480	8515	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	0	19986	.	1	.	.	24
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	48	48	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	51	.	58	.	.	66
NEVADA	# Prod.	15	31	.	.	.	3	.	0	.	0	93	.	1	0	.	3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	55	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	52	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	53	.	.	.	.	56
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	22	335	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	54	.	.	.	.	5
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	23	25	.	.	24	23	.	18	.	18	25	.	29	18	.	28
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	37	340	.	.	6	110	.	2	.	1	203	.	18	1	.	40
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	59	59	.	54	57	42	.	67	.	62	59	.	.	.	.	60
NEW YORK	# Prod.	744	12759	.	6	1	3	.	2	.	4	2322	.	.	.	.	25
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	52	53	55	52	.	.	50	50	.	52	54	53	.	49	38	54
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	941	6819	39	215	.	.	10	45	.	1	5483	93	.	22	1	656
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	44	45	.	46	.	42	42	40	.	.	46	.	.	40	.	42
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	460	17561	.	1	.	1	4	59	.	.	11880	.	.	13	.	96
OHIO	Avg. yld.	61	65	68	55	.	74	69	65	.	63	64	76	.	.	.	61
OHIO	# Prod.	1029	24201	3	15	.	2	2	3	.	2	7882	1	.	.	.	53
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	41	41	37	40	32	47	44	44	.	37	40	38	.	44	.	44
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	494	7975	6	69	2	1	8	127	.	1	3511	14	.	12	.	316
OREGON	Avg. yld.	60	63	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	61	60	.	.	.	.	62
OREGON	# Prod.	199	2746	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	784	.	.	.	.	11
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	53	54	.	47	.	49	.	.	.	53	54	.	.	.	49	51

Table 4.3.3.O(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Oats

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Oats

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	1159	23222	0	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	4645	.	.	.	1	36
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	49	49	44	45	.	.	.	.	.	49	51	45	.	.	.	49
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	750	4492	99	538	.	.	.	.	.	3	2228	147	.	.	.	635
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	45	49	.	41	.	.	43	33	.	52	47	.	.	36	.	40
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	417	18619	.	1	.	.	8	64	.	1	12313	.	.	17	.	306
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	45	46	40	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	45	.	.	.	46
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	139	1818	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	475	1	.	.	.	18
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	36	38	24	40	39	35	27	42	41	22	38	42	31	.	.	38
TEXAS	# Prod.	1230	9291	2	26	4	51	1	4	1	1	17437	8	32	.	.	265
UTAH	Avg. yld.	40	39	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	57	41	.	.	.	.	49
UTAH	# Prod.	44	1292	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	457	.	.	.	.	11
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	55	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	23	293	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	46	47	47	46	.	.	.	51	.	.	47	44	.	.	.	46
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	257	2533	25	123	.	.	.	3	.	.	1564	51	.	.	.	347
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	56	52	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	40	53	.	.	55	52	53
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	127	726	.	.	.	0	.	4	.	1	1073	.	.	2	1	15
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	47	48	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	50
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	105	1263	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	369	.	.	.	.	5
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	55	56	55	54	.	57	67	62	54	55	56	54	.	.	59	55
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	2401	37576	1	4	.	2	1	8	2	4	32723	2	.	.	1	74
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	36	38	.	.	.	46	62	25	.	1	36	.	.	.	.	49
WYOMING	# Prod.	100	1359	.	.	.	9	2	9	.	1	872	.	.	.	.	23

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.3.R

Average HWY Yield for Rice

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Rice

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	# Prod.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	4505	4437	4124	3804	.	.	.	4548	4603	.	4506	3814	.	.	.	4152
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	637	5722	14	157	.	.	.	2	1	.	2506	48	.	.	.	315
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	6836	6383	.	.	.	5567	.	6496	7605	6858	6777	.	7222	.	7247	6884
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	94	672	.	.	.	3	.	1	3	8	642	.	2	.	4	45
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	3889	3824	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3637	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	4735	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	3796	3828	3510	3755	.	.	.	.	.	2989	4024	3692	.	.	.	3754
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	195	1544	8	21	.	.	.	.	.	1	3285	10	.	.	.	153
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	4081	4056	4182	3586	.	.	.	.	.	.	4123	3787	.	.	.	4160
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	60	350	6	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	345	7	.	.	.	53
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	4394	4432	.	4672	.	.	.	4352	.	.	4487	4338	.	.	.	4482
MISSOURI	# Prod.	16	378	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	228	1	.	.	.	6
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	.	2842	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2954
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	1138	1138	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	.	5333	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5333	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	4902	4657	.	3647	3767	5331	.	.	.	4744	4968	4679	.	.	4530	4284
TEXAS	# Prod.	99	426	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	1313	1	.	.	2	42

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.3.U

Average HWY Yield for Upland Cotton

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Upland Cotton

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	538	554	423	422	.	613	.	.	.	316	578	442	.	.	.	540
ALABAMA	# Prod.	835	6075	151	431	0	1	0	0	.	3	2651	136	.	.	.	436
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	1257	1080	.	820	853	879	.	1037	.	1252	1198	.	.	.	931	1017
ARIZONA	# Prod.	88	662	.	3	2	35	.	3	0	4	168	.	.	.	1	34
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	572	563	536	480	.	.	.	866	427	640	554	450	.	.	.	520
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	564	4553	57	475	.	.	.	3	1	2	1807	153	.	.	.	480
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	938	907	663	750	705	822	.	772	.	965	986	.	.	.	944	942
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	262	3468	2	14	12	78	.	3	.	21	685	.	.	.	1	132
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	644	661	.	562	.	.	.	.	.	.	679	569	.	.	.	582
FLORIDA	# Prod.	66	660	0	8	.	0	.	.	.	0	405	1	.	.	.	29
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	557	582	550	563	.	625	421	421	631	292	601	590	.	.	.	610
GEORGIA	# Prod.	521	5088	41	236	.	1	1	1	1	1	3090	112	0	.	.	455
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	302	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	333	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	# Prod.	0	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	557	581	508	477	815	575	.	.	.	650	604	496	.	.	.	522
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	605	5086	85	497	3	4	.	.	.	1	2836	216	.	.	.	625
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	611	590	504	480	.	669	.	.	.	515	602	486	.	.	.	564
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1096	5778	234	734	.	1	.	.	.	2	3961	473	.	.	.	784
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	554	530	.	492	.	.	.	.	.	.	536	535	.	.	.	475
MISSOURI	# Prod.	162	2029	0	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1294	6	.	.	.	24
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	567	623	.	505	639	657	.	.	.	599	504	.	671	.	.	652
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	89	731	.	1	20	322	.	.	.	1	413	.	94	.	.	184
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	503	525	529	527	579	.	558	603	.	.	522	534	.	591	.	543
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	600	3944	43	162	1	.	6	28	.	.	5333	165	.	7	.	1013
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	341	335	1	315	.	417	273	291	.	.	346	281	.	328	.	331
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	385	4761	1	1	.	3	3	14	.	.	2884	1	.	2	.	104
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	531	561	258	314	.	624	.	571	.	796	587	349	.	.	.	564
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	363	1974	90	251	.	2	.	1	.	1	1250	97	.	.	.	380
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	528	523	486	480	.	.	405	.	263	.	526	463	.	.	.	494
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	979	7596	126	554	.	.	1	.	1	.	2996	263	.	.	.	599
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	395	389	260	295	469	486	340	509	431	533	390	309	451	.	592	452
TEXAS	# Prod.	3115	12605	13	63	145	1110	3	3	1	16	41921	30	529	.	2	2040
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	482	491	211	490	.	.	.	.	.	.	486	388	.	.	.	490
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	20	299	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	193	14	.	.	.	97

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.3.E

Average HWY Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	857	817	.	113	.	799	.	.	852	852	799	.	.	.	586	694
ARIZONA	# Prod.	35	222	.	1	0	11	.	0	1	3	86	.	.	.	2	21
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	654	637	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	390	759	.	.	.	.	505
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	4	39	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	1	30	.	.	.	.	3
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	# Prod.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	585	657	.	.	699	654	.	.	.	.	673	.	600	.	.	630
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	20	120	.	0	7	107	.	.	.	0	38	.	33	.	.	76
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	594	646	.	.	802	615	.	.	.	728	598	.	558	.	.	605
TEXAS	# Prod.	24	159	.	.	1	70	.	.	.	1	162	.	9	.	.	68

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.3.C

Average HWY Yield for Corn

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	51	51	36	37	64	55	60	68	.	55	51	38	.	.	.	42
ALABAMA	# Prod.	2333	19018	329	1315	1	1	2	6	.	3	6910	397	.	.	.	945
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	38	57	.	.	.	38	.	.	.	5	56	.	.	.	5	59
ARIZONA	# Prod.	26	281	.	.	.	10	.	0	.	1	60	.	.	.	1	11
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	60	60	46	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	48	.	.	.	46
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	154	1916	6	118	.	.	.	.	.	.	684	20	.	.	.	90
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	109	108	6	97	110	95	.	106	136	112	109	.	.	.	107	109
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	246	3097	1	9	2	36	.	1	1	22	830	.	.	.	2	137
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	79	86	.	.	24	67	.	76	.	90	86	.	88	.	121	91
COLORADO	# Prod.	258	5075	.	.	1	43	.	3	.	19	2181	.	7	.	3	98
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	88	86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	128	1961	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	283	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	79	82	.	.	.	.	.	71	78	.	83	.	.	70	.	73
DELAWARE	# Prod.	220	1880	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	741	.	.	5	.	34
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	48	50	38	41	.	60	.	67	39	54	49	40	30	.	51	44
FLORIDA	# Prod.	698	4387	98	438	.	4	.	2	1	2	2139	224	1	.	3	410
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	49	50	40	39	48	50	46	57	55	40	52	41	.	.	44	46
GEORGIA	# Prod.	3117	21844	320	1666	2	6	1	5	3	3	9444	639	.	.	2	1584
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	82	81	.	.	102	91	.	.	65	87	83	.	100	.	65	83
IDAHO	# Prod.	121	2629	.	.	1	3	.	.	1	10	1365	.	3	.	1	64
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	105	106	88	87	.	96	85	93	129	97	109	94	.	.	.	94
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	4632	104102	17	62	.	7	3	5	1	14	46477	7	.	.	.	197
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	101	101	98	94	.	99	87	103	.	99	103	104	.	.	128	99
INDIANA	# Prod.	4180	82315	6	37	.	7	2	10	.	4	24336	7	.	.	1	160
IOWA	Avg. yld.	112	113	77	91	94	106	120	111	.	113	113	80	.	.	.	112
IOWA	# Prod.	5218	86702	2	3	1	3	1	4	.	5	49911	1	.	.	.	80
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	72	70	.	61	.	95	.	63	73	72	72	62	.	.	69	70
KANSAS	# Prod.	532	11527	.	15	.	3	0	7	1	3	13901	6	.	0	1	74
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	84	87	79	80	92	87	.	84	70	89	87	79	90	100	79	87
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	2648	38970	45	209	2	2	.	6	1	7	19419	102	3	1	1	508
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	63	62	57	50	77	.	.	.	.	.	62	56	.	.	.	58
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	388	4652	59	283	1	.	.	.	.	.	2571	112	.	.	.	405
MAINE	Avg. yld.	81	81	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	.	80
MAINE	# Prod.	124	1399	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	385	.	.	.	.	8
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	87	88	82	79	.	104	.	72	.	93	88	72	.	.	105	84
MARYLAND	# Prod.	540	9906	7	63	.	1	.	1	.	5	1847	5	.	.	1	129
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	89	89	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	.	90	.	.	.	.	75
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	184	2047	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	251	.	.	.	.	1

Table 4.3.3.C(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Corn

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	83	85	83	78	85	80	92	80	.	84	88	74	70	.	87	83
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	2604	52569	10	67	1	25	37	18	.	15	9931	7	1	.	1	172
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	89	93	.	87	78	82	72	80	.	84	95	.	.	66	.	84
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	2217	68879	.	4	1	1	1	12	.	4	20262	.	.	1	.	63
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	49	50	37	37	.	48	32	33	.	43	51	37	.	.	.	43
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1250	8355	396	1374	.	2	1	2	.	4	4675	637	.	.	.	864
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	84	85	87	85	64	85	.	78	79	79	87	101	.	92	.	84
MISSOURI	# Prod.	2064	43463	4	57	2	3	.	13	1	5	13932	7	.	2	.	102
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	56	69	.	.	.	29	98	58	.	.	67	.	.	.	100	70
MONTANA	# Prod.	48	689	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	857	.	0	.	1	22
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	92	91	.	77	129	105	50	74	.	107	93	.	97	.	121	92
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	1487	20059	.	1	1	11	1	18	.	9	37565	.	2	.	1	67
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	90	89	.	.	.	92	.	.	.	.	94	.	90	.	.	80
NEVADA	# Prod.	4	18	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	50	.	1	.	.	5
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	82	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	88
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	59	1059	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	141	.	.	.	.	1
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	85	86	.	78	.	79	.	.	76	83	86	.	.	.	.	84
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	74	1678	.	3	.	2	.	.	1	5	204	.	.	.	.	23
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	66	59	.	.	35	33	4	12	.	25	79	.	43	.	.	45
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	53	543	.	0	13	180	1	3	.	2	344	.	37	.	.	88
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	86	86	.	79	93	78	86	82	84	85	87	.	.	.	.	85
NEW YORK	# Prod.	1610	26987	.	24	2	3	2	11	1	11	4136	.	.	.	.	53
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	68	69	65	64	72	71	74	73	60	66	70	64	.	74	61	69
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	5207	30516	809	2233	1	1	195	531	2	3	25099	1411	.	274	2	4822
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	49	49	.	41	.	.	55	35	.	.	51	.	.	35	.	41
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	196	8550	.	1	.	.	4	12	.	.	5556	.	.	5	.	31
OHIO	Avg. yld.	99	102	92	92	106	100	107	101	94	97	103	104	.	.	85	100
OHIO	# Prod.	3889	71848	6	54	2	13	3	9	1	12	22802	6	.	.	1	193
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	65	63	48	50	.	109	51	59	.	.	67	47	.	52	.	59
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	133	2194	5	40	.	1	3	56	.	.	864	7	.	9	.	205
OREGON	Avg. yld.	62	72	.	.	.	91	.	.	12	67	74	.	.	.	.	70
OREGON	# Prod.	48	916	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	12	280	.	.	.	.	24
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	85	86	.	84	.	89	.	97	.	86	86	.	.	.	80	84
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	2242	41925	0	10	.	2	.	3	.	4	6889	.	.	.	1	48
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	83	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	10	167	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	57	57	51	50	.	56	.	53	36	52	61	52	.	.	.	57
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	1985	11132	783	2747	.	2	.	2	1	9	5459	1000	.	.	.	2278

Table 4.3.3.C(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Corn

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Corn

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	61	63	.	39	.	.	50	36	.	68	60	.	.	37	.	45
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	484	20714	.	1	.	.	4	41	.	1	12976	.	.	6	.	207
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	71	73	60	61	.	64	.	74	57	66	73	57	.	.	65	67
TENNESSEE	# Prod	3743	35255	131	659	.	2	.	3	1	9	9436	210	.	.	1	596
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	66	57	53	45	65	68	38	.	75	78	65	54	66	.	78	67
TEXAS	# Prod.	2023	11635	28	199	166	1441	1	.	1	17	24197	58	583	.	2	2044
UTAH	Avg. yld.	68	64	.	.	.	105	.	.	.	76	76	.	.	.	69	78
UTAH	# Prod.	64	1656	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	474	.	.	.	1	26
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	82	83	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	.	81	.	.	.	.	84
VERMONT	# Prod.	152	1897	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	542	.	.	.	.	1
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	75	76	66	67	.	81	.	71	.	62	75	61	.	.	.	69
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	1856	16661	369	1417	.	2	.	14	.	2	8648	707	.	.	.	2220
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	114	106	.	.	.	79	122	92	.	121	110	.	130	117	121	104
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	90	807	.	.	.	4	3	4	.	3	1178	.	1	1	6	42
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	80	81	94	84	72	.	.	.	.	76	81	62	.	.	.	85
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	341	3860	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	2	1014	1	.	.	.	14
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	94	94	89	87	.	90	97	91	101	91	97	91	.	.	98	93
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	3572	51751	1	7	.	7	2	17	2	8	39418	2	.	.	5	101
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	71	72	.	.	.	78	20	70	.	51	69	.	.	.	.	72
WYOMING	# Prod.	42	826	.	.	.	7	1	4	.	2	446	.	.	0	.	32

Source: FSA.

Table 4.3.3.B

Average HWY Yield for Barley

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	39	38	36	36	.	.	.	44	46	46	37	37	.	.	.	35
ALABAMA	# Prod.	1090	8954	54	187	.	.	.	3	1	2	3601	72	.	.	.	306
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	21	35	.	.	6	21	.	.	.	29	29	.	.	.	6	49
ARIZONA	# Prod.	44	291	.	.	1	14	.	0	.	3	83	.	.	.	1	13
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	53	53	48	46	.	.	.	52	49	44	53	47	.	.	.	47
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	948	9845	42	375	.	.	.	3	1	2	3517	142	.	.	.	459
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	69	70	.	72	54	69	.	66	.	70	70	.	.	.	.	72
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	87	977	.	2	1	9	.	1	.	12	337	.	.	.	.	43
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	26	32	.	20	24	42	.	51	.	37	28	21	48	.	24	38
COLORADO	# Prod.	241	2380	.	2	1	12	.	2	.	5	1960	1	3	.	1	46
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	40	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	47	47	.	47	.	.	.	47	.	.	47	.	.	47	.	47
DELAWARE	# Prod.	44	264	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	168	.	.	2	.	9
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	38	39	39	41	.	42	.	43	.	31	39	39	.	.	37	41
FLORIDA	# Prod.	264	1581	12	78	.	1	.	1	.	1	875	40	.	.	1	135
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	35	35	34	34	.	36	28	35	34	29	36	34	.	.	35	35
GEORGIA	# Prod.	1132	9150	61	354	.	4	1	3	1	2	4086	153	.	.	1	582
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	57	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	.	.
IDAHO	# Prod.	4	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	67	67	64	64	.	.	51	70	.	64	67	63	.	.	.	65
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	811	15598	13	22	.	.	1	3	.	5	6246	3	.	.	.	81
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	61	59	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	.	.	.	61
INDIANA	# Prod.	111	2323	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	653	.	.	.	.	8
IOWA	Avg. yld.	70	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	63	.	.	.	74
IOWA	# Prod.	64	1015	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	654	1	.	.	.	3
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	51	53	54	50	.	45	56	57	63	57	52	45	31	53	54	52
KANSAS	# Prod.	3001	39015	3	36	.	8	5	13	3	5	45857	19	1	2	2	183
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	62	62	61	60	.	.	.	58	.	65	63	61	.	.	.	62
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	353	4483	5	29	.	.	.	1	.	1	1855	5	.	.	.	67
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	38	37	39	38	.	34	.	.	.	30	37	38	.	.	.	36
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	422	4334	27	144	.	2	.	0	.	1	2897	51	.	.	.	283
MAINE	Avg. yld.	.	82	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	53	51	.	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	.	.	.	47
MARYLAND	# Prod.	36	590	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	164	.	.	.	.	10
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	44	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	2	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.3.3.B(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Barley

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	57	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	.	.	.	.	62
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	22	388	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	111	.	.	.	.	1
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	33	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	32
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	12	323	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	.	.	.	.	1
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	40	39	38	39	.	42	.	.	.	39	40	39	.	.	.	40
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	1132	6415	124	343	.	1	.	.	.	4	4043	203	.	.	.	573
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	71	71	78	71	.	.	.	62	73	79	72	73	.	.	.	71
MISSOURI	# Prod.	1883	31912	6	93	.	0	.	20	1	4	10137	20	.	.	.	149
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	19	34	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	37
MONTANA	# Prod.	2	32	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	6
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	69	71	.	65	.	35	.	73	.	.	71	.	34	.	.	61
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	995	12016	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	24468	.	1	.	.	22
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	55	47	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	53	.	.	.	.	.
NEVADA	# Prod.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	38	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	46	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	.	45
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	11	174	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	3
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	49	52	.	.	49	46	.	18	.	30	47	.	54	.	.	51
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	168	1126	.	.	7	100	.	1	.	2	1357	.	18	.	.	99
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	49	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.
NEW YORK	# Prod.	4	133	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	48	48	46	45	.	.	40	42	.	45	47	45	.	40	.	46
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	947	5913	82	294	.	.	1	12	.	1	3967	195	.	2	.	651
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	32	34	.	.	.	.	21	24	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	33
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	8	465	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	331	.	.	.	.	3
OHIO	Avg. yld.	58	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	# Prod.	15	308	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	.	.	.	.	.
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	36	38	29	32	27	38	42	42	.	.	37	32	.	45	.	40
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	722	9703	15	78	1	6	6	154	.	.	5159	23	.	13	.	460
OREGON	Avg. yld.	.	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	.	.	.	.	55
OREGON	# Prod.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	1
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	57	57	.	51	.	.	.	.	.	55	57	.	.	.	.	54
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	70	1274	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	226	.	.	.	.	5
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	36	35	34	33	.	.	.	.	.	33	35	34	.	.	.	34
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	593	2999	82	251	.	.	.	.	.	1	1314	74	.	.	.	279

Table 4.3.3.B(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Barley

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Barley

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	41	46	.	29	.	.	29	36	.	.	45	.	.	30	.	34
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	165	5658	.	1	.	.	6	33	.	.	4180	.	.	8	.	104
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	52	53	50	51	.	.	.	.	.	51	52	50	.	.	.	52
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	1264	11132	57	193	.	.	.	.	.	1	3609	60	.	.	.	293
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	47	45	53	46	48	47	42	69	55	64	47	45	47	.	50	49
TEXAS	# Prod.	4142	21351	18	109	223	1853	3	3	1	16	53662	41	864	.	4	2666
UTAH	Avg. yld.	49	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	49	.	.	.	.	.
UTAH	# Prod.	2	89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	34	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	40	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	# Prod.	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	47	47	44	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	44	.	.	.	47
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	218	2000	35	159	.	.	.	0	.	.	1236	113	.	.	.	436
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	0	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	10	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	42	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	41
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	4	61	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	1
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	38	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	49	49
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	38	572	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	585	.	.	.	1	1
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	21	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	.	.	.	29
WYOMING	# Prod.	3	34	.	.	.	0	.	0	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	3

Source: FSA

Table 4.3.3.G

Average HWY Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
ALABAMA	Avg. yld.	35	34	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	50
ALABAMA	# Prod.	22	131	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	.	.	.	1
ALASKA	Avg. yld.	44	43	.	.	.	.	.	47	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.
ALASKA	# Prod.	3	45	.	.	.	.	.	1	0	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	Avg. yld.	31	34	.	.	46	27	.	22	.	40	39	.	.	.	75	27
ARIZONA	# Prod.	45	359	.	.	2	10	.	8	.	2	133	.	.	.	1	15
ARKANSAS	Avg. yld.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	# Prod.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
CALIFORNIA	Avg. yld.	40	45	21	48	55	41	.	20		45	47	.	73	.	54	47
CALIFORNIA	# Prod.	301	3923	2	4	3	47	.	2	.	23	1025	.	1	.	1	140
COLORADO	Avg. yld.	38	43	.	29	23	49	.	41	.	45	37	.	43	.	74	50
COLORADO	# Prod.	378	4778	.	1	3	64	.	2	.	9	2794	.	10	.	4	72
CONNECTICUT	Avg. yld.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
CONNECTICUT	# Prod.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	Avg. yld.	44	42	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	44	.	.	.	.	41
DELAWARE	# Prod.	134	1162	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	424	.	.	0	.	7
FLORIDA	Avg. yld.	24	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
FLORIDA	# Prod.	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	Avg. yld.	43	43	45	42	.	45	.	.	.	.	43	42	.	.	44	42
GEORGIA	# Prod.	248	1744	10	72	.	2	.	.	.	.	614	20	.	.	1	75
IDAHO	Avg. yld.	53	62	.	41	107	64	60	53	29	85	59	.	74	27	88	67
IDAHO	# Prod.	430	7327	.	1	1	10	4	14	1	23	5439	.	5	2	4	157
ILLINOIS	Avg. yld.	44	44	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	41	.	.	.	43
ILLINOIS	# Prod.	39	922	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	307	1	.	.	.	4
INDIANA	Avg. yld.	49	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	.	.	50
INDIANA	# Prod.	70	1651	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	331	.	.	.	.	3
IOWA	Avg. yld.	46	46	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	.	.	.	40
IOWA	# Prod.	38	972	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	404	.	.	.	.	1
KANSAS	Avg. yld.	35	35	.	34	.	.	30	.	.	.	36	32	.	.	.	37
KANSAS	# Prod.	604	5819	.	6	.	.	1	0	.	0	8039	5	.	.	.	24
KENTUCKY	Avg. yld.	48	48	44	48	42	.	.	.	.	.	49	50	.	.	.	51
KENTUCKY	# Prod.	50	1147	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	615	3	.	.	.	40
LOUISIANA	Avg. yld.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	# Prod.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	# Prod.	3	291	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	123	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	Avg. yld.	51	51	52	48	.	.	.	.	.	61	51	.	.	.	48	50
MARYLAND	# Prod.	173	3585	2	19	.	.	.	.	.	1	712	.	.	.	1	35

Table 4.3.3.G(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
MASSACHUSETTS	Avg. yld.	36	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	# Prod.	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	Avg. yld.	49	49	50	37	.	47	66	46	.	45	50	50	.	.	49	48
MICHIGAN	# Prod.	261	5309	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	2	1120	2	.	.	1	15
MINNESOTA	Avg. yld.	47	46	.	39	45	.	45	49	.	45	48	.	.	42	.	47
MINNESOTA	# Prod.	693	15394	.	1	1	.	1	12	.	1	5242	.	.	1	.	29
MISSISSIPPI	Avg. yld.	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	40
MISSISSIPPI	# Prod.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	2
MISSOURI	Avg. yld.	38	38	.	39	.	.	.	35	.	.	38	.	.	.	.	39
MISSOURI	# Prod.	70	2189	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	525	.	.	.	.	1
MONTANA	Avg. yld.	38	40	.	.	.	38	37	39	.	34	40	50	38	34	66	39
MONTANA	# Prod.	952	7279	.	.	.	4	62	210	.	1	8693	1	2	56	1	409
NEBRASKA	Avg. yld.	39	38	.	.	.	41	.	35	.	41	38	.	40	.	.	37
NEBRASKA	# Prod.	194	1414	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	2593	.	1	.	.	8
NEVADA	Avg. yld.	66	60	.	.	.	75	.	71	.	56	64	.	65	.	.	74
NEVADA	# Prod.	18	61	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	188	.	3	.	.	10
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Avg. yld.	.	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	# Prod.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	Avg. yld.	50	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47	52	.	.	.	.	51
NEW JERSEY	# Prod.	18	634	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	99	.	.	.	.	13
NEW MEXICO	Avg. yld.	42	37	.	.	20	29	.	.	.	.	34	.	31	.	.	37
NEW MEXICO	# Prod.	33	372	.	.	3	89	.	.	.	.	273	.	17	.	.	43
NEW YORK	Avg. yld.	48	47	.	54	44	.	.	56	.	47	47	.	.	.	.	49
NEW YORK	# Prod.	222	3050	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	701	.	.	.	.	5
NORTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	50	50	48	48	.	.	46	51	.	.	50	46	.	49	.	48
NORTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	916	5227	25	110	.	.	1	5	.	.	3246	49	.	7	.	298
NORTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	39	39	.	.	.	32	39	34	.	.	40	.	.	34	.	37
NORTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	747	24433	.	0	.	1	10	82	.	.	18116	.	.	10	.	124
OHIO	Avg. yld.	53	54	.	46	.	.	.	63	.	.	53	.	.	.	.	58
OHIO	# Prod.	64	1382	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	617	.	.	.	.	5
OKLAHOMA	Avg. yld.	35	37	.	.	.	38	42	40	.	.	36	21	.	42	.	39
OKLAHOMA	# Prod.	122	1448	.	.	.	1	2	18	.	.	854	1	.	1	.	28
OREGON	Avg. yld.	49	53	.	.	.	60	55	54	36	59	50	.	.	.	34	66
OREGON	# Prod.	325	3348	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	20	1539	.	.	.	1	47
PENNSYLVANIA	Avg. yld.	49	50	44	43	.	50	.	63	.	50	49	.	.	.	.	47
PENNSYLVANIA	# Prod.	400	8352	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	1	1579	.	.	.	.	14
RHODE ISLAND	Avg. yld.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RHODE ISLAND	# Prod.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.3.3.G(continued)

Average HWY Yield for Grain Sorghum

Purpose: To observe for differences in the average HWY yield for Grain Sorghum

		White		Black		Hispanic		American Ind.		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
State	Type	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male	Fem. + Male
SOUTH CAROLINA	Avg. yld.	45	44	45	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	40	.	.	.	42
SOUTH CAROLINA	# Prod.	347	1836	28	105	.	.	.	.	.	.	710	26	.	.	.	137
SOUTH DAKOTA	Avg. yld.	36	38	.	.	.	.	36	30	.	.	37	.	.	29	.	33
SOUTH DAKOTA	# Prod.	403	11633	.	.	.	.	6	44	.	.	7732	.	.	10	.	283
TENNESSEE	Avg. yld.	43	43	44	43	.	.	.	.	.	44	44	43	.	.	.	43
TENNESSEE	# Prod.	64	994	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	267	2	.	.	.	9
TEXAS	Avg. yld.	29	29	.	20	28	9	.	.	.	62	29	.	29	.	.	19
TEXAS	# Prod.	207	800	.	1	1	8	.	.	.	1	2470	.	10	.	.	30
UTAH	Avg. yld.	51	54	.	.	.	25	.	34	.	76	58	.	.	39	76	70
UTAH	# Prod.	122	3047	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	15	876	.	.	1	1	36
VERMONT	Avg. yld.	34	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	.	.	.	33
VERMONT	# Prod.	9	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	1
VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	52	51	49	48	.	47	.	48	.	.	52	49	.	.	.	50
VIRGINIA	# Prod.	558	5271	103	366	.	1	.	9	.	.	2321	114	.	.	.	713
WASHINGTON	Avg. yld.	54	53	.	.	.	55	51	35	.	65	52	.	.	45	66	54
WASHINGTON	# Prod.	564	2922	.	.	.	5	8	6	.	7	5064	.	.	2	7	64
WEST VIRGINIA	Avg. yld.	47	46	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	.	.	.	.	50
WEST VIRGINIA	# Prod.	37	411	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	.	.	.	.	4
WISCONSIN	Avg. yld.	51	51	.	.	.	.	.	58	60	.	51	.	.	.	56	52
WISCONSIN	# Prod.	502	8357	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	7897	.	.	.	2	27
WYOMING	Avg. yld.	44	46	.	.	.	49	40	48	83	76	44	.	28	20	.	61
WYOMING	# Prod.	109	1709	.	.	.	16	3	8	1	6	826	.	1	1	.	64

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.W

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Wheat by State (In Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
ALABAMA	67.07	99.15	31.82	52.73	38.3	88.5	15.9	22.12	24.8	70.7	172.72	39	.	.	.	252.71
ALASKA	.	904.48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	802.25	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	425.91	508.86	.	650.4	430.75	356.49	.	474.64	629	612.69	903.69	.	.	.	1405.1	810.83
ARKANSAS	205.75	260.42	55.03	54.78	.	60.1	.	299.4	236.2	48.08	352.03	51.08	.	.	.	197.72
CALIFORNIA	237.18	374.43	30	102.36	345.44	198.41	.	177.13	210.22	296.96	1068.57	.	141.43	.	147.8	1062.31
COLORADO	468.48	459.75	55.3	290.36	66.22	219.57	.	280.73	0	197.55	620.38	456.85	161.03	.	318.68	349.6
CONNECTICUT	31.23	88.39	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55.02	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	88.56	93.57	.	27.1	.	.	.	82	.	.	200.48	.	.	87.4	.	361.35
FLORIDA	63.41	134.16	27.58	48.8	.	61.78	.	15.7	.	68.8	181.51	68.83	.	.	20	185.57
GEORGIA	61.54	109	24.62	52.15	23.55	29.58	32	119.18	29.82	13.74	226.14	62.67	12.5	.	62.5	223.26
IDAHO	293.31	255.48	.	.	143	132.97	110.68	140.35	77.4	177.7	454.93	.	356.67	338.35	251.37	492.16
ILLINOIS	116.81	131.89	101.57	70.43	.	283.34	60.35	29.73	.	44.71	175.49	18.8	.	.	.	213.93
INDIANA	86.41	108.47	85.53	69.81	.	41.45	99.8	51.63	.	23.98	160.95	114.57	.	.	.	114.16
IOWA	168.96	212.45	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	286.75	.	.	.	.	144.07
KANSAS	225.3	186.39	26.97	150.68	182.4	214.21	183.57	36.08	111.93	151.5	276.44	173.39	61	54	124.15	199.12
KENTUCKY	82.33	135.48	32.48	64.72	131.7	20.4	.	30.73	.	93	153.59	55.48	11	180.1	.	204.76
LOUISIANA	129.19	225.04	42.3	46.12	22.5	26.2	.	60.7	.	99.7	316.56	40.09	.	.	.	272.57
MAINE	42.83	149.51	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	342.79	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	88.76	96.55	16	43.11	.	.	.	31.6	.	126.63	183.83	.	.	.	85.9	203.18
MASSACHUSETTS	.	48.44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	59.66	93.95	36.39	53.27	21.5	67.45	27.84	44.96	.	23.73	260.77	107.78	.	.	8	316.91
MINNESOTA	152.06	221.06	.	.	.	.	5.2	216.4	.	96.47	430.22	.	.	82.95	.	524.91
MISSISSIPPI	141.87	203.73	35.24	58.67	.	.	.	.	.	190.9	341.34	59.83	.	.	.	425.88
MISSOURI	124.34	161.47	59.16	77.05	43.6	109.3	.	121.79	171.4	111.77	198.68	59.42	.	.	.	109.12
MONTANA	697.8	591.45	.	.	.	359.43	547	461.06	.	1375.9	857.64	14.7	153.9	882.75	690.3	1053.42
NEBRASKA	252.6	234.43	.	15.3	269.1	255.05	.	121.59	.	739.83	282.9	.	.	.	.	339.12
NEVADA	421.47	616.03	.	.	.	451	.	633.8	.	86.3	408.72	.	.	.	.	285.35
NEW JERSEY	65.21	114.47	.	14.05	.	.	.	.	.	18.2	391.26	.	.	.	.	366.91
NEW MEXICO	384.92	412.29	.	33.5	27.84	107.72	.	175.1	.	.	557.95	.	314.16	.	.	273.5
NEW YORK	59.51	112.14	.	78.62	.	.	34.7	35.31	.	89.35	375.63	.	.	.	.	293.67
NORTH CAROLINA	34.17	60.57	19.46	23.93	16.3	28.37	15.66	46	14.6	30.47	98.04	32.17	.	44.43	.	156.07
NORTH DAKOTA	325.99	425.08	.	51.3	.	192.3	568.39	184	.	.	585.14	.	.	288.79	.	513.46
OHIO	74.71	97.36	82	36.66	11	21.86	19.7	19.34	.	47.17	162.35	132.12	.	.	.	169.59
OKLAHOMA	162.81	177.82	49.01	71.63	61.37	137.49	56.86	133.03	.	72.65	237.77	112.76	17.1	99.31	.	152.26
OREGON	285.69	232.96	.	.	.	66.35	359.6	133.8	66.97	127.79	690.22	.	.	.	145.25	440.7
PENNSYLVANIA	54.03	66.66	29.05	61.84	.	.	.	144.1	.	47.7	119.21	.	.	.	68.9	63.67
RHODE ISLAND	57.5	13.25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	50.81	84.7	18.06	29.85	.	155.9	.	53.1	.	6	164.98	32.44	.	.	.	221.07

Table 4.4.W (cont.)

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Wheat by State (In Acres)

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
SOUTH DAKOTA	379.75	370.25	.	920.6	.	.	156.89	265.63	.	.	584.04	0	.	474.15	.	719.31
TENNESSEE	74.89	97.86	36.56	39.2	.	151.2	32.7	16.5	.	40.18	139.5	70.61	.	.	.	146.74
TEXAS	242.33	196.72	69.76	77.04	82.35	123.78	129.03	116.37	.	109.64	274.97	64.57	241.11	.	869.2	293.71
UTAH	231.51	222.76	.	.	.	.	.	268.8	63.2	67.03	470.08	.	.	81.6	27	374.38
VERMONT	33.53	178.99	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	230	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	53.27	83.12	15.81	25.06	.	.	.	42.97	.	11.8	123.02	31.8	.	.	.	145.43
WASHINGTON	489.62	326.28	.	.	.	144.59	98.01	183.24	.	235.09	636.46	.	85.15	183.27	310.88	490.27
WEST VIRGINIA	86.24	78.23	.	165.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	92.49	.	.	.	.	83.03
WISCONSIN	57.11	94.44	.	39.85	.	94.5	.	316.9	50.2	782.27	218.86	.	13.2	.	5.4	328.68
WYOMING	462.98	446.26	.	.	.	199.6	.	162.85	.	.	548.03	.	.	.	.	354.11

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.O

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Oats by State (In Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
ALABAMA	94.64	154.82	27.59	68.81	.	.	.	5.2	.	.	273.7	43.21	.	.	.	507.62
ALASKA	903.45	804.24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	820.58	.	.	.	.	125.6
ARIZONA	511.76	530.83	.	.	.	880.23	.	19.8	.	.	1095.44	.	.	.	574.9	1911.2
ARKANSAS	310.54	438.19	64.64	71.49	.	.	.	.	.	.	616.98	65.71	.	.	.	829.26
CALIFORNIA	262.92	362	.	73.9	52.3	155.5	.	25.9	.	654.65	1222.63	.	42.9	.	53.6	1369.31
COLORADO	399.44	415.57	55.3	.	43.65	184.51	.	281	.	190.27	692.63	.	296.12	.	130.6	361.05
CONNECTICUT	75.97	66.09	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	404.2	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	42.41	101.36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	268.81	.	.	.	.	2015.5
FLORIDA	71.44	159.07	16.4	61.66	.	45.9	.	18	.	.	227.77	70.81	.	.	.	286.53
GEORGIA	88.76	165.56	31.94	67.75	43.2	.	.	.	.	2.1	341.73	97.52	.	.	15.6	397.38
IDAHO	434.55	306.27	.	.	.	167.22	65.7	195.08	77.4	203.13	504.11	.	205.3	.	.	941.64
ILLINOIS	172.23	179.02	44.2	49	.	569.55	.	.	.	.	265.67	22.4	.	.	.	246.13
INDIANA	112.61	141.12	165.95	.	.	.	99.8	.	.	12.6	240.05	111.1	.	.	.	208.25
IOWA	152.45	177	25.6	78.8	.	.	4	76.75	.	.	234.52	98	.	.	.	176.39
KANSAS	213.21	188.73	14.5	152.98	44	12.7	114.98	32.46	260.3	126.2	298.07	423.47	.	54	11.5	212.75
KENTUCKY	69.91	171.61	.	63.18	.	.	.	.	.	.	203.54	83.2	.	.	.	254.02
LOUISIANA	221.49	381.86	202.15	66.84	.	.	.	.	.	79.2	668.87	156.99	.	.	.	1041.82
MAINE	60.52	111.52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	167.44	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	83.5	93.1	.	38.55	.	.	.	.	.	.	152.29	.	.	.	.	232.87
MASSACHUSETTS	114.55	78.89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60.12	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	64.92	103.26	18.7	54.9	.	111.46	14.85	60.44	.	35.98	296.53	101.4	.	.	.	383.59
MINNESOTA	115.7	167.13	.	67.05	13.8	66	12.2	165.49	.	77.28	319.32	.	.	.	.	430.85
MISSISSIPPI	266.21	382.3	66.04	51.28	.	.	.	.	.	.	666.31	62.15	.	.	.	1131.44
MISSOURI	156.31	229.25	.	105.5	43.6	.	.	217.7	.	.	286.18	.	.	.	.	140.92
MONTANA	728.85	620.54	.	.	.	318.43	509.94	643.08	.	370.1	876.48	.	48.4	1075.72	.	1274.29
NEBRASKA	253.33	230.17	.	22	.	187.57	.	119.69	.	533.13	289.73	.	45.6	.	.	313.65
NEVADA	237.59	523.95	.	.	.	74.27	62.8	633.8	.	309.3	401.88	.	58.6	16.2	.	226.63
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17.6	67.25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	157	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	68.44	128.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.7	330.77	.	.	.	.	877.59
NEW MEXICO	299.15	300.2	.	.	108.1	89.83	.	129.27	.	85	584.48	.	66.8	165.9	.	301.42
NEW YORK	59.48	106.43	.	69.9	55.2	40.4	.	21.2	.	89.35	272.57	.	.	.	.	244.93
NORTH CAROLINA	35.67	74.88	21.78	30.32	.	.	13.16	89.55	.	7.7	126.54	43.23	.	76.01	6.9	260.5
NORTH DAKOTA	343.03	460.72	.	51.3	.	192.3	382.56	247.36	.	.	633.33	.	.	293.14	.	567.48
OHIO	79.94	106.71	80.07	34.09	.	12.38	6.5	42.9	.	42.35	197.02	343	.	.	.	240.65
OKLAHOMA	193.67	213.6	54.61	83.27	28.2	90.7	110.44	168.6	33	97.8	335.36	103.71	.	75.58	.	202.97
OREGON	165.08	199.69	.	.	.	51.23	.	.	.	216.8	569.74	.	.	.	.	695.8
PENNSYLVANIA	52.98	65.52	35.1	108.35	.	33.9	.	.	.	60.75	101.15	.	.	.	68.9	68.2

Table 4.4.O (cont.)
Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Oats by State (In Acres)

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females) White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females
SOUTH CAROLINA	57.22	95.45	21.14	33.07	.	.	.	.	.	.	202.26	41.12	.	.	.	331.14
SOUTH DAKOTA	371.13	323.32	.	920.6	.	.	162.71	286.16	.	.	499.31	.	.	502.76	.	710.09
TENNESSEE	79.32	121.52	109	58.94	.	305.6	.	.	.	.	170.55	58.4	.	.	.	213.29
TEXAS	204.59	180.65	242.95	97.35	382.53	156.55	129.6	90.13	87.7	78.8	253.44	57.51	311.45	.	.	331.74
UTAH	316.58	190.13	.	.	.	.	.	84.4	.	179.7	424.68	.	.	.	.	448.82
VERMONT	83.24	112.02	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	141.74	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	94.63	115.73	28.38	32.11	.	.	.	10.23	.	.	155.13	43.81	.	.	.	226.97
WASHINGTON	402.98	291.5	.	.	.	327.1	.	86.67	.	17.8	606.26	.	65.9	229.6	157.4	415.76
WEST VIRGINIA	59.17	55.78	16.5	.	.	.	82.3	.	.	.	66.84	.	.	.	.	53.24
WISCONSIN	58.21	81.92	4	71.22	.	216.9	114.1	142.03	27.95	25.57	143.74	55.4	.	.	5.4	180.94
WYOMING	406.8	336.41	.	.	.	182.52	71.75	90.96	.	76.9	452.9	.	.	.	.	243.43

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.R
Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Rice by State (In Acres)
Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females) White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females
ARKANSAS	296.22	406.87	110.48	106.12	.	.	.	257.95	236.2	.	504.52	97.98	.	.	.	483.49
CALIFORNIA	318.75	484.41	.	.	1959.1	258.87	.	75.8	460.37	188.3	939.56	.	269.75	.	245.08	1473.77
FLORIDA	678.5	4093.54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32842.19	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	119.11	339.47	37.6	112.74	.	.	.	.	.	79.2	361.07	176.39	.	.	.	621.21
MISSISSIPPI	844.46	882.14	41.73	266.36	.	.	.	.	.	.	1456.81	259	.	.	.	2042.37
MISSOURI	280.85	336.77	.	135.97	.	.	.	179.3	.	.	597.23	.	.	.	.	471.43
OKLAHOMA	.	1240.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	468.6	.	.	.	.	33.85
SOUTH CAROLINA	.	269.3	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	.	349.23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	978.4	.	.	.	.	.
TEXAS	445.87	634.46	.	86.9	173.9	16.4	.	.	.	196.6	762.75	92	.	.	243.5	1643.51

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.U

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Upland Cotton by State (In Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
ALABAMA	45.27	66.93	17.75	25.43	38.3	135.7	34.3	23.53	.	3.73	167.12	24.82	.	.	.	174.37
ARIZONA	343.55	420.8	.	236.67	139.74	259.81	.	539.86	848.2	711.8	716.81	.	.	.	320.35	784.72
ARKANSAS	206.33	290.69	72.9	60.46	.	40.3	.	299.4	236.2	.	381.54	54.96	.	.	.	269.99
CALIFORNIA	202.04	310.72	14.4	77.18	240.64	98.83	.	125.33	.	235.38	1085.68	.	82.4	.	53.6	834.69
FLORIDA	59.67	117.7	23.82	32.19	.	45.9	.	.	.	47.55	160.77	44.72	.	.	.	91.46
GEORGIA	59.56	117.63	20.86	40.82	.	13.05	32	141.57	.	21.43	301.23	50	12	.	.	325.05
KANSAS	137.8	216.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	460.05	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	135.55	204.89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	211.15	21.2	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	112.95	179.18	26.93	36.77	119.83	79.37	.	.	.	79.2	277.87	43.39	.	.	.	171.17
MISSISSIPPI	159.05	178.65	22.87	37.4	.	330	.	.	.	104.77	340.92	44.52	.	.	.	319.69
MISSOURI	172.18	180.5	70.95	97.08	.	.	.	.	.	.	218.25	89.85	.	.	.	82.6
NEBRASKA	.	272.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	268.7	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	241.8	265.7	.	2.3	56.11	41.18	.	.	.	134.7	446.86	.	67.61	.	.	124.12
NORTH CAROLINA	49.28	89.84	26.44	22.23	16.3	.	33.77	185.81	.	.	121.67	37.07	.	48.36	.	197.85
OKLAHOMA	194.44	236.22	29.4	46.26	.	81.85	91.45	112.87	.	.	283.94	88.05	.	115.25	.	283.8
SOUTH CAROLINA	82.33	136.6	10.69	20.4	.	113.3	.	.	.	.	283.04	18.16	.	.	.	446.42
TENNESSEE	90.19	101	35.86	34.54	.	.	32.7	.	13.6	.	150.45	41.37	.	.	.	76.1
TEXAS	234.45	216.39	27.42	44.48	79.62	53.32	114.03	224.4	59.4	105.74	273.73	34.29	101.96	.	810.83	157.03
VIRGINIA	52.3	119.52	3.3	32.63	.	.	.	.	.	.	182.81	46.96	.	.	.	238.53

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.E

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Extra Long Staple Cotton by State (In Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

											Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		White	Black	Hispanic	Amer. Ind.	Asian	Mixed
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females	Males & Females
ALABAMA	.	228.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	356.68	.	.	.	.	.
ARIZONA	425.5	493.03	.	29.8	152.4	326.73	.	558.09	848.2	711.8	805.62	.	.	.	320.35	870.85
CALIFORNIA	839.61	1146.18	.	.	.	709.4	.	.	.	731.15	3043.8	.	.	.	.	3093.94
FLORIDA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91.9	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	1682.2	1503.18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2616.34	.	.	.	.	3127.8
NEW MEXICO	100.12	140.4	.	2.3	67.24	32.95	.	.	.	96.2	271.61	.	53.63	.	.	106.01
SOUTH CAROLINA	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
TEXAS	390.33	339.49	.	589	11.6	50.28	.	.	.	128.5	524.65	.	160.65	.	.	160.24

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.C

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Corn by State (In Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
ALABAMA	53.19	80.44	19.97	32.61	38.3	.	55.05	11.24	.	26.03	139.87	27.76	.	.	.	170.68
ARIZONA	344.11	487.18	.	.	89.1	162.06	.	31.2	.	911.05	907.25	.	.	.	574.9	1399.21
ARKANSAS	298.48	447.49	45.48	53.95	.	.	.	199.9	.	.	699.9	71.66	.	.	.	658.6
CALIFORNIA	193.49	333.57	.	71.61	526.2	123.16	.	301	32.5	370.42	1093.41	.	.	.	43.1	1099.94
COLORADO	312.52	302.03	.	.	56	161.82	.	366.6	.	147.85	560.52	.	109.04	.	133.33	197.69
CONNECTICUT	28.71	36.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77.5	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	78.71	90.32	.	.	.	.	.	33.29	.	.	166.74	.	.	34.63	.	171.52
FLORIDA	61.67	118.94	28.38	38.57	.	108.84	.	55	7.5	33.1	270.6	53.61	52.8	.	21.5	122.89
GEORGIA	55.84	106.57	19.16	42.31	23.55	29.14	32	103.6	29.4	39.53	197.32	49.81	.	.	23.1	182.3
IDAHO	110.03	171.06	.	.	143	125.98	.	.	73.6	190.34	256.05	.	364.87	.	.	246.14
ILLINOIS	115.69	130.3	88.07	52.27	.	221.2	82.67	29.25	103.17	50.1	162.7	35.43	.	.	.	143.72
INDIANA	76.13	94.38	92.14	46.66	.	35.74	116.35	69.97	.	13.95	134.97	110.39	.	.	156	98.66
IOWA	136.49	155.6	16.8	34.6	12	38.55	4	79.17	.	62.76	201.48	98	.	.	.	166.81
KANSAS	242.96	204.81	.	126.08	320.8	128.7	254.9	31.55	.	74.9	332.83	56.48	.	54	11.5	166.75
KENTUCKY	57.67	99.24	27.45	46.87	131.7	32.05	.	25.63	27	85.62	106.89	41	6.87	180.1	28.3	134.15
LOUISIANA	139.24	200.04	21.7	38.32	22.5	.	.	.	.	.	315.64	44.87	.	.	.	251.1
MAINE	30.16	54.17	.	.	.	22.2	.	.	.	.	110.73	.	.	.	.	45.11
MARYLAND	79.95	82	17.15	37.62	.	74.2	.	31.6	.	109.17	137.79	18.1	.	.	85.9	144.03
MASSACHUSETTS	29.51	27.43	.	.	.	64.35	.	.	.	.	33.87	.	.	.	.	2
MICHIGAN	52.88	81.02	34.16	38.19	21.5	67.34	22.66	40.07	.	34.58	212.92	51.62	31.6	.	.	206.89
MINNESOTA	113.11	158.72	.	34.98	13.8	66	5.2	111.35	.	92.07	298.32	.	.	.	.	378.81
MISSISSIPPI	102.27	134.79	22.84	32.71	.	178.2	5.3	51.85	.	91.02	235.95	40.56	.	.	.	228.58
MISSOURI	144.58	177.93	61.09	89.67	40.55	44.1	.	153.73	171.4	163.28	208.45	96.46	.	58.6	.	141.68
MONTANA	560.62	331.84	.	.	.	0	471.3	2480.54	.	.	528.32	.	48.4	6741.95	690.3	1585.96
NEBRASKA	207.77	200.22	.	22	269.1	221.7	49.3	97.09	.	392.87	253.29	.	68.7	.	82.9	265.61
NEVADA	76.74	216.57	.	.	.	83.2	.	.	.	.	321.86	.	137.8	.	.	252.13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23.77	36.35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.46	.	.	.	.	16.5
NEW JERSEY	55.27	102.28	.	13.67	.	64.5	.	.	67	18.2	328.93	.	.	.	.	317.19
NEW MEXICO	337.62	363.34	.	33.5	78.03	67.24	.	18.77	.	90.6	629.63	.	116.07	.	.	251.44
NEW YORK	54.07	81.76	.	65.09	37.1	42.05	.	62.88	65.6	79.96	194.72	.	.	.	.	164.81
NORTH CAROLINA	32	55.31	12.21	17.13	16.3	12.2	13.42	38.77	18.85	5.65	79.66	23.2	.	37.9	6	104.43
NORTH DAKOTA	420.84	531.83	.	51.3	.	.	724.62	405.92	.	.	833.52	.	.	161.1	.	1090.42
OHIO	64.39	87	59.2	37.48	7.35	28.82	28.2	21.26	2.6	56.42	136.47	112.8	.	.	119.6	128.43
OKLAHOMA	276.71	285.01	48.82	79.45	.	576.2	10.7	191.56	.	.	461.66	109.4	.	80.3	.	187.21
OREGON	137.85	228.29	.	.	.	37.08	.	.	111.4	174.4	663.9	.	.	.	164	380.29
PENNSYLVANIA	47.28	57.29	35.1	36.24	.	26.3	.	74.97	.	46.1	82.68	.	.	.	68.9	56.73
RHODE ISLAND	16.77	19.16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21.13	.	.	.	.	.
SOUTH CAROLINA	45.97	75.47	12.17	21.32	.	155.9	.	.	10.2	12.77	140.12	21.95	.	.	.	152.43

Table 4.4.C (cont.)
Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Corn by State (In Acres)

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
SOUTH DAKOTA	324.48	294.82	.	920.6	.	.	141.89	218.01	.	.	458.08	.	.	335.2	.	693.32
TENNESSEE	54.08	79.02	36.16	35.27	.	43.1	.	76.73	13.6	63.33	104.58	48.4	.	.	47	106.29
TEXAS	197.6	194.1	32.19	49.39	54.25	46.85	191	.	.	119.99	259.8	43.58	94.2	.	781.65	162.72
UTAH	96.75	145.78	.	.	.	15	.	.	63.2	133.2	344.17	.	.	.	.	174.69
VERMONT	62.45	69.22	.	.	.	.	.	14.9	.	.	103.96	.	.	.	.	122.5
VIRGINIA	49.26	76.09	15.26	22.19	.	22.3	.	44.61	.	69.65	91.7	25.36	.	.	.	107.71
WASHINGTON	114.94	211.46	.	.	.	149.64	35.2	47.75	.	352.6	354.99	.	70.55	82.6	400.73	405.37
WEST VIRGINIA	48.55	45.99	16.5	46.83	8.6	.	.	.	.	14.25	50.18	39.9	.	.	.	57.45
WISCONSIN	52.91	73	4	64.7	.	58.42	5.6	90.65	27.95	21.35	133.47	55.4	.	.	60.16	151.58
WYOMING	183.37	245.19	.	.	.	169.47	148	264.16	.	73.5	286.03	.	.	.	.	212.02

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.G

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Grain Sorghum by State (In Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
ALABAMA	72.71	112.06	37.65	70.51	.	.	.	34.23	27.9	18.55	198.71	37.22	.	.	.	362.4
ARIZONA	483.4	563.09	.	.	276.7	330.65	.	593.62	.	741.4	924.98	.	.	.	574.9	1076.43
ARKANSAS	226.75	284.47	61.57	70.19	.	.	.	299.4	236.2	71.45	404.6	57.41	.	.	.	348.28
CALIFORNIA	281.8	483.13	.	48.4	50.3	242.93	.	239.35	.	83.08	1665.4	.	.	.	.	1839.15
COLORADO	592.28	609.78	.	146.5	56	111.24	.	329.95	.	200.37	825.06	60.8	142.12	.	228	361.26
CONNECTICUT	30.15	50.56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	632.7	.	.	.	.	.
DELAWARE	51.71	103.96	.	.	.	.	.	12.3	.	.	276.61	.	.	.	.	390.73
FLORIDA	78.38	174.38	29.24	43.71	.	0	.	96.6	.	31	482.49	53.26	.	.	20	245.56
GEORGIA	79.25	149.03	34.85	68.3	.	22.93	32	17.83	.	50.3	296.22	79.11	.	.	15.6	332.84
IDAHO	129.28	241.36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	300.24	.	.	.	.	341.7
ILLINOIS	108.14	128.82	89.98	61.08	.	.	17.8	10.3	.	53.34	167.08	17.57	.	.	.	108.03
INDIANA	91.01	123.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	198.74	.	.	.	.	57.96
IOWA	171.98	246.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	338.26	98	.	.	.	30.93
KANSAS	238.3	199.29	27.57	171.68	320.8	251.23	132.63	32.96	132.25	54.87	293.2	282.44	61	40.3	124.15	209.99
KENTUCKY	76.14	131.39	46.77	66.59	.	.	.	42.1	.	53.8	165.34	68.58	.	.	.	142.41
LOUISIANA	152.7	261.09	41.38	58.02	.	89.85	.	.	.	120.2	411.65	105.27	.	.	.	441.88
MAINE	.	24.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	130.55	133.9	.	81.06	.	.	.	.	.	.	247.78	.	.	.	.	476.46
MASSACHUSETTS	65.55	30.06	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	40.92	132.86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	547.81	.	.	.	.	156.1
MINNESOTA	178.08	223.48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	493.72	.	.	.	.	98.1
MISSISSIPPI	133	201.33	38.26	60.99	.	330	.	.	.	131.53	345.5	55.83	.	.	.	462.39
MISSOURI	135.42	176.92	34.42	74.16	.	0	.	149.35	171.4	154.65	216.49	56.98	.	.	.	104.94
MONTANA	6843.6	1302.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	989.47	.	.	.	.	2704.4
NEBRASKA	215.06	199.75	.	22	.	298.83	.	83.93	.	.	259.22	.	91.6	.	.	424.55
NEVADA	57.05	168.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	306.4	.	.	.	.	.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.4	70.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW JERSEY	55.94	94.62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	485.8	.	.	.	.	647.26
NEW MEXICO	398.15	413.29	.	.	59.52	98.47	.	20.7	.	115.45	585.7	.	196.28	.	.	308.03
NEW YORK	52.17	113.65	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	325.2	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	34.37	75.93	30.01	23.76	.	.	151.3	187.13	.	7.7	137.54	35.69	.	115.65	.	232.17
NORTH DAKOTA	348.82	620.22	.	.	.	.	2029	1120.43	.	.	1054.42	.	.	.	.	1766.2
OHIO	147.72	129.71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	292.13	.	.	.	.	154.6
OKLAHOMA	223.47	241.9	70.06	92.42	28.2	188.27	68.43	175.66	33	.	332.86	117.29	.	97.87	.	179.89
OREGON	.	656.55	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1406.67	.	.	.	.	323.5
PENNSYLVANIA	58.79	84.97	.	3.2	.	.	.	.	.	18.5	202.51	.	.	.	.	33.5
RHODE ISLAND	.	38.05	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.8	.	.	.	.	.

Table 4.4.G (cont.)
Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Grain Sorghum by State (In Acres)

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
SOUTH CAROLINA	51.01	96.08	8.76	19.69	.	.	.	.	.	.	212.95	21.22	.	.	.	448.97
SOUTH DAKOTA	584.7	434.08	.	920.6	.	.	221.59	355.16	.	.	721.03	.	.	554.81	.	1146.63
TENNESSEE	82.89	113.18	51.09	41.93	.	.	.	.	.	31.6	157.31	60.96	.	.	.	133.83
TEXAS	229.69	207.38	39.24	67.87	55.15	53.79	129.03	34.8	.	144.41	273.23	43.45	105.46	.	495.58	174.14
UTAH	217.2	345.69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	375.6	.	.	.	.	339.9
VERMONT	73	313.16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	262.05	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	74.42	110.85	16.97	22.99	.	.	.	121.6	.	.	161.19	32.11	.	.	.	218.18
WASHINGTON	245.95	361.86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	805.44	.	.	.	.	856.5
WEST VIRGINIA	82.02	71.67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135.47	.	.	.	.	65.5
WISCONSIN	97.85	99.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	265.16	.	.	.	112.4	652.67
WYOMING	164.55	440	.	.	.	236.5	.	.	.	.	731.67	.	.	.	.	372.37

Source: FSA

Table 4.4.B

Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Barley by State (in Acres)

Purpose: To summarize the average farm size data by ethnicity and gender for comparative purposes

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
ALABAMA	131.23	179.76		26.4							521.82					145.4
ALASKA	993.75	627.91						2939.3			1002.56					
ARIZONA	518.63	596.16			139.74	407.5		593.62		1180.03	891.17				574.9	1257.19
ARKANSAS		180.43									344.87					
CALIFORNIA	271.96	408.57		101.33	766.38	225.6		177.13		469.63	1176.04		72.4		263	1239.74
COLORADO	556.28	486.02		20.4	44.83	218.37		329.95		123.98	747.52		265.49		623.4	384.36
CONNECTICUT		61.81									136.5					
DELAWARE	96.1	105.99						32.1			232.89					532.99
FLORIDA	60.35	102.74									107.48					
GEORGIA	69.78	161.67	38.32	53.47		22.35					326.12	73.43			94.4	427.06
IDAHO	303.58	257.75		31.6	143	123.75	93.1	166.66	81.2	205.76	439.29		262.67	338.35	172.98	444.74
ILLINOIS	106.56	182.79	44.2								307.46	21.9				108.85
INDIANA	107.6	115.56									203.91					52.5
IOWA	150.56	189.14									278.44					132.5
KANSAS	290.67	238.19		93.69			313.6	52.65			410.34	322.17				293.95
KENTUCKY	99.65	207.61	30.75	84.94	136						333.2	176.82				348.85
LOUISIANA		215.9									325.3					
MAINE	30.57	161.06									239.29					
MARYLAND	110.55	106.72	23.8	52.33						286.1	224.06				85.9	271.53
MASSACHUSETTS	240.2	54.71									111.3					
MICHIGAN	56.15	106.56	18.7	32.71		148.95	56.1			15.35	415.93	11.9				555.92
MINNESOTA	152.24	258.88		89.9	13.8		12.2	214.22		225.4	587.34					638.9
MISSISSIPPI		375									1044.4					756.05
MISSOURI	123.71	221.07		328.7				144.85			298.9					24.9
MONTANA	728.13	598.69				359.43	604.4	569.07		2381.7	859.43		153.9	1059.15	690.3	1074.74
NEBRASKA	415.34	436.75				421.2		57.75		451.57	545.87		45.6			682.64
NEVADA	330.54	599.14				639.85		633.8		188.15	370.24		31.2			310.48
NEW HAMPSHIRE		65.96														
NEW JERSEY	56.09	142.95								8	498.89					501.35
NEW MEXICO	356.41	382.99			52.28	124.92					678.57		133.09			351.37
NEW YORK	64.17	134.92		31.05	55.2					59.3	412.96					395.87
NORTH CAROLINA	37.3	65.88	10.14	36.54			7.3	35.8			117.78	43.97		32.72		233.47
NORTH DAKOTA	361.19	466.5				192.3	479.53	228.15			628.67			417.36		635.84
OHIO	107.71	124.8		50.93							280.1					167.28
OKLAHOMA	240.03	302.16				70.3	148.4	268.62			491.33	30.7		67.3		220.4
OREGON	397.92	324.17				56.1	359.6	217.4	111.4	173.17	816.94				145.25	393.98
PENNSYLVANIA	66.56	83.96	35.1	82.23		18.7		144.1			142.83					50.28
RHODE ISLAND		170.45														

Table 4.4.B (cont.)
Average Farm Size of Farms Producing Barley by State (In Acres)

	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Mixed Gender (Males + Females)					
STATE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Amer. Ind. Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed Males & Females
SOUTH CAROLINA	61.12	89.49	18.88	39.64	.	.	.	.	.	.	211.82	33.62	.	.	.	486.57
SOUTH DAKOTA	437.57	403.35	.	.	.	.	112.34	410.25	.	.	658.61	.	.	223.34	.	812.97
TENNESSEE	58.55	138.56	25.5	88.6	.	.	.	.	.	90.1	167.61	.	.	.	.	230.08
TEXAS	377.04	397.53	.	11.6	21.6	378.99	.	.	.	132	438.42	.	237.05	.	.	383.38
UTAH	202.3	170.39	.	.	.	28	.	154.4	63.2	106.58	389.56	.	.	81.6	.	237.73
VERMONT	126.82	158.88	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181.89	.	.	.	.	215.2
VIRGINIA	65.75	93.79	14.65	24.61	.	18.4	.	8.79	.	.	159.73	37.73	.	.	.	198.64
WASHINGTON	537.49	371.68	.	.	.	149.11	95.41	42.54	.	408.18	699.37	.	77.75	223.7	376.2	554.17
WEST VIRGINIA	162.43	90.68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94.18	.	.	.	.	98.77
WISCONSIN	79.99	106.36	.	.	.	.	.	40.75	50.2	.	202.44	.	.	.	32.25	242.86
WYOMING	307.67	262.59	.	.	.	121.2	97.17	187.07	134.4	158.8	413.08	.	63.1	18.4	.	144.23

Source: FSA

Table 4.5.A
Summary Statistics of Yield for Peanuts

Purpose: To summarize the statistics of yield for peanuts for comparative purposes

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	Yield	2592.37	2669.06	2105.93	2044.84	.	.	.	.	.	.	2697.47	2002.49	.	.	.	2340.94	2715.48
ALABAMA	Number*	304	4753	27	135	.	.	.	.	.	.	2892	61	.	.	.	393	82
ARIZONA	Yield	3570	2939.25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3189.5	.	.	.	.	2700	2931.75
ARIZONA	Number*	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	4
ARKANSAS	Yield	2318.75	2169.3	.	2172	.	.	.	.	.	.	2634.71	.	.	.	.	2053.67	2629.6
ARKANSAS	Number*	8	33	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	.	.	.	3	10
CALIFORNIA	Yield	.	1978	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2915	.	.	.	.	.	2060
CALIFORNIA	Number*	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
FLORIDA	Yield	3120.35	3082.58	2474.08	2470.28	.	3200	.	3215	.	.	3175.21	2437.2	.	.	.	2746.66	3076.3
FLORIDA	Number*	163	1972	12	191	.	1	.	1	.	.	1149	86	.	.	.	297	43
GEORGIA	Yield	3288.36	3265.6	2667.74	2617.59	.	3787	.	2949	.	.	3287.36	2651.67	.	.	.	2977.15	3220.33
GEORGIA	Number*	525	8064	39	563	.	1	.	2	.	.	6050	306	.	.	.	1157	219
LOUISIANA	Yield	.	2732	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2474.4	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Number*	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	Yield	2030.33	2117.19	.	129	.	.	.	.	.	.	2276.17	.	.	.	.	2203.5	5968
MISSISSIPPI	Number*	3	27	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	8	2
MISSOURI	Yield	.	2697	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	Number*	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	Yield	2781	2492.92	.	.	1535	.	.	.	.	.	2493.7	.	2185	.	.	2855	2746.83
NEW MEXICO	Number*	1	79	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	115	.	1	.	.	4	6
NORTH CAROLINA	Yield	2694.71	2877.48	2126.1	2176.41	.	.	.	1725	.	.	2825.63	2163.81	.	.	.	2547.26	2624.31
NORTH CAROLINA	Number*	276	2660	80	330	.	.	.	1	.	.	3127	336	.	.	.	1254	102
OKLAHOMA	Yield	1903.78	2171.17	1059.33	1198.94	.	1352	1439	1823	1290	.	2370.97	1437.25	.	2495	.	1779.96	2405.93
OKLAHOMA	Number*	101	1855	3	17	.	1	3	36	1	.	729	4	.	2	.	156	44
SOUTH CAROLINA	Yield	2269.5	2398.07	.	1998.71	.	.	.	.	.	.	2416.37	1434.68	.	.	.	2225.71	2380.5
SOUTH CAROLINA	Number*	12	181	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	8	.	.	.	62	8
TENNESSEE	Yield	.	2601	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2500
TENNESSEE	Number*	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	1
TEXAS	Yield	1554.21	1499.64	608.14	814.8	2627.2	1770.83	.	.	.	.	1663	1838.68	932	1648.81	.	3559	1674.56	2100.36
TEXAS	Number*	214	2301	7	40	5	29	.	.	.	.	1	4369	10	31	.	1	212	174
VIRGINIA	Yield	3450.71	3294.75	2714.13	2548.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3273.47	2461.65	.	.	.	2849.45	3134.76
VIRGINIA	Number*	100	1307	23	206	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	984	170	.	.	.	609	38

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.5.8
Sunimary Statistics of Quota for Peanuts

Purpose: To summarize the statistics of quota for peanuts for comparative purposes

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	Quota	47919.39	56289.73	18315.67	18301.89	.	.	.	.	.	.	86231.59	15592.1	.	.	.	98470.79	142502.13
ALABAMA	Number*	147	3550	12	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	2383	39	.	.	.	328	46
ARIZONA	Quota	936284	15125.2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	549934	.	.	.	.	.	434432.5
ARIZONA	Number*	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	0	2
ARKANSAS	Quota	18781.6	110707.63	.	82196	.	.	.	.	.	.	98157.65	.	.	.	.	9896	142956.11
ARKANSAS	Number*	5	27	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	1	9
CALIFORNIA	Quota	.	854716	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2161281	.	.	.	.	.	280199
CALIFORNIA	Number*	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
FLORIDA	Quota	22285.79	45761.88	9182.5	14775.3	.	111	.	.	.	.	67401.62	20144.78	.	.	.	47438.43	58961.76
FLORIDA	Number*	56	1253	6	131	.	1	.	0	.	.	841	68	.	.	.	233	23
GEORGIA	Quota	82919.5	77943.04	11176.31	23602.74	.	.	.	125510	.	.	114033.41	31094.99	.	.	.	104022.13	136624.27
GEORGIA	Number*	397	6620	29	450	.	0	.	1	.	.	5332	254	.	.	.	1000	166
LOUISIANA	Quota	.	38463	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	481227.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
LOUISIANA	Number*	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSISSIPPI	Quota	54030.5	105909.75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	338093.26	.	.	.	.	354873.67	133324
MISSISSIPPI	Number*	2	20	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	6	2
MISSOURI	Quota	.	114935.5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	Number*	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	Quota	.	83247.66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	129148.58	.	54802	.	.	32158	84794.33
NEW MEXICO	Number*	0	59	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	96	.	1	.	.	4	3
NORTH CAROLINA	Quota	26629.17	37711.07	7283.28	10236.67	.	.	.	13	.	.	51236.72	14615.35	.	.	.	66064.35	45546.42
NORTH CAROLINA	Number*	251	2424	61	285	.	.	.	1	.	.	2952	288	.	.	.	1176	77
OKLAHOMA	Quota	74583.84	117453.32	4182.5	14683.75	.	174826	2966	103216.7	10531	.	134059.2	31364.67	.	139878	.	106029.24	198517.66
OKLAHOMA	Number*	44	1292	2	12	.	1	1	23	1	.	574	3	.	1	.	120	32
SOUTH CAROLINA	Quota	62170.11	57298.47	.	12274.27	.	.	.	.	.	.	142524.87	8782.71	.	.	.	108916.69	42968.2
SOUTH CAROLINA	Number*	9	122	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	7	.	.	.	51	5
TENNESSEE	Quota	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52693	.	.	.	.	.	1675161.5
TENNESSEE	Number*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
TEXAS	Quota	91134.92	85352.53	1192	10090	325176.33	78409.95	.	.	.	.	93178.89	30568.83	64588.9	.	2693	134840.61	193910.65
TEXAS	Number*	89	1291	1	10	3	22	.	.	.	0	3403	6	21	.	1	153	115
VIRGINIA	Quota	55346.56	69765.48	23225.4	21627.34	.	.	.	.	.	.	92828.16	21893.06	.	.	.	94311.39	75704.67
VIRGINIA	Number*	97	1245	20	184	.	.	.	.	.	.	947	153	.	.	.	581	36

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.6

Summary Statistics of Number of Planted Acres for Soybeans

Purpose: To summarize the number of planted acres for soybeans

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	ACRES	40.98	40.84	17.84	32.25	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.18	19.77	.	.	.	57.62	121
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	149	2417	5	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	1380	47	.	.	.	139	80
ARKANSAS	ACRES	138.77	149.77	45.03	41.59	.	.	.	95.28	105.2	41.65	192.49	39.19	.	.	.	112.36	304.42
ARKANSAS	NUMBER*	1115	11170	77	911	.	0	.	4	1	2	4718	328	.	.	.	1015	1231
COLORADO	ACRES	.	29.58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53.84	.	.	.	.	29.4	27
COLORADO	NUMBER*	0	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	7	.	.	.	0	1	3
DELAWARE	ACRES	59.03	60.45	.	70.03	.	.	.	28.75	.	.	112.95	7.25	.	24.7	.	187.56	118.98
DELAWARE	NUMBER*	141	1279	0	4	.	.	.	11	.	.	556	2	.	5	.	14	105
FLORIDA	ACRES	15.4	41.92	.	11.71	.	.	.	8	.	.	47.07	13.03	.	.	.	41.41	17.97
FLORIDA	NUMBER*	8	411	0	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	276	7	.	.	.	46	10
GEORGIA	ACRES	38.61	48.91	27.2	24.71	.	.	.	53	.	.	68.33	26.68	.	.	.	56.87	82.42
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	209	3414	14	283	0	0	.	2	.	.	2706	173	.	.	0	524	76
IDAHO	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IDAHO	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	ACRES	66.91	66.86	72.41	29.99	.	22.9	40	41.9	112.05	25.7	75.46	102	.	.	.	76.85	122.86
ILLINOIS	NUMBER*	3052	75006	13	31	.	3	2	1	2	3	38502	1	.	.	.	158	2429
INDIANA	ACRES	56.74	55.55	64.05	51.63	.	16.7	39.9	78.93	.	.	69.74	75.76	.	.	.	59.49	114.03
INDIANA	NUMBER*	1768	47110	2	7	.	1	1	3	.	.	17095	5	.	.	0	98	1678
IOWA	ACRES	74.93	68.57	5	.	.	1.5	.	19.35	.	71.5	84.8	11.6	.	.	.	79.85	117.28
IOWA	NUMBER*	2731	60532	1	0	.	1	.	2	.	1	39390	1	.	.	.	53	2638
KANSAS	ACRES	59.5	53.86	.	64.79	55.2	.	.	33.64	.4.2	60.2	60.74	23.4	.	.	.	43.07	104.53
KANSAS	NUMBER*	687	12267	.	12	1	.	0	5	1	1	14819	2	.	.	.	75	461
KENTUCKY	ACRES	74.64	62.84	24.28	31.8	.	.	.	.	.	20.2	71.3	35.85	.	.	.	74.45	162.14
KENTUCKY	NUMBER*	275	8701	4	23	0	.	.	.	.	1	4320	11	.	.	0	158	135
LOUISIANA	ACRES	93.52	109.97	30.6	32.94	15	19.9	.	.	.	19.7	122.83	28.82	.	.	.	99.51	327.05
LOUISIANA	NUMBER*	248	4662	25	247	1	1	.	0	.	1	3977	87	.	.	.	471	265
MAINE	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MAINE	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MARYLAND	ACRES	60.44	54.8	3.77	28.57	.	.	.	.	.	34.1	94.98	.	.	.	.	114.49	79.02
MARYLAND	NUMBER*	199	4004	3	27	.	.	.	.	.	1	990	.	.	.	0	68	269
MASSACHUSETTS	ACRES	.	7.83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MASSACHUSETTS	NUMBER*	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
MICHIGAN	ACRES	43.46	45.36	.	32.06	.	162.3	.	.	.	11.6	84.9	34.45	.	.	.	96.2	87.92
MICHIGAN	NUMBER*	284	13899	0	5	.	3	0	.	.	1	4617	2	.	.	.	82	133
MINNESOTA	ACRES	80.14	79.14	.	42.5	.	.	.	34.1	.	.	125.55	.	.	.	.	84.29	121.18
MINNESOTA	NUMBER*	607	36127	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	0	14874	.	.	.	.	40	437
MISSISSIPPI	ACRES	128.9	121.44	26.17	33.03	.	.	.	.	.	205.9	171.85	32.05	.	.	.	128.94	273.61
MISSISSIPPI	NUMBER*	594	5306	116	729	.	.	.	.	.	1	3990	526	.	.	.	1110	500
MISSOURI	ACRES	79.73	76.24	21.7	48.86	19	.	.	67.73	.	14.8	85.14	33.01	.	58.6	.	49.11	167.66
MISSOURI	NUMBER*	1297	31429	2	76	1	.	.	7	.	1	12435	24	.	2	.	161	1302
MONTANA	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
MONTANA	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	1
NEBRASKA	ACRES	56.09	52.22	.	.	108.9	.	.	99.66	.	.	58.04	.	.	.	.	64.51	89.36
NEBRASKA	NUMBER*	945	13417	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	26795	.	.	.	.	21	997
NEWJERSEY	ACRES	34.83	85.09	.	10.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	231.54	.	.	.	.	223.91	80.47
NEWJERSEY	NUMBER*	11	368	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	137	.	.	.	.	14	25

Source: FSA.

*Number of Farms

Table 4.6 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of Number of Planted Acres for Soybeans

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
NEW MEXICO	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76.53	.	.	.	.	.	.
NEW MEXICO	NUMBER*	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	0
NEW YORK	ACRES	21.12	42.54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	78.33	.	.	.	.	18.85	59.4
NEW YORK	NUMBER*	21	411	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	195	.	.	.	.	2	16
NORTH CAROLINA	ACRES	28.85	34.62	14.43	12.16	.	.	16.89	28.87	.	.	36.49	12.76	.	28.65	.	44.3	186.63
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	913	11397	79	555	.	.	27	238	.	.	14487	545	.	174	.	3192	246
NORTH DAKOTA	ACRES	152.46	103.24	.	.	.	.	360.5	.	.	.	173.97	.	.	.	.	257.05	182.32
NORTH DAKOTA	NUMBER*	49	1970	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2103	.	.	.	.	2	29
OHIO	ACRES	54.96	55.16	69.6	24.75	.	11.37	.	14.4	.	9.2	76.04	81.73	.	.	.	72.21	116.02
OHIO	NUMBER*	1082	35580	2	8	0	3	.	1	.	1	14254	3	.	.	.	119	758
OKLAHOMA	ACRES	53.51	92.38	.	37.31	.	.	20	94.81	.	.	73.93	44.62	.	37.53	.	64.44	126.75
OKLAHOMA	NUMBER*	43	1286	0	16	.	0	1	45	.	.	494	6	.	3	.	191	39
PENNSYLVANIA	ACRES	20.07	22.71	.	13.7	.	.	.	.	.	.	42.3	.	.	.	.	37.69	33.2
PENNSYLVANIA	NUMBER*	169	4267	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	863	.	.	.	.	9	174
SOUTH CAROLINA	ACRES	40.6	43.61	11.8	16.57	.	.	.	29.1	.	.	65.09	17.66	.	.	.	69.23	100.39
SOUTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	207	2952	23	438	.	0	.	1	.	.	2842	239	.	.	.	1135	77
SOUTH DAKOTA	ACRES	88.03	72.7	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	99.98	.	.	.	.	152.5	167.13
SOUTH DAKOTA	NUMBER*	259	11722	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7190	.	.	.	.	105	200
TENNESSEE	ACRES	56.25	57.82	22.35	19.64	.	.	.	.	.	.	65.51	16.41	.	.	.	38.42	154.99
TENNESSEE	NUMBER*	572	8487	41	190	.	.	.	.	.	.	3699	105	.	.	.	355	251
TEXAS	ACRES	99.68	83.41	24.5	38.3	38	32.8	84.5	.	.	.	74.43	31.75	29.05	.	.	63.67	134.49
TEXAS	NUMBER*	74	618	1	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	1617	2	4	.	.	37	91
UTAH	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
UTAH	NUMBER*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VERMONT	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	0
VIRGINIA	ACRES	33	40.35	13.49	15.04	.	.	.	35.38	.	.	61.96	15.87	.	.	.	66.68	84.27
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	226	3875	50	405	.	.	.	4	.	.	2355	265	.	.	.	1249	129
WASHINGTON	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WASHINGTON	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	0
WEST VIRGINIA	ACRES	90.36	45.6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37.55	.	.	.	.	90.8	44.68
WEST VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	7	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	.	.	.	1	10
WISCONSIN	ACRES	31.57	30.28	.	.	.	.	.	4.5	.	213.4	50.92	.	.	.	39.4	82.81	60.03
WISCONSIN	NUMBER*	139	4580	.	0	.	.	.	1	.	2	6320	0	.	.	1	17	252
WYOMING	ACRES	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WYOMING	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0

Source: FSA.

*Number of Farms

Table 4.7.A
Summary Statistics of Yield for Tobacco (Type 1)
Purpose: To summarize the statistics of yield for Tobacco

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	YIELD	.	1541	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2210.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	YIELD	.	1464.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	NUMBER*	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	YIELD	1825.71	1791.86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1838.4	.	.	.	.	.	1445
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	34	168	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	1
ILLINOIS	YIELD	.	2118	.	1707	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	NUMBER*	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	YIELD	2413.6	2489.7	2447.5	2249.63	.	2300	.	.	.	.	2579.56	2478	.	.	.	2561.58	2390.22
INDIANA	NUMBER*	790	6203	2	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	1860	1	.	.	.	12	93
KANSAS	YIELD	2588	2286.93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2059.85	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	NUMBER*	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	YIELD	2427.31	2522.09	2034.02	2193.67	2763	2542.9	2543.25	2410.5	1968.75	2426.86	2577.35	2178.67	2751.2	2176	2651.33	2434.39	2489.42
KENTUCKY	NUMBER*	11911	94269	278	722	2	10	4	10	4	14	43597	291	5	1	9	1008	1382
MISSOURI	YIELD	2363.47	2458.67	2048	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2483.99	.	.	.	.	2179	2449.72
MISSOURI	NUMBER*	89	1249	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	298	.	.	.	.	3	36
NORTH CAROLINA	YIELD	2392.46	2463.38	2366.6	2197.55	2120	.	1954	2005.48	.	.	2499.36	2163.33	.	2100.33	.	2382.78	2335.03
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	2889	11233	10	11	1	.	11	21	.	.	4182	3	.	6	.	46	61
OHIO	YIELD	2305.03	2380.63	2547.5	2318.06	.	.	.	.	2850	2376.75	2445.69	2466.67	.	.	.	2446.85	2319.76
OHIO	NUMBER*	952	6307	2	18	.	.	.	.	2	4	3861	3	0	.	.	34	116
TENNESSEE	YIELD	2133.31	2164.89	1700.86	1738.28	1827.5	1951	.	1827.75	2470	2135.5	2261.86	1692.55	.	.	2594	1956.37	2106.37
TENNESSEE	NUMBER*	13081	69040	207	536	2	16	.	4	1	14	14328	129	.	.	1	523	544
VIRGINIA	YIELD	2465.84	2551.31	2118.46	2235.13	.	2931	2411	2360	.	.	2567.87	2130.25	.	.	.	2423.27	2512.68
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	2262	8039	13	16	.	1	1	1	.	.	5981	4	.	.	.	33	68
WEST VIRGINIA	YIELD	1924.15	1924.17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2013.12	.	.	.	.	2017	1656.32
WEST VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	614	2976	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	674	.	.	.	.	6	41

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.7.B
Summary Statistics of Allotment for Tobacco (Type 1)

Purpose: To summarize the statistics of allotment for Tobacco

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	NUMBER*	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	0
ILLINOIS	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	NUMBER*	.	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	NUMBER*	0	0	0	0	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
KANSAS	ALLOT	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	NUMBER*	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	NUMBER*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MISSOURI	NUMBER*	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	0	.	0	0
OHIO	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OHIO	NUMBER*	0	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0
TENNESSEE	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
TENNESSEE	NUMBER*	0	0	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	0	0	0	0	.	0	0	0	.	.	0	0	.	.	.	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	ALLOT	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WEST VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	0

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.7.C
Summary Statistics of Quota for Tobacco (Type 1)

Purpose: To summarize the statistics of quota for Tobacco

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	QUOTA	.	15977	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6576	.	.	.	.	.	.
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	QUOTA	.	3327.75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ARKANSAS	NUMBER*	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GEORGIA	QUOTA	746.5	1704.03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3765.4	.	.	.	.	.	325
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	14	103	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	1
ILLINOIS	QUOTA	.	.	.	3016	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ILLINOIS	NUMBER*	.	0	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INDIANA	QUOTA	2472.92	4525.35	.	2464	.	.	.	.	.	.	4467.88	3266	.	.	.	1213.5	5719.94
INDIANA	NUMBER*	119	3090	0	2	.	0	.	.	.	.	912	1	.	.	.	2	16
KANSAS	QUOTA	3993	6503.56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3082.5	.	.	.	.	.	.
KANSAS	NUMBER*	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENTUCKY	QUOTA	2801.29	5748.74	1250.21	2559.04	.	428	654	1330	1205.5	.	6342.83	2416.1	.	.	.	5881.06	9513.27
KENTUCKY	NUMBER*	2025	45198	57	331	0	1	1	2	2	0	25574	166	0	0	0	766	211
MISSOURI	QUOTA	4562.7	10112.75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8386.16	.	.	.	.	2821	13321.75
MISSOURI	NUMBER*	20	692	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	174	.	.	.	.	1	16
NORTH CAROLINA	QUOTA	1629.24	3362.89	845	1566.83	.	.	1636	1703.08	.	.	4104.27	1326	.	1387	.	6144.49	2389.55
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	1232	6555	6	6	0	.	5	13	.	.	3033	2	.	4	.	37	22
OHIO	QUOTA	1792.77	3998.34	.	3431.67	.	.	.	.	.	1203	4798.49	4731	.	.	.	6902.09	3528.95
OHIO	NUMBER*	169	2525	0	6	.	.	.	.	0	1	2132	1	0	.	.	23	19
TENNESSEE	QUOTA	1995	4144.55	1228.4	2812.83	.	165	.	627	.	564.4	4863.78	2394.34	.	.	1349	6698.89	4278.46
TENNESSEE	NUMBER*	2543	26561	42	225	0	2	.	1	0	5	8186	68	.	.	1	393	106
VIRGINIA	QUOTA	1986.66	3414.45	.	1641.33	.	.	.	.	.	.	3795.66	1170	.	.	.	3885.45	4135.22
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	522	3953	0	6	.	0	0	0	.	.	3693	2	.	.	.	22	23
WEST VIRGINIA	QUOTA	1947.41	3484.09	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4227.31	.	.	.	.	1770	4640.29
WEST VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	208	1426	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	431	.	.	.	.	5	7

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.7.D
Summary Statistics of Yield for Tobacco (Type 2)
Purpose: To summarize the statistics of yield for Tobacco

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	YIELD	1573.67	1623.2	.	1557	.	.	.	.	.	.	1606.88	1391	.	.	.	1503	1303.5
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	3	20	0	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	3	2
FLORIDA	YIELD	2173.3	2212.84	1986.85	2020.15	.	2216	.	.	.	.	2258.87	2012.83	3109	.	.	2035.06	2116.04
FLORIDA	NUMBER*	141	1164	39	143	.	1	.	.	.	0	254	75	1	.	.	96	47
GEORGIA	YIELD	1956.09	2030.79	1717.7	1785.3	1955	1896	.	.	.	1336	2094.7	1806.54	1895	.	1819	1960.57	1859.57
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	1327	6498	241	523	1	2	.	.	0	1	3822	241	1	.	1	517	214
NORTH CAROLINA	YIELD	1875.66	1958.99	1776.63	1787.73	2139	2212	1957.13	1996.43	1964	1602.4	2090.61	1844.1	.	2000.94	.	1981.06	1864.55
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	6127	25972	1848	3110	1	2	276	613	2	5	23423	1677	.	290	0	5175	1064
SOUTH CAROLINA	YIELD	1961.24	2036.28	1899.87	1931.66	.	.	.	.	1964	1953.5	2132.2	1934.67	.	.	.	1999.23	1945
SOUTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	1056	4403	922	1823	.	.	.	0	1	2	3442	741	.	.	.	1704	311
VIRGINIA	YIELD	1756.76	1809.89	1620.49	1662.46	.	.	.	1898.82	1853	2059	1848.58	1659.1	1731	1884	.	1729.94	1741.25
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	1149	4604	612	1150	.	.	.	11	1	1	3749	753	1	1	.	1529	191

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.7.E
Summary Statistics of Allotment for Tobacco (Type 2)
Purpose: To summarize the statistics of allotment for Tobacco

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	ALLOT	1.36	7.07	.	6.72	.	.	.	.	.	.	23.58	1.41	.	.	.	0.78	.
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	1	12	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	3	0
FLORIDA	ALLOT	47.98	31.1	2.26	3.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	34.86	4.7	.	.	.	17.22	13.59
FLORIDA	NUMBER*	2	114	5	33	.	0	.	.	.	0	95	50	0	.	.	50	3
GEORGIA	ALLOT	5.29	10.81	0.97	2.97	.	.	.	.	.	.	16.03	3.3	.	.	.	14.76	13.17
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	40	1086	4	72	0	0	.	.	0	0	1498	57	0	.	0	246	8
NORTH CAROLINA	ALLOT	5.21	6.09	3.09	2.5	.	.	1.9	4.48	.	.	8.72	2.74	.	3.77	.	10.86	8.04
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	777	11330	81	765	0	0	14	138	0	0	17931	773	.	118	0	4083	96
SOUTH CAROLINA	ALLOT	4.43	5.54	1.45	1.71	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.02	2.15	.	.	.	14.83	6.23
SOUTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	88	1469	31	214	.	.	.	0	0	0	2472	200	.	.	.	1058	18
VIRGINIA	ALLOT	3.56	6.76	3.15	2.74	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.21	2.62	.	.	.	10.22	3.47
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	54	1373	17	237	.	.	.	0	0	0	1931	283	0	0	.	1083	2

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.7.F
Summary Statistics of Quota for Tobacco (Type 2)
Purpose: To summarize the statistics of quota for Tobacco

STATE	Name	White Females	White Males	Black Females	Black Males	Hispanic Females	Hispanic Males	Am. Indian Females	Am. Indian Males	Asian Females	Asian Males	White Males & Females	Black Males & Females	Hispanic Males & Females	Am. Indian Males & Females	Asian Males & Females	Mixed	Missing
ALABAMA	QUOTA	1803	12416.67	.	9313	.	.	.	.	.	.	45373.86	1963	.	.	.	1160.33	.
ALABAMA	NUMBER*	1	12	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	3	0
FLORIDA	QUOTA	111972.5	74834.25	4245	6089.48	.	.	.	.	.	.	80448.53	9481	.	.	.	38174.26	30589.33
FLORIDA	NUMBER*	2	114	5	33	.	0	.	.	.	0	95	50	0	.	.	50	3
GEORGIA	QUOTA	11526.75	23691.72	1710.75	5612.69	.	.	.	.	.	.	39655.15	6132.91	.	.	.	31115.42	25244.75
GEORGIA	NUMBER*	40	1086	4	72	0	0	.	.	0	0	1498	57	0	.	0	246	8
NORTH CAROLINA	QUOTA	11104.84	12690.61	6055.67	4588.04	.	.	3760	9001.88	.	.	18402.65	5122.87	.	7641.66	.	22482.5	16881.32
NORTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	777	11331	81	765	0	0	14	138	0	0	17931	773	.	118	0	4083	96
SOUTH CAROLINA	QUOTA	9237.73	12047.23	2902.9	3364.92	.	.	.	.	.	.	23794.51	4308.96	.	.	.	30789.38	12199.67
SOUTH CAROLINA	NUMBER*	88	1469	31	214	.	.	.	0	0	0	2472	200	.	.	.	1058	18
VIRGINIA	QUOTA	6728.57	12955.53	5473.29	4882.57	.	.	.	.	.	.	19573.85	4800.49	.	.	.	18996.22	7154.5
VIRGINIA	NUMBER*	54	1373	17	237	.	.	.	0	0	0	1931	283	0	0	.	1083	2

Source: FSA.
*Number of Farms

Table 4.8.A
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Peanuts
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for peanuts

STATE	White Males		Females & Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ALABAMA	4,753	2,669	527	2,359	9.4752	**
ARIZONA	8	2,939	1	3,570	.	
ARKANSAS	33	2,169	9	2,302	-0.6186	
FLORIDA	1,972	3,083	454	2,701	11.0597	**
GEORGIA	8,064	3,266	1,436	2,872	19.4190	**
MISSISSIPPI	27	2,117	4	1,555	1.1470	
NEW MEXICO	79	2,493	3	2,201	0.8777	
NORTH CAROLINA	2,660	2,877	1,023	2,308	22.2259	**
OKLAHOMA	1,855	2,171	168	1,781	5.5065	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	181	2,398	44	1,970	3.8406	**
TEXAS	2,301	1,500	338	1,478	0.4257	
VIRGINIA	1,307	3,295	499	2,707	16.2033	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.8.B
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Peanuts
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for peanuts

STATE	White Males		Females & Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
ALABAMA	3,550	56,290	278	33,583	6.2488	**
ARIZONA	5	15,125	1	936,284	.	
ARKANSAS	27	110,708	6	29,351	2.6782	**
FLORIDA	1,253	45,762	262	17,590	9.1750	**
GEORGIA	6,620	77,943	1,131	45,878	8.0084	**
MISSISSIPPI	20	105,910	2	54,031	0.8462	
NEW MEXICO	59	83,248	1	54,802	.	
NORTH CAROLINA	2,424	37,711	886	16,089	13.1157	**
OKLAHOMA	1,292	117,453	88	71,165	3.7210	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	122	57,298	27	28,001	2.4294	
TEXAS	1,291	85,353	153	81,413	0.2710	
VIRGINIA	1,245	69,765	454	28,988	14.0857	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.8.C
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Peanuts
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for peanuts

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ALABAMA	4,888	2,652	331	2,553	2.7963	**
ARIZONA	8	2,939	1	3,570	.	
ARKANSAS	34	2,169	8	2,319	-0.6460	
FLORIDA	2,165	3,029	175	3,076	-0.8942	
GEORGIA	8,630	3,223	564	3,244	-0.7399	
MISSISSIPPI	28	2,046	3	2,030	0.1090	
NEW MEXICO	79	2,493	2	2,209	0.4956	
NORTH CAROLINA	2,991	2,800	356	2,567	5.6511	**
OKLAHOMA	1,909	2,156	108	1,862	3.1924	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	205	2,351	12	2,270	0.4431	
TEXAS	2,371	1,491	226	1,549	-0.8938	
VIRGINIA	1,513	3,193	123	3,313	-1.9875	

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.8.D
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Peanuts
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for peanuts

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
ALABAMA	3,630	55,453	159	45,685	1.7260	
ARIZONA	5	15,125	1	936,284	.	
ARKANSAS	28	109,689	5	18,782	3.1749	**
FLORIDA	1,385	42,798	62	21,018	3.1756	**
GEORGIA	7,071	74,492	426	78,036	-0.3893	
MISSISSIPPI	20	105,910	2	54,031	0.8462	
NORTH CAROLINA	2,710	34,808	312	22,847	5.1022	**
OKLAHOMA	1,328	116,321	48	68,824	2.8211	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	133	53,575	9	62,170	-0.3536	
TEXAS	1,323	84,668	93	97,718	-0.5918	
VIRGINIA	1,429	63,567	117	49,856	2.6070	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for White male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.8.E
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Peanuts
White Males vs Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for peanuts

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ALABAMA	4,753	2,669	135	2,045	9.7006	**
ARKANSAS	33	2,169	1	2,172	.	
FLORIDA	1,972	3,083	193	2,478	13.5355	**
GEORGIA	8,064	3,266	566	2,621	21.9261	**
MISSISSIPPI	27	2,117	1	129	.	
NORTH CAROLINA	2,660	2,877	331	2,175	19.0251	**
OKLAHOMA	1,855	2,171	54	1,618	5.4814	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	181	2,398	24	1,999	2.6981	**
TEXAS	2,301	1,500	70	1,223	3.0569	**
VIRGINIA	1,307	3,295	206	2,549	15.0948	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.8.F
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Peanuts
White Males vs Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for peanuts

STATE	White Males		Females & Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
ALABAMA	3,550	56,290	80	18,302	14.0803	**
ARKANSAS	27	110,708	1	82,196	.	
FLORIDA	1,253	45,762	132	14,664	10.8049	**
GEORGIA	6,620	77,943	451	23,829	19.2665	**
NORTH CAROLINA	2,424	37,711	286	10,201	16.8527	**
OKLAHOMA	1,292	117,453	36	75,695	2.2507	
SOUTH CAROLINA	122	57,298	11	12,274	4.8993	**
TEXAS	1,291	85,353	32	57,060	1.8176	
VIRGINIA	1,245	69,765	184	21,627	17.1276	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.9.A
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Number of Planted Acres of Soybeans
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in planted acres of soybeans

STATE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean NPA	Number of Cases	Mean NPA		
ALABAMA	2,417	40.84	299	34.4	1.9669	
ARKANSAS	11,170	149.77	2,438	85.94	14.988	**
DELAWARE	1,279	60.45	163	55.57	0.919	
FLORIDA	411	41.92	25	13.11	9.0043	**
GEORGIA	3,414	48.91	681	29.61	11.7832	
ILLINOIS	75,006	66.86	3,108	66.49	0.2576	
INDIANA	47,110	55.55	1,787	56.79	-0.8066	
IOWA	60,532	68.57	2,737	74.81	-4.6236	*
KANSAS	12,267	53.86	709	59.22	-2.0824	
KENTUCKY	8,701	62.84	314	69.33	-0.8972	
LOUISIANA	4,662	109.97	610	56.82	9.8534	
MARYLAND	4,004	54.8	230	55.85	-0.1849	
MICHIGAN	13,899	45.36	295	44.3	0.2371	
MINNESOTA	36,127	79.14	610	79.92	-0.1806	
MISSISSIPPI	5,306	121.44	1,966	61.42	11.1175	**
MISSOURI	31,429	76.24	1,410	77.01	-0.27	
NEBRASKA	13,417	52.22	951	56.37	-2.0006	
NEW JERSEY	368	85.09	12	32.83	4.7081	**
NEW YORK	411	42.54	21	21.12	4.9184	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11,397	34.62	2,531	21.13	12.1466	**
NORTH DAKOTA	1,970	103.24	50	156.62	-1.4539	
OHIO	35,580	55.16	1,100	54.64	0.26	
OKLAHOMA	1,286	92.38	114	66.36	3.2371	**
PENNSYLVANIA	4,267	22.71	170	20.03	1.684	
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,952	43.61	908	22.23	12.8014	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,722	72.7	260	87.83	-1.6214	
TENNESSEE	8,487	57.82	908	42.46	6.1911	**
TEXAS	618	83.41	88	89.65	-0.1597	
VIRGINIA	3,875	40.35	950	19.55	12.6824	**
WEST VIRGINIA	74	45.6	7	90.36	-1.1849	
WISCONSIN	4,580	30.28	143	33.98	-0.8978	

Source: FSA.

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average number of planted acres for female and minority male producers is higher than for White male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average number of planted acres for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.9.B
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Number of Planted Acres of Soybeans
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in planted acres of soybeans

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean NPA	Number of Cases	Mean NPA		
ALABAMA	2,515	40.5	154	40.23	0.061	
ARKANSAS	12,087	141.58	1,193	132.69	1.4076	
DELAWARE	1,294	60.21	141	59.03	0.2011	
FLORIDA	421	41.19	8	15.4	4.3783	**
GEORGIA	3,699	47.06	223	37.9	3.0583	**
ILLINOIS	75,044	66.84	3,069	66.94	-0.0734	
INDIANA	47,121	55.55	1,771	56.74	-0.7713	
IOWA	60,536	68.56	2,732	74.9	-4.6881	*
KANSAS	12,285	53.86	689	59.41	-2.1618	
KENTUCKY	8,725	62.75	279	73.92	-1.3867	
LOUISIANA	4,911	106.06	274	87.5	2.3857	
MARYLAND	4,032	54.62	202	59.6	-0.789	
MICHIGAN	13,908	45.37	284	43.46	0.4352	
MINNESOTA	36,130	79.14	607	80.14	-0.2296	
MISSISSIPPI	6,036	110.78	710	112.11	-0.1488	
MISSOURI	31,513	76.17	1,300	79.6	-1.1167	
NEBRASKA	13,422	52.24	946	56.14	-1.8794	
NEW JERSEY	369	84.89	11	34.83	4.3106	**
NEW YORK	411	42.54	21	21.12	4.9184	**
NORTH CAROLINA	12,190	33.49	1,019	27.41	3.7226	**
NORTH DAKOTA	1,970	103.24	50	156.62	-1.4539	
OHIO	35,593	55.14	1,084	54.98	0.0798	
OKLAHOMA	1,347	91.8	44	52.75	4.4396	**
PENNSYLVANIA	4,268	22.71	169	20.07	1.6508	
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,391	40.11	230	37.72	0.6001	
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,723	72.7	259	88.03	-1.6372	
TENNESSEE	8,677	56.98	613	53.99	0.9111	
TEXAS	622	83.11	78	96.94	-0.3149	
VIRGINIA	4,284	37.95	276	29.46	3.4883	**
WEST VIRGINIA	74	45.6	7	90.36	-1.1849	
WISCONSIN	4,583	30.35	139	31.57	-0.3856	

Source: FSA.

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average number of planted acres for White male producers is higher than for all male producers.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average number of planted acres for all male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.9.C
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Number of Planted Acres of Soybeans
White Males vs Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in planted acres of soybeans

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean NPA	Number of Cases	Mean NPA		
ALABAMA	2,417	40.84	98	32.25	1.5307	
ARKANSAS	11,170	149.77	917	41.83	30.9711	**
DELAWARE	1,279	60.45	15	39.75	1.9705	
FLORIDA	411	41.92	10	11.34	10.0245	**
GEORGIA	3,414	48.91	285	24.91	12.7154	**
ILLINOIS	75,006	66.86	38	29.4	13.1945	**
INDIANA	47,110	55.55	11	55.9	-0.0193	
IOWA	60,532	68.57	4	27.92	2.5634	
KANSAS	12,267	53.86	18	55.88	-0.0809	
KENTUCKY	8,701	62.84	24	31.32	5.5332	**
LOUISIANA	4,662	109.97	249	32.84	16.0239	**
MARYLAND	4,004	54.8	28	28.77	4.2158	**
MICHIGAN	13,899	45.36	9	73.2	-0.6318	
MINNESOTA	36,127	79.14	3	36.9	2.565	
MISSISSIPPI	5,306	121.44	730	33.27	18.915	**
MISSOURI	31,429	76.24	84	50.02	6.575	**
NEBRASKA	13,417	52.22	5	99.66	-1.5167	
NEW JERSEY	368	85.09	1	10.8	.	
NORTH CAROLINA	11,397	34.62	793	17.18	14.0938	**
OHIO	35,580	55.16	13	19.67	7.5108	**
OKLAHOMA	1,286	92.38	61	79.73	1.1486	
PENNSYLVANIA	4,267	22.71	1	13.7	.	
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,952	43.61	439	16.6	18.5383	**
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,722	72.7	1	36	.	
TENNESSEE	8,487	57.82	190	19.64	17.0679	**
TEXAS	618	83.41	4	36.93	2.7712	
VIRGINIA	3,875	40.35	409	15.24	14.6852	**
WISCONSIN	4,580	30.28	3	143.77	-0.8137	

Source: FSA.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average number of planted acres for White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.10.1.A
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Tobacco (Type 1)
White Males vs Females and Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
GEORGIA	168	1791.86	34	1825.71	-0.5575	
ILLINOIS	1	2118	1	1707	.	
INDIANA	8203	2489.7	802	2411.99	4.281	
KANSAS	15	2286.93	2	2588	-0.6315	
KENTUCKY	94269	2522.09	13261	2401.17	26.3978	**
MISSOURI	1249	2458.67	90	2359.97	2.1922	
NORTH CAROLINA	11233	2463.38	2952	2386.34	8.8452	**
OHIO	6307	2380.63	981	2307.66	4.8242	**
TENNESSEE	69040	2164.89	13991	2107.43	12.2405	**
VIRGINIA	8039	2551.31	2298	2461.81	8.8313	**
WEST VIRGINIA	2976	1924.17	614	1924.15	0.001	

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.10.1.B
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Tobacco (Type 1)
White Males vs Females and Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
GEORGIA	103	1704.03	14	746.5	2.5935	
INDIANA	3090	4525.35	122	2479.27	6.8823	**
KANSAS	9	6503.56	1	3993	.	
KENTUCKY	45198	5748.74	2585	2707.22	29.2973	**
MISSOURI	692	10112.75	20	4562.7	6.46	**
NORTH CAROLINA	6555	3362.89	1268	1624.78	20.9321	**
OHIO	2525	3998.34	177	1861.59	12.0981	**
TENNESSEE	26561	4144.55	2887	1964.47	35.3003	**
VIRGINIA	3953	3414.45	530	1979.67	10.9581	**
WEST VIRGINIA	1426	3484.08	208	1947.41	8.5418	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.10.1.C
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Tobacco (Type 2)
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ALABAMA	20	1623.2	7	1540.43	1.0045	
FLORIDA	1164	2212.84	400	2072.73	6.703	
GEORGIA	6498	2030.79	2338	1877.49	19.7288	**
NORTH CAROLINA	25972	1958.99	13951	1848.65	33.4873	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	4403	2036.28	4545	1932.59	15.4328	**
VIRGINIA	4604	1809.89	3679	1685.19	22.0192	**

Source: FSA.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.10.1.D
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Allotment for Tobacco (Type 2)
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean allotment for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Allotment		
ALABAMA	12	7.07	3	3.16	1.3122	
FLORIDA	114	31.1	90	4.94	9.3302	**
GEORGIA	1086	10.81	173	3.57	12.2813	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11330	6.09	2666	3.53	15.8848	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	1469	5.54	533	2.31	13.3001	**
VIRGINIA	1373	6.78	591	2.87	12.4224	**

Source: FSA.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average allotment for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.10.1.E
t-tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Tobacco (Type 2)
White Males vs Females and Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
ALABAMA	12	12416.67	3	4359.67	1.6444	
FLORIDA	114	74834.25	90	10224.14	9.6337	**
GEORGIA	1086	23691.72	173	7061.29	13.2968	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11331	12690.61	2666	7046.29	18.0307	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	1469	12047.23	533	4661.9	14.2577	**
VIRGINIA	1373	12955.53	591	5028.93	12.9177	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for White male producers is higher than for female and minority male producers.

Table 4.10.2.A
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Tobacco (Type 1)
All Males vs All Females
Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for tobacco

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
GEORGIA	168	1791.86	34	1825.71	-0.5575	
INDIANA	8212	2489.45	792	2413.68	4.1393	**
KANSAS	15	2286.93	2	2588	-0.6315	
KENTUCKY	95025	2519.57	12199	2418.29	21.5903	**
MISSOURI	1249	2458.67	90	2359.97	2.1922	
NORTH CAROLINA	11265	2462.26	2911	2390.62	8.2008	**
OHIO	6329	2380.45	956	2306.67	4.8217	**
TENNESSEE	69610	2161.53	13291	2126.55	7.3834	**
VIRGINIA	8057	2550.7	2276	2463.83	8.5504	**
WEST VIRGINIA	2976	1924.17	614	1924.15	0.001	

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.10.2.B
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Tobacco (Type 1)
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for tobacco

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
GEORGIA	103	1704.03	14	746.5	2.5935	
INDIANA	3092	4524.01	119	2472.92	6.7546	**
KANSAS	9	6503.56	1	3993	.	
KENTUCKY	45532	5725.25	2085	2756.33	24.5578	**
MISSOURI	692	10112.75	20	4562.7	6.46	**
NORTH CAROLINA	6574	3357.97	1243	1625.48	20.7011	**
OHIO	2532	3995.89	169	1792.77	12.5583	**
TENNESSEE	26794	4132.27	2585	1884.17	35.7373	**
VIRGINIA	3959	3411.76	522	1986.66	10.7764	**
WEST VIRGINIA	1426	3484.08	208	1947.41	8.5418	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for all male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.10.2.C
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Tobacco (Type 2)
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for tobacco

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ALABAMA	23	1614.57	3	1573.67	0.3009	
FLORIDA	1308	2191.78	180	2132.9	1.9826	
GEORGIA	7024	2012.38	1569	1919.47	10.2092	**
NORTH CAROLINA	29702	1941.79	8254	1856.27	21.6658	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	6228	2005.63	1979	1932.65	8.8359	**
VIRGINIA	5766	1780.7	1762	1709.48	10.0387	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.10.2.D
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Allotment for Tobacco (Type 2)
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean allotment for tobacco

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Allotment	Number of Cases	Mean Allotment		
ALABAMA	13	7.04	1	1.36	.	
FLORIDA	147	24.81	7	15.32	0.8178	
GEORGIA	1158	10.32	44	4.9	5.9906	**
NORTH CAROLINA	12233	5.85	872	4.96	2.3388	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	1683	5.06	119	3.65	2.7972	**
VIRGINIA	1610	6.18	71	3.46	4.1892	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average allotment for all male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.10.2.E
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Tobacco (Type 2)
All Males vs All Females

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for tobacco

STATE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
ALABAMA	13	12177.92	1	1803	.	
FLORIDA	147	59401.76	7	35024.29	0.899	
GEORGIA	1158	22567.64	44	10634.39	6.0216	**
NORTH CAROLINA	12234	12142.35	872	10517.9	2.258	
SOUTH CAROLINA	1683	10943.24	119	7587.48	3.3221	**
VIRGINIA	1610	11767.15	71	6428.01	4.4716	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for all male producers is higher than for all female producers.

Table 4.10.3.A
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Tobacco (Type 1)
White Males vs Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ILLINOIS	1	2118	1	1707	.	
INDIANA	8203	2489.7	9	2255.22	1.8934	
KENTUCKY	94269	2522.09	756	2205.67	16.2057	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11233	2463.38	32	2071.5	5.1975	**
OHIO	6307	2380.63	22	2328.73	0.5775	
TENNESSEE	69040	2164.89	570	1754.63	19.5311	**
VIRGINIA	8039	2551.31	18	2280.72	2.8062	

Source: FSA.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.10.3.B
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Tobacco (Type 1)
White Males vs Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
INDIANA	3090	4525.35	2	2464	2.521	
KENTUCKY	45198	5748.74	334	2545.3	20.5078	**
NORTH CAROLINA	6555	3362.89	19	1660.05	9.2183	**
OHIO	2525	3998.34	7	3113.29	0.829	
TENNESSEE	26561	4144.55	233	2732.47	6.3803	**
VIRGINIA	3953	3414.45	6	1641.33	7.0502	**

Source: FSA.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for all White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.10.3.C
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Yields for Tobacco (Type 2)
White Males vs Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in mean yields for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
ALABAMA	20	1623.2	3	1557	0.6573	
FLORIDA	1164	2212.84	144	2021.53	6.5356	**
GEORGIA	6498	2030.79	526	1784.86	18.0008	**
NORTH CAROLINA	25972	1958.99	3730	1822.01	25.5834	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	4403	2036.28	1825	1931.68	11.5747	**
VIRGINIA	4604	1809.89	1162	1665.03	18.3104	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.10.3.D
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Allotment for Tobacco (Type 2)
White Males vs Minority Males
Purpose: To analyze differences in mean allotment for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Allotment	Number of Cases	Mean Allotment		
ALABAMA	12	7.07	1	6.72	.	
FLORIDA	114	31.1	33	3.1	10.4685	**
GEORGIA	1086	10.81	72	2.97	12.7973	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11330	6.09	903	2.8	19.2962	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	1469	5.54	214	1.71	14.6512	**
VIRGINIA	1373	6.78	237	2.74	9.2855	**

Source: FSA.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average allotment for all White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.10.3.E
t-Tests of Differences between
Mean Quota for Tobacco (Type 2)
White Males vs Minority Males

Purpose: To analyze differences in mean quota for tobacco

STATE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Quota	Number of Cases	Mean Quota		
ALABAMA	12	12416.67	1	9313	.	
FLORIDA	114	74834.25	33	6089.48	10.7352	**
GEORGIA	1086	23691.72	72	5612.69	13.89	**
NORTH CAROLINA	11331	12690.61	903	5262.58	22.2025	**
SOUTH CAROLINA	1469	12047.23	214	3364.92	15.7573	**
VIRGINIA	1373	12955.53	237	4882.57	9.1579	**

Source: FSA.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average quota for all White male producers is higher than for minority male producers.

Table 4.11.A.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Wheat by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for wheat

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	32.02	33.85	33.31	31.55	16	22.3	.	22.8	.	29
Number of Farms	272	1853	26	47	1	10	.	10	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	35.38	37.75	32.11	32.48	22	23.35	34.31	34.17	53	41.1
Number of Farms	5028	46777	503	1384	8	60	75	139	3	21
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	34.99	36.77	32.05	32.06	26.92	29.81	33.07	33.14	63.5	47.85
Number of Farms	15996	179318	853	3893	37	239	89	415	2	82
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	35.5	37.38	32.18	32.01	31.73	29.44	33.34	30.92	37.17	57.13
Number of Farms	9596	141051	130	1148	11	134	32	236	6	54
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	34.68	37.08	31.75	32.07	36.17	29.29	25.56	31.07	46.5	57.87
Number of Farms	5009	83493	24	323	6	83	9	120	2	30
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	33.73	37.02	34.35	33.27	30.83	28.92	27.73	30.14	36.5	60.85
Number of Farms	4847	82223	20	141	6	63	22	116	2	40
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	33.66	36.01	33.33	33.73	41	35.09	24.73	28.22	35	62.36
Number of Farms	3861	67993	9	70	1	47	15	97	1	28
Farms over 500 acres	34.01	34.42	37.33	33.67	46	43.6	25.2	27.64	45	61.86
Number of Farms	2521	37163	3	24	2	40	15	73	1	14

Table 4.11.A.1 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Wheat by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	32.05	32.93	.	.	.	30.96
Number of Farms	376	15	.	.	.	24
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	35.66	32.06	20.5	33.57	43	33.72
Number of Farms	10861	521	10	37	2	1262
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	35.17	31.78	22.21	33.26	61.86	33.16
Number of Farms	66373	1741	43	138	7	5899
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	35.11	31.99	26.59	32.46	47.67	33.53
Number of Farms	74024	481	37	57	6	2826
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	34.53	32.05	27.47	29.05	58.5	33.59
Number of Farms	53523	157	17	20	4	1376
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	33.95	32.24	29.15	28.65	62.17	33.66
Number of Farms	61624	89	20	20	6	1395
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	33.65	30.84	32.28	25.32	91.25	34.84
Number of Farms	60032	37	18	25	4	1233
Farms over 500 acres	33.89	31	30.11	24.72	85	35.76
Number of Farms	46470	9	19	25	6	1261

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.A.2

Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Wheat by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for wheat

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	45	56.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	1	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	64.57	69.72	.	77	.	38.67	.	.	98	78
Number of Farms	30	339	.	1	.	9	.	.	1	4
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	72.89	70.55	.	67	82.5	58.34	47	52	101	82.26
Number of Farms	164	2085	.	1	2	44	1	11	1	23
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	67.37	70.97	.	.	30	59.33	76	54.5	.	80.28
Number of Farms	171	2492	.	.	1	30	1	6	.	25
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	61.27	65.22	.	.	92	53.33	.	40.5	92	79
Number of Farms	132	2052	.	.	1	21	.	4	1	15
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	50.89	60.19	.	88	85	54.61	42	56.33	.	82.29
Number of Farms	257	2681	.	1	1	18	2	3	.	24
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	52.49	57.07	.	88	41	59.05	36.5	43.83	.	87.68
Number of Farms	382	3699	.	1	1	20	2	6	.	19
Farms over 500 acres	50.21	56.4	.	46	74	64.77	45.33	53.08	71	85.09
Number of Farms	416	3824	.	1	1	22	3	12	1	11

Table 4.11.A.2 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Wheat by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	66.33	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	3	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	64.2	.	57.5	.	.	79.2
Number of Farms	71	.	2	.	.	5
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	65.51	.	34.25	48.6	87.5	65.01
Number of Farms	713	.	4	5	4	68
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	63.98	.	43.57	53.67	75	65.98
Number of Farms	1403	.	7	3	3	103
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	58.43	33	43	51	73.75	69.28
Number of Farms	1463	1	5	1	4	71
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	52.28	28	51.71	.	83.67	61.35
Number of Farms	2778	1	7	.	6	103
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	50.93	.	47	.	91.25	65.72
Number of Farms	4673	.	8	.	4	136
Farms over 500 acres	51.85	35	54.6	32	85.67	67.4
Number of Farms	6381	1	5	1	6	194

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.A.3
Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Wheat by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for wheat

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	32.02	33.73	33.19	31.83	16	22.11	.	22.63	.	29
Number of Farms	272	1930	27	52	1	9	.	8	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	35.3	37.6	32.13	32.48	23.5	25.23	34.45	34.15	36	36.41
Number of Farms	5076	47890	514	1450	6	30	77	142	4	17
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	34.8	36.45	32.12	32.08	24.69	25.67	32.45	32.24	62	37.42
Number of Farms	16447	183566	879	4163	29	152	97	460	2	60
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	35.17	36.83	32.32	32.07	22.83	24.94	31.52	30.16	33	38.13
Number of Farms	10342	146062	135	1261	6	85	33	256	5	31
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	34.39	36.34	31.68	32.04	25.83	22.49	27.27	29.8	.	38.68
Number of Farms	5625	87990	25	348	6	51	11	137	.	19
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	33.75	36.25	34.33	33.04	20	26	28.52	29.17	36.5	39.54
Number of Farms	5599	87655	24	157	5	40	25	130	2	13
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	33.01	34.89	33.33	33.46	30	25.36	23.57	27.8	35	37.71
Number of Farms	4410	74304	9	80	1	22	21	110	1	17
Farms over 500 acres	32.37	32.67	37.33	32.48	18	25.09	25.94	25.46	.	39.1
Number of Farms	2849	42152	3	31	1	23	18	93	.	10

Table 4.11.A.3 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Wheat by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	32.04	32.93	.	.	.	33.17
Number of Farms	403	15	.	.	.	30
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	35.62	32.08	23.25	33.58	43	33.65
Number of Farms	10967	538	8	38	2	1326
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	34.96	31.78	23.86	33.25	27.67	32.91
Number of Farms	66883	1790	28	140	3	6025
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	34.71	32	23.11	31.25	35.67	32.49
Number of Farms	74783	491	28	61	6	2842
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	34.09	32.01	20.1	29.05	27.25	32.03
Number of Farms	54382	168	10	20	4	1379
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	33.55	32.23	19.56	27.64	45.4	31.94
Number of Farms	62033	95	16	22	5	1359
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	32.81	30.79	25.08	25.07	43	31.73
Number of Farms	60676	38	13	29	1	1238
Farms over 500 acres	32.35	30.4	22.33	24.39	41	31.83
Number of Farms	50983	10	12	33	2	1355

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.B.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Oats by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for oats

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	49.21	50.99	45.33	49.5	.	39	43	45	.	.
Number of Farms	98	903	3	12	.	1	1	1	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	52.98	55.36	47.5	47.73	36	27.1	53.27	48.25	53.5	46.75
Number of Farms	2107	23646	72	255	5	29	11	28	2	4
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	52.04	53.48	47.97	46.41	29.44	31.55	52.76	47.27	.	54.5
Number of Farms	6996	93547	141	816	9	94	21	134	.	24
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	52	54.23	44.74	46.75	51	35.29	46.63	43.09	50	41.93
Number of Farms	4450	84112	19	263	4	65	19	90	5	15
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	51.09	55.03	41.86	45.51	36.5	34.06	44.67	44.96	.	49.38
Number of Farms	2326	58522	7	90	2	31	6	70	.	8
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	50.14	55.25	57.4	48.17	.	41	42.78	39.71	41	58.13
Number of Farms	1947	56581	5	36	.	29	9	68	1	8
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	47.21	53.18	37	47.69	.	38.29	41	42.51	39	57
Number of Farms	1356	43980	3	16	.	28	10	49	1	3
Farms over 500 acres	44.23	48.65	.	43.13	29	38.2	43	41.4	.	33
Number of Farms	846	21228	.	8	2	10	9	48	.	4

Table 4.11.B.1 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Oats by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	48.09	60	.	.	.	48.11
Number of Farms	216	1	.	.	.	9
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	53.11	48.51	29.25	48	54.33	48.91
Number of Farms	5682	70	4	1	3	219
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	51.62	46.43	35.28	44.65	41.5	47.75
Number of Farms	33482	267	18	20	2	1192
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	51.77	47.77	34.06	45.09	32	47.83
Number of Farms	41426	93	16	23	2	826
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	52.38	44.65	33.67	40.69	35	48.13
Number of Farms	35002	26	9	13	1	444
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	52.37	51.86	27.5	38.64	52	47.47
Number of Farms	38712	21	6	11	1	520
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	51.05	47.08	31.33	42.21	.	47.37
Number of Farms	36291	12	6	14	.	502
Farms over 500 acres	48.3	41.75	23.2	41.33	48	48.57
Number of Farms	25306	4	5	18	1	633

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.B.2

Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Oats by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for oats

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.33	58.21	.	45	61	29.4	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	3	70	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	.
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	60.33	62.72	.	.	.	46.47	82	38.33	.	51
Number of Farms	24	569	.	.	.	17	1	6	.	1
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	66.62	66.86	.	.	52	57.17	41	34.67	.	46.5
Number of Farms	42	791	.	.	1	12	1	3	.	2
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	54.39	63.17	.	.	.	50.56	.	.	.	65
Number of Farms	28	550	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	51.69	62.87	.	.	.	53.91	.	48.33	.	74
Number of Farms	32	650	.	.	.	11	.	3	.	1
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	57.73	62.12	.	.	.	55.1	.	69	.	78
Number of Farms	41	668	.	.	.	10	.	1	.	1
Farms over 500 acres	54.86	62.35	.	.	.	45.83	.	50	.	43
Number of Farms	29	531	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	1

Table 4.11.B.2 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Oats by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	60	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	1	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	64.8	.	.	.	.	42
Number of Farms	10	.	.	.	.	1
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	58.47	.	42.5	66.5	.	66.4
Number of Farms	163	.	8	2	.	10
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	61.12	.	43.67	.	.	59.47
Number of Farms	309	.	6	.	.	15
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	61.04	.	54.33	.	.	72.17
Number of Farms	317	.	3	.	.	12
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	57.75	.	40	.	54	50.21
Number of Farms	467	.	1	.	1	14
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	57.7	.	33	.	.	55.32
Number of Farms	576	.	1	.	.	19
Farms over 500 acres	56.48	.	38	.	67	65.26
Number of Farms	596	.	1	.	1	23

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.B.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Oats by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for oats

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	49.83	51.16	45.33	49.5	.	39	43	45	.	.
Number of Farms	100	940	3	12	.	1	1	1	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	53.15	55.5	47.47	47.79	29.5	33.69	53.27	47.81	53.5	48.6
Number of Farms	2191	24564	73	267	2	16	11	31	2	5
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	52.34	53.62	48.1	46.54	32.5	34.42	49.9	46.02	.	55.04
Number of Farms	7420	97700	142	879	6	43	20	164	.	24
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	52.35	54.27	44.74	46.93	37.67	37.03	47.72	43.64	46.25	40
Number of Farms	4981	88740	19	284	3	29	18	107	4	14
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	51.8	55.03	41.86	45.62	36.5	30.42	43.89	44.12	.	51.75
Number of Farms	2843	63158	7	92	2	12	9	82	.	8
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	51.63	55.31	55.57	49.2	.	39.33	44.25	39.07	41	56
Number of Farms	2472	62162	7	40	.	12	16	74	1	5
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	49.11	53.3	37	48.79	.	34.13	40.07	40.98	39	50
Number of Farms	1801	49967	3	19	.	15	14	57	1	1
Farms over 500 acres	46.04	49.04	.	46.9	17	38.25	43.7	41.11	.	29.67
Number of Farms	1139	25432	.	10	1	4	10	63	.	3

Table 4.11.B.3 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Oats by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	48.62	60	.	.	.	47.82
Number of Farms	220	1	.	.	.	11
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	53.15	48.61	27.4	44	54.33	48.89
Number of Farms	5815	72	5	3	3	227
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	51.7	46.49	35.08	45.71	41.5	47.77
Number of Farms	34114	278	12	21	2	1242
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	51.82	47.72	34.44	45.84	49	47.86
Number of Farms	42518	95	9	25	1	855
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	52.42	44.65	33.71	40.69	.	47.67
Number of Farms	36430	26	7	13	.	463
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	52.55	51.72	23.75	39.92	40	47.37
Number of Farms	40668	25	4	12	1	540
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	51.4	48.93	32.4	42.06	.	47.74
Number of Farms	39212	14	5	18	.	539
Farms over 500 acres	48.78	41.75	22.75	41.63	5	47.55
Number of Farms	30127	4	4	27	1	729

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.C.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Rice by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for rice

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	.	4001.4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	3929.53	4308.4	3749	3945.58	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	40	178	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	4252.88	4209.5	3731.42	3771.67	.	5849.3	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	231	1445	12	79	.	3	.	.	.	.
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	4509.62	4434.8	4039.11	3655.53	.	.	.	6496	.	5894.2
Number of Farms	174	1412	9	49	.	.	.	1	.	5
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	4644.19	4433.9	3983	4010.41	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	114	1033	2	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	4870.15	4527.5	.	3818.79	3767	4483	.	4084.5	6232	5946
Number of Farms	157	1404	.	14	1	1	.	2	2	2
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	4773.23	4627.6	.	3764.2	.	.	.	5278	7718	7079
Number of Farms	205	1727	.	10	.	.	.	1	1	3
Farms over 500 acres	4750.14	4547.2	4199	3924.5	.	.	.	.	7236	.
Number of Farms	182	1906	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	.

Table 4.11.C.1 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Rice by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	3793.9	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	13	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	4263	4110.5	.	.	.	3648.8
Number of Farms	69	4	.	.	.	8
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	4212.15	3996.4	.	.	6906	3931.6
Number of Farms	1023	28	.	.	1	151
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	4358.51	3786.5	.	.	4386	4199.7
Number of Farms	1151	16	.	.	1	106
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	4519.24	3473.6	.	.	6863	4184.6
Number of Farms	939	9	.	.	1	52
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	4570.55	2744.3	6576	.	7500	4186.3
Number of Farms	1260	3	1	.	1	63
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	4659.45	3768.4	7867	.	4673	4633.4
Number of Farms	1675	5	1	.	1	85
Farms over 500 acres	4726.78	4122	.	.	7718	4515.8
Number of Farms	2195	2	.	.	1	151

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.C.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Rice by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for rice

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	.	4040.8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	3929.53	4309	3749	4017.85	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	40	180	5	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	4256.92	4214.8	3671.5	3796.57	.	5849.3	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	236	1501	14	84	.	3	.	.	.	.
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	4500.81	4431.2	4039.11	3679.33	.	.	.	6496	.	5894.2
Number of Farms	180	1461	9	54	.	.	.	1	.	5
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	4640.92	4440.9	3983	4000.18	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	116	1076	2	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	4835.83	4522.6	.	3859.67	3767	4483	.	4084.5	6232	5946
Number of Farms	165	1474	.	15	1	1	.	2	2	2
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	4764.15	4619.2	.	3750.71	.	.	.	5278	7718	7079
Number of Farms	214	1840	.	14	.	.	.	1	1	3
Farms over 500 acres	4747.67	4530.4	4199	3924.5	.	.	.	.	7236	.
Number of Farms	198	2106	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	.

Table 4.11.C.3 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Rice by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	3872.47	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	15	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	4284.48	4110.5	.	.	.	3648.8
Number of Farms	71	4	.	.	.	8
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	4216.69	3996.4	.	.	6906	3938.2
Number of Farms	1049	28	.	.	1	157
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	4358.55	3798.6	.	.	4386	4203.5
Number of Farms	1183	17	.	.	1	111
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	4521.38	3596.8	.	.	6863	4147.4
Number of Farms	965	10	.	.	1	53
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	4583.18	2744.3	6576	.	7500	4186.8
Number of Farms	1307	3	1	.	1	65
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	4662.18	3768.4	7867	.	4673	4571.7
Number of Farms	1761	5	1	.	1	90
Farms over 500 acres	4726.97	4122	.	.	7718	4515.6
Number of Farms	2420	2	.	.	1	166

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.D.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Upland Cotton by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for upland cotton

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	448.69	501.07	146.57	232.79	.	332.5	.	.	.	125
Number of Farms	45	238	21	39	.	2	.	.	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	514.16	532.11	390.64	435.06	504.23	543.71	478.33	538.83	631	398
Number of Farms	853	4287	253	752	60	538	3	6	1	4
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	528.84	535.72	500.85	471.2	548.03	541.36	494	502.25	263	631.75
Number of Farms	2782	19767	441	1837	74	666	5	12	1	12
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	518.95	530.35	508.05	476.3	507.43	553.63	330.5	527.87	431	840.33
Number of Farms	1823	13491	84	561	21	155	4	15	1	6
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	497.17	515.44	530.29	502.59	476	569.66	394	518.13	.	689.86
Number of Farms	1069	7470	24	137	4	70	2	8	.	7
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	471.61	517.81	545.2	528.31	438.6	594.11	.	639.83	427	894.5
Number of Farms	1384	8238	10	70	15	44	.	6	1	10
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	501.77	537.93	599.56	606.57	325	561.24	.	764.67	.	821.43
Number of Farms	1159	7109	9	46	4	54	.	6	.	7
Farms over 500 acres	549.2	591.09	532.5	671	552	612.96	.	586.33	.	1105
Number of Farms	635	4757	2	12	5	28	.	3	.	5

Table 4.11.D.1 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Upland Cotton by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	465.13	165.57	.	.	.	515.27
Number of Farms	89	7	.	.	.	11
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	480.88	437.27	508.07	.	.	505.52
Number of Farms	1871	288	155	.	.	846
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	490.77	479.38	484.44	555.33	.	511.09
Number of Farms	12357	951	261	6	.	3091
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	460.14	490.39	503.6	428.5	944	516.22
Number of Farms	13326	270	65	2	1	1209
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	438.4	523.25	445.35	.	835	523.18
Number of Farms	8927	85	37	.	1	560
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	432.86	513.16	423.47	604	.	526.72
Number of Farms	13729	43	36	1	.	590
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	447.81	555	447.46	.	.	563.22
Number of Farms	13038	18	41	.	.	526
Farms over 500 acres	497.14	510.2	493.68	.	640	628.1
Number of Farms	8589	5	28	.	2	583

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.D.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Upland Cotton by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for upland cotton

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	457.46	510.79	146.57	240.45	.	332.5	.	.	.	125
Number of Farms	50	258	21	40	.	2	.	.	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	516.8	533.55	394.6	438.4	504.23	543.53	508.5	538.83	631	398
Number of Farms	880	4397	263	778	60	547	4	6	1	4
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	530.42	538.39	504.62	473.82	548.15	542.78	494	588.13	263	667.07
Number of Farms	2885	20743	470	1967	75	689	5	16	1	14
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	520.36	533.76	506.82	480.33	507.43	557.99	389.8	558.67	431	840.33
Number of Farms	1912	14399	87	599	21	162	5	18	1	6
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	500.24	519.72	530.29	503.62	480	587.01	394	597.9	.	689.86
Number of Farms	1117	7962	24	146	5	72	2	10	.	7
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	476.32	521.94	561.45	526.25	438.6	594.11	283	635	427	894.5
Number of Farms	1446	8820	11	76	15	44	1	7	1	10
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	504.72	547.22	599.56	602.2	325	573.48	.	778.14	.	824.89
Number of Farms	1209	7719	9	49	4	56	.	7	.	9
Farms over 500 acres	559.28	607.46	532.5	661.85	552	678.48	.	831	871	1105
Number of Farms	687	5335	2	13	5	31	.	5	1	5

Table 4.11.D.3 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Upland Cotton by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	475.04	165.57	.	.	.	515.27
Number of Farms	97	7	.	.	.	11
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	483.34	445.36	506.93	.	.	507.97
Number of Farms	1919	301	157	.	.	872
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	493.8	481.25	484.67	564.29	.	513.46
Number of Farms	12856	984	262	7	.	3219
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	464.33	493.24	512.97	538.8	896	517.9
Number of Farms	13796	277	66	5	2	1282
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	443.58	524	445.35	.	835	526.25
Number of Farms	9240	90	37	.	1	598
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	436.11	514.3	423.47	604	.	528.97
Number of Farms	14052	46	36	1	.	635
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	451.6	559.74	447.46	.	.	573.79
Number of Farms	13376	19	41	.	.	574
Farms over 500 acres	509.16	559.86	493.68	.	640	636.22
Number of Farms	9088	7	28	.	2	656

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.E.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for extra long staple cotton

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	.	615	.	.	.	661.33	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	487.67	726.24	.	.	777	657.6	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	3	25	.	.	4	57	.	.	.	.
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	561.35	718.4	.	113	569.5	628.6	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	17	87	.	1	2	73	.	.	.	.
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	638.55	688.78	.	.	745	689.7	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	11	79	.	.	1	20	.	.	.	.
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	778.33	729.65	.	.	.	566.15	.	.	.	728
Number of Farms	6	48	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	1
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	699	731.82	.	.	.	757	.	.	.	992
Number of Farms	13	67	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	856.6	722.08	.	.	.	558.9	.	.	.	390
Number of Farms	20	118	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	1
Farms over 500 acres	741.23	720.86	.	.	704	915.75	.	.	852	782.5
Number of Farms	13	114	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	2

Table 4.11.E.1 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	689.4	.	544.7	.	.	647.44
Number of Farms	5	.	10	.	.	27
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	646.17	.	669.3	.	.	649.22
Number of Farms	24	.	20	.	.	54
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	658.09	.	677	.	345	564.41
Number of Farms	34	.	3	.	1	22
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	592	.	318	.	.	670.27
Number of Farms	23	.	1	.	.	15
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	638.05	.	348	.	.	590.57
Number of Farms	40	.	3	.	.	14
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	722.9	.	491	.	.	547.88
Number of Farms	67	.	1	.	.	17
Farms over 500 acres	691.28	.	530.75	.	826	659.32
Number of Farms	123	.	4	.	1	19

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.E.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for extra long staple cotton

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	.	615	.	.	.	661.33	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	487.67	730.74	.	.	777	646.37	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	3	27	.	.	4	67	.	.	.	.
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	573.94	715.61	.	113	569.5	634.19	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	18	105	.	1	2	79	.	.	.	.
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	638.55	674.97	.	.	745	689.7	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	11	88	.	.	1	20	.	.	.	.
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	778.33	721.26	.	.	.	568.14	.	759	.	728
Number of Farms	6	54	.	.	.	14	.	2	.	1
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	699	721.4	.	.	.	757	.	.	.	992
Number of Farms	13	75	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	858.86	727.81	.	.	.	589.36	.	.	.	390
Number of Farms	21	140	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	1
Farms over 500 acres	758.88	757.69	.	.	704	863	.	796	852	782.5
Number of Farms	17	159	.	.	1	5	.	2	1	2

Table 4.11.E.3 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Extra Long Staple Cotton by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	689.4	.	567.85	.	.	620.53
Number of Farms	5	.	13	.	.	32
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	646.17	.	669.3	.	.	648.98
Number of Farms	24	.	20	.	.	55
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	662.11	.	677	.	345	564.41
Number of Farms	35	.	3	.	1	22
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	605.71	.	318	.	.	670.27
Number of Farms	28	.	1	.	.	15
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	633.29	.	348	.	.	590.57
Number of Farms	41	.	3	.	.	14
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	713.77	.	491	.	.	585.5
Number of Farms	74	.	1	.	.	20
Farms over 500 acres	720.4	.	530.75	.	826	732.26
Number of Farms	172	.	4	.	1	23

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.F.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Corn by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for corn

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	62.91	76.74	48.63	49.73	77	51.47	.	90.2	.	73
Number of Farms	435	3544	116	192	1	17	.	5	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	76.62	86.3	54.38	54.06	68.71	68.82	76.76	73.28	71.67	84.24
Number of Farms	9608	91963	1573	4003	58	539	136	221	6	29
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	77.34	83.83	51.71	50.77	64.59	65.88	75.33	72.8	69.83	80.22
Number of Farms	25512	304928	1528	7000	98	801	106	384	6	89
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	65.87	89.76	48.64	50.44	55.24	61.98	78.4	68.44	81.25	83.78
Number of Farms	12925	208627	157	1393	21	229	15	102	8	49
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	90.67	93.76	56.52	51.75	69.38	60.34	84.83	68.21	12	84.52
Number of Farms	5924	119733	33	332	8	90	6	52	1	27
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	94.54	97.1	55.25	54.78	64.25	63.9	52	61.44	79	87.52
Number of Farms	4930	111925	20	137	4	78	3	39	1	31
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	93.62	94.7	73.5	60.96	72.33	73.89	45	63.13	.	94.59
Number of Farms	2781	72506	4	51	3	54	2	30	.	17
Farms over 500 acres	88.36	85.84	86	61.86	67.63	72.76	97	68.7	.	99.2
Number of Farms	1179	27091	2	14	8	37	1	10	.	5

Table 4.11.F.1 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Corn by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	77.21	48.57	64.5	.	.	53.31
Number of Farms	778	56	2	.	.	83
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	82.74	55.22	74.54	73.82	76.6	64.24
Number of Farms	21054	1652	134	62	5	2860
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	81.71	52.19	65.84	72.86	71.83	62.18
Number of Farms	104889	2930	256	166	12	8571
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	88.63	50.07	60.07	72.48	103.67	63.21
Number of Farms	97590	625	90	48	6	3140
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	92.38	52.44	56.92	66.25	96.6	66.98
Number of Farms	65679	172	49	12	5	1343
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	95.4	53.86	63.69	69.88	115	69.34
Number of Farms	68721	101	39	8	2	1310
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	93.4	52.27	62.5	57.6	119	71.06
Number of Farms	52807	33	42	5	3	1057
Farms over 500 acres	87.26	48	65.44	44	86.8	70.15
Number of Farms	29649	4	27	3	5	915

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.F.2
Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Corn by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for corn

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	91.25	104.53	76	.	77	73.25	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	4	32	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	89.11	96.46	.	113.67	81.38	79.19	.	.	.	112.67
Number of Farms	89	713	.	3	24	245	.	.	.	3
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	99.27	101.8	141.5	74.5	78.38	80.19	98	112.5	136	97.2
Number of Farms	257	3308	2	2	29	333	1	2	1	15
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	113.05	109.98	.	61	82.67	79.59	.	66.67	.	96.13
Number of Farms	338	4458	.	2	3	59	.	3	.	15
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	118.45	113.05	.	71	102	85.54	.	.	12	110.58
Number of Farms	346	4460	.	1	1	26	.	.	1	12
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	120.83	115.41	.	.	74	92.58	.	92	.	108.23
Number of Farms	482	5998	.	.	1	24	.	1	.	13
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	119.35	115.09	.	75	129	101.59	95	104	.	118.45
Number of Farms	500	6027	.	1	1	27	1	2	.	11
Farms over 500 acres	117.38	114.39	.	128	84	89	101	94.5	.	105.8
Number of Farms	393	4335	.	2	4	15	1	4	.	5

Table 4.11.F.2 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Corn by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	111.18	.	71	.	.	81.25
Number of Farms	17	.	1	.	.	4
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	93.38	.	79.43	.	.	79.62
Number of Farms	275	.	79	.	.	226
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	102.05	.	79.36	91	116.33	81.58
Number of Farms	1583	.	102	1	3	409
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	113.84	49	90.14	117	121	91.79
Number of Farms	3710	1	22	1	1	161
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	116.7	135	86.33	.	134	97.86
Number of Farms	4603	1	12	.	1	96
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	118.45	135	98.25	.	117	102.55
Number of Farms	7455	1	8	.	3	128
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	119.24	.	91.18	.	120	101.28
Number of Farms	8939	.	11	.	2	137
Farms over 500 acres	118.3	.	97.67	.	117.5	104.15
Number of Farms	8064	.	9	.	2	157

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.F.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Corn by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for corn

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	63.24	77.09	49.28	50.1	.	48.29	.	90.2	.	73
Number of Farms	442	3633	121	201	.	14	.	5	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	76.67	86.41	54.45	54.18	53.35	57.71	76.76	73.08	70.4	79.71
Number of Farms	9538	92189	1582	4068	17	162	137	228	5	24
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	77.26	83.72	51.78	50.82	59	59.04	75.24	71.56	56.6	78.97
Number of Farms	25529	305030	1549	7104	53	382	106	400	5	74
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	85.18	89.17	49.26	50.37	52.07	58.28	78.4	67.01	83.57	78.15
Number of Farms	13019	208231	159	1430	15	156	15	108	7	33
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	88.58	92.51	56.35	51.55	64.71	54.32	97.8	65.19	12	65.06
Number of Farms	6008	119112	34	342	7	65	5	59	1	16
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	90.82	95.25	55.57	53.89	61.5	53.17	52.8	58.33	79	76.62
Number of Farms	5038	111242	21	145	4	59	5	42	1	13
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	86.5	91.6	73.5	60.89	45.67	52.81	43.25	57.2	.	73
Number of Farms	2816	72749	4	55	3	37	4	30	.	9
Farms over 500 acres	75.63	79.12	86	57.59	53	57.32	37	50	.	89
Number of Farms	1190	28269	2	17	5	22	2	17	.	1

Table 4.11.F.3 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Corn by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	76.49	48.57	58	.	.	52.63
Number of Farms	807	56	1	.	.	84
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	82.83	55.34	64.83	73.88	76.6	63.23
Number of Farms	20880	1678	41	64	5	2664
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	81.47	52.25	58.56	72.85	57.78	61.34
Number of Farms	104167	2959	126	167	9	8212
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	87.41	50.11	50.79	71.19	94.67	61.73
Number of Farms	95851	627	70	47	3	3012
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	90.03	52.17	47.92	69.36	90	64.56
Number of Farms	63476	173	39	11	3	1269
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	91.64	53.02	54.52	65.67	.	65.32
Number of Farms	65552	103	29	9	.	1242
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	86.72	52.47	50.4	59.67	94	65.86
Number of Farms	49868	34	30	6	2	988
Farms over 500 acres	75.62	44.2	51.52	44	76	63.14
Number of Farms	29723	5	21	3	1	901

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.G.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Grain Sorghum by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for Grain Sorghum

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	41.56	45.36	38.94	38.59	41.67	38.14	.	36	.	.
Number of Farms	116	681	18	41	3	14	.	1	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.84	52.46	39.93	41.02	52.45	52.37	60	45.3	48.5	53.63
Number of Farms	1677	11939	168	473	55	568	1	10	2	8
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	48.24	52.09	42.39	42.53	49.92	46.94	46.29	46.53	46	57.38
Number of Farms	6119	54531	335	1435	106	848	7	75	1	24
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	50.99	53.83	42.95	43.04	45.28	40.76	30.67	44.11	63	60.33
Number of Farms	4179	45720	80	484	32	244	3	53	2	12
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	52.04	54.75	37	41.75	40.8	39.98	46	42.79	.	43.7
Number of Farms	2353	29198	22	174	5	120	2	38	.	10
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	50.39	54.52	40.33	42.77	35.67	36.38	39.83	44.5	61	51.11
Number of Farms	2933	31308	6	87	18	95	6	38	2	9
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	50.41	54.13	44	44.41	33.5	44.95	37.25	43	55	53.4
Number of Farms	2272	26334	4	46	6	73	4	32	1	5
Farms over 500 acres	51.06	51.19	54	45.39	38	40.9	21	40.75	.	78
Number of Farms	1436	15282	3	23	9	50	1	12	.	3

Table 4.11.G.1 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Grain Sorghum by Farm Size

	White	Black	Hispanic	Am. Indian	Asian	
FARM SIZE	M+F	M+F	M+F	M+F	M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	46.33	35.2	50	.	.	43.25
Number of Farms	205	5	6	.	.	12
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	53.46	40.63	54.82	47	.	50.76
Number of Farms	4047	183	170	1	.	743
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	51.91	42.05	50.07	46	47.6	46.57
Number of Farms	27850	663	342	5	5	2828
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	53.15	42.74	40.25	47.71	.	44.14
Number of Farms	36279	228	145	7	.	1474
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	53.79	41.2	39.33	39.67	51.5	43.71
Number of Farms	27324	64	64	3	2	710
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	52.21	39.91	42.87	32.17	33.5	43.79
Number of Farms	35061	46	60	6	2	762
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	52.37	40.63	44.63	39	.	43.62
Number of Farms	33290	19	59	1	.	699
Farms over 500 acres	51.43	41.38	43.22	34.5	24	42.34
Number of Farms	23728	8	41	4	2	757

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.G.2

Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for Grain Sorghum

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	59	67	.	.	60	64.33	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	1	13	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	68.84	67.22	.	.	62.63	63.56	.	.	.	58
Number of Farms	45	257	.	.	19	236	.	.	.	1
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	68.14	70.87	66	.	65.22	62.51	.	18	.	67.67
Number of Farms	88	727	1	.	36	284	.	1	.	3
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	77.15	78.12	.	66	57.6	66.59	.	.	.	68.8
Number of Farms	74	769	.	1	5	49	.	.	.	5
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	84.93	81.95	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	70
Number of Farms	96	972	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	3
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	86.19	84.26	.	.	62	72.8	.	.	.	73.2
Number of Farms	245	1804	.	.	1	15	.	.	.	5
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	88.49	84.2	.	.	.	79.25	.	53	.	74.5
Number of Farms	303	2319	.	.	.	20	.	2	.	2
Farms over 500 acres	88.76	83.17	.	94.5	55.5	59.17	.	74	.	74
Number of Farms	300	2043	.	2	2	12	.	1	.	2

Table 4.11.G.2 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	.	.	62.33	.	.	67.5
Number of Farms	.	.	3	.	.	2
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	67.99	.	62.91	.	.	63.06
Number of Farms	143	.	76	.	.	198
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	70.95	.	62.37	.	.	62.56
Number of Farms	611	.	139	.	.	380
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	81.57	.	64.62	.	.	64.81
Number of Farms	1023	.	21	.	.	98
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	86.09	105	58.42	.	.	64.6
Number of Farms	1474	1	12	.	.	53
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	85.9	.	65.44	.	.	69.63
Number of Farms	3308	.	9	.	.	71
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	87.29	.	70.43	.	.	70.65
Number of Farms	4829	.	14	.	.	69
Farms over 500 acres	86.72	80	65.7	.	.	71.68
Number of Farms	5000	1	10	.	.	76

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.G.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for Grain Sorghum

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	41.6	45.24	38.94	38.65	32.5	37.45	.	36	.	.
Number of Farms	121	683	18	43	2	11	.	1	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.41	52.39	39.93	41.01	46.57	46.43	60	45.3	48.5	53
Number of Farms	1595	11553	168	475	21	208	1	10	2	7
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	48.12	51.98	42.34	42.54	42.31	39.94	43.75	46.96	46	52.59
Number of Farms	6022	53857	336	1452	61	459	8	75	1	17
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	50.94	53.53	42.95	43.09	44.22	35.68	30.67	44.74	63	60.17
Number of Farms	4117	45194	80	490	23	179	3	54	2	6
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	51.4	54.06	37	41.69	40.8	34.71	48	42.68	.	43.33
Number of Farms	2249	28482	22	175	5	93	1	41	.	6
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	48.29	53.11	41.86	42.13	36.94	31.8	39.83	44.5	61	49.83
Number of Farms	2632	29838	7	88	17	74	6	38	2	6
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	46.38	51.79	44	45.44	33.5	36.27	34.67	39.3	55	36.5
Number of Farms	1939	24557	4	48	6	48	3	33	1	2
Farms over 500 acres	43.19	47.25	54	41:36	36.33	36.03	21	37.67	.	86
Number of Farms	1233	14297	3	22	9	32	1	15	.	1

Table 4.11.G.3 (cont.)

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Grain Sorghum by Farm Size

	White	Black	Hispanic	Am. Indian	Asian	
FARM SIZE	M+F	M+F	M+F	M+F	M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	45.96	35.2	40.5	.	.	42.17
Number of Farms	211	5	4	.	.	12
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	53.12	40.81	47	47	.	47.04
Number of Farms	3838	187	62	1	.	513
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	51.66	42.06	43.14	46	45.33	44.68
Number of Farms	27135	667	200	5	3	2445
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	52.53	42.77	36.75	47.71	.	42.99
Number of Farms	34964	229	128	7	.	1382
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	52.47	40.33	37.25	39.67	49	42.67
Number of Farms	25593	66	59	3	1	656
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	49.78	40.4	38.57	32.17	43	41.8
Number of Farms	31075	48	49	6	1	689
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	47.95	41.05	40.4	39	.	41.48
Number of Farms	28309	20	45	1	.	628
Farms over 500 acres	44.35	37.38	38.53	34.5	42	40.02
Number of Farms	20161	8	30	4	1	701

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.H.1

Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Barley by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for Barley

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	46.14	46.11	56	38	.	37	.	41	.	.
Number of Farms	44	317	3	7	.	2	.	3	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.58	47.92	47.94	47.79	20	26.23	53.33	43.2	.	48.33
Number of Farms	899	7511	71	204	2	22	3	15	.	6
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	47.59	47.37	47.35	46.21	44	35.09	44.38	40.91	.	68.61
Number of Farms	2735	29497	94	361	6	65	21	105	.	28
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	47.14	47.73	47.71	45.27	36.6	38.52	42.44	37.88	44.5	63.65
Number of Farms	1641	24964	7	91	5	60	16	77	2	26
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	44.38	46.03	.	44.87	74.5	42.95	35.75	40.48	59.5	72.88
Number of Farms	1052	19176	.	23	2	37	8	52	2	8
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	41.79	44.62	47	40.93	5	37.37	39.58	36.11	.	58.57
Number of Farms	1245	21036	1	14	1	30	19	57	.	21
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	41.34	42.81	.	49.14	.	45.46	35.94	36.87	.	63.56
Number of Farms	1405	25808	.	7	.	35	16	46	.	18
Farms over 500 acres	40.13	41.1	.	47	51	59.25	36.11	36.86	.	44.67
Number of Farms	1477	22594	.	2	1	20	18	84	.	12

Table 4.11.H.1 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of HWY Yield for Barley by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	45.69	30	.	.	.	21
Number of Farms	74	1	.	.	.	1
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.81	47.72	18.5	50	57.5	47.66
Number of Farms	1737	46	2	2	2	215
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	47.54	46.29	45.1	35.17	74	46.82
Number of Farms	9397	127	10	12	2	662
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	46.63	44.42	43.33	38.67	56.8	48.41
Number of Farms	10534	33	12	15	5	393
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	44.89	46.14	58.71	32.63	54.5	48.45
Number of Farms	10368	7	7	8	2	293
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	43.97	43.2	27.86	32.56	82	46.93
Number of Farms	14232	5	7	9	6	350
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	42.5	55	33	32.33	68.67	46.08
Number of Farms	20229	2	8	18	3	431
Farms over 500 acres	41.57	36.33	38.5	34.15	63	42.89
Number of Farms	28159	3	4	27	5	648

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.H.2

Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Barley by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for Barley

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	51.33	62.42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	3	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	75.59	75.95	.	71.33	.	64.2	.	.	.	62
Number of Farms	22	323	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	1
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	74.34	74.63	.	.	86	59.33	68	62.75	.	81.85
Number of Farms	133	2122	.	.	1	21	3	12	.	20
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	74.45	76.26	.	.	.	70.09	43.5	59.2	.	83.41
Number of Farms	130	2567	.	.	.	22	2	10	.	17
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	75.8	74.66	.	.	107	72.8	.	55.89	83	73.88
Number of Farms	84	1899	.	.	1	15	.	9	1	8
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	70.49	73.19	.	.	.	60.36	53	61.75	.	78.23
Number of Farms	76	1845	.	.	.	11	1	4	.	13
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	68.75	72.01	.	.	.	72.59	58	58	.	93.13
Number of Farms	110	1965	.	.	.	17	2	5	.	8
Farms over 500 acres	64.89	71.49	.	.	51	75.21	55.5	68.56	.	83.6
Number of Farms	103	1669	.	.	1	14	2	9	.	5

Table 4.11.H.2 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Irrigated Yield for Barley by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	67.25	.	.	.	.	.
Number of Farms	4	.	.	.	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	77.77	.	.	.	.	68
Number of Farms	65	.	.	.	.	3
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	74.3	.	63	.	79	77.54
Number of Farms	620	.	6	.	2	41
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	75.54	.	62.17	.	73.5	79.53
Number of Farms	1112	.	6	.	2	58
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	74.09	.	72.6	.	75	80.24
Number of Farms	977	.	5	.	1	54
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	72.85	.	.	.	91.4	76.7
Number of Farms	1216	.	.	.	5	61
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	71.4	.	55	.	116	75.74
Number of Farms	1496	.	2	.	1	76
Farms over 500 acres	69.96	.	63.5	48	74	72.12
Number of Farms	1768	.	2	1	3	98

Source: FSA

Table 4.11.H.3

Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Barley by Farm Size

Purpose: To summarize statistics of yield for Barley

	White		Black		Hispanic		Am. Indian		Asian	
FARM SIZE	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Missing Farmsize	45.55	46.06	56	38	.	39	.	41	.	.
Number of Farms	40	288	3	7	.	1	.	2	.	.
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.59	47.56	48.01	47.73	.	30.5	53.33	43.31	.	40.33
Number of Farms	855	6980	72	209	.	4	3	16	.	3
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	47.16	46.28	47.35	46.25	40	31.59	40.94	39.82	.	42.9
Number of Farms	2515	26362	94	366	3	17	16	82	.	10
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	45.64	45.31	47.71	45.24	43	25.36	40.73	36.26	44.5	31.2
Number of Farms	1462	22114	7	92	2	14	15	57	2	10
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	43.04	43.57	.	44.87	42	22.42	38	39.25	.	.
Number of Farms	932	17129	.	23	1	12	7	40	.	.
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	41.15	42.48	47	40.93	.	24	38.13	35.08	.	49
Number of Farms	1093	19107	1	14	.	9	16	52	.	7
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	39.85	40.93	.	49.14	.	33.86	35.47	34.11	.	52.5
Number of Farms	1249	23531	.	7	.	7	15	38	.	4
Farms over 500 acres	39.16	39.32	.	47	.	35.67	36.44	33.53	.	31.67
Number of Farms	1276	20262	.	2	.	9	16	68	.	6

Table 4.11.H.3 (cont.)
Summary Statistics of Non-Irrigated Yield for Barley by Farm Size

FARM SIZE	White M+F	Black M+F	Hispanic M+F	Am. Indian M+F	Asian M+F	Mixed
Missing Farmsize	45.91	30	.	.	.	50
Number of Farms	70	1	.	.	.	2
Farms between 0 and 10 acres	47.31	47.72	17	50	57.5	48.18
Number of Farms	1638	47	1	2	2	219
Farms between 10 and 50 acres	46.32	46.26	17	39.4	45	46.2
Number of Farms	8624	126	1	10	1	598
Farms between 50 and 100 acres	43.98	44.68	.	39.53	45.67	43.52
Number of Farms	9403	34	.	15	3	326
Farms between 100 and 150 acres	42.49	46.14	36	32.63	.	42.71
Number of Farms	9408	7	4	8	.	238
Farms between 150 and 250 acres	41.92	43.2	.	32.56	65	42.34
Number of Farms	12937	5	.	9	1	275
Farms between 250 and 500 acres	40.83	55	21.8	32.35	.	41.03
Number of Farms	18385	2	5	17	.	349
Farms over 500 acres	40.46	36.33	7	33.84	34.5	38.69
Number of Farms	25426	3	1	25	2	519

Source: FSA

Table 4.12.A.1
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Wheat
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

	White Males		Females and Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	15	56.8	1	45	.	**
Less than 10 acres	339	69.72	47	61.43	2.1674	
Between 10 and 50 acres	2085	70.55	260	69.6	0.704	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	2492	70.97	247	66.53	2.9646	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	2052	65.22	185	61.26	2.2416	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	2681	60.19	320	54.23	4.8196	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	3699	57.07	443	54.42	2.6621	**
Over 500 acres	3824	56.4	480	52.23	4.6924	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.2
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Oats
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

	White Males		Females and Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	2	76	0	.	.	**
Less than 10 acres	70	58.21	10	39.5	2.9483	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	569	62.72	59	52.1	4.0864	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	791	66.86	67	60.24	2.4703	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	550	63.17	41	53.8	3.5083	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	650	62.87	49	52.24	4.5903	
Between 250 and 500 acres	668	62.12	54	57.37	1.9309	**
Over 500 acres	531	62.35	39	52.92	3.1203	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.3
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Corn
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	32	104.53	11	80.18	3.4054	**
Less than 10 acres	713	96.46	443	81.81	13.6958	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	3308	101.8	748	87.39	16.7971	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	4458	109.98	445	106.04	3.0398	
Between 100 and 150 acres	4460	113.05	401	114.77	-1.6397	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	5998	115.41	533	118.77	-3.6267	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	6027	115.09	556	117.75	-2.695	
Over 500 acres	4335	114.39	435	115.36	-0.832	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority male producers is higher than for White males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.4
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Grain Sorghum
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	13	67	8	62.38	1.0338	**
Less than 10 acres	257	67.22	377	63.99	3.2391	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	727	70.87	552	63.5	9.8215	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	769	78.12	155	71.14	4.4101	
Between 100 and 150 acres	972	81.95	133	80.47	0.7908	
Between 150 and 250 acres	1804	84.26	275	84.46	-0.1513	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	2319	84.2	341	86.92	-2.4679	*
Over 500 acres	2043	83.17	330	86.65	-2.7306	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority male producers is higher than for White males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.5
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Barley
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

	White Males		Females and Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	12	62.42	3	51.33	1.4398	
Less than 10 acres	323	75.95	31	72.9	1.0413	
Between 10 and 50 acres	2122	74.63	198	72.47	1.6685	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	2567	76.26	189	73.21	2.4208	
Between 100 and 150 acres	1899	74.66	124	74.04	0.392	
Between 150 and 250 acres	1845	73.19	110	70.86	1.2504	
Between 250 and 500 acres	1965	72.01	145	70.16	1.1798	**
Over 500 acres	1669	71.49	140	66.65	3.5596	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.6
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Wheat
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

	White Males		Females and Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	1930	33.73	385	31.64	5.7389	**
Less than 10 acres	47890	37.6	7902	34.27	39.8723	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	183566	36.45	24250	33.87	53.3439	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	146062	36.83	12740	34.49	31.4082	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	87990	36.34	6424	33.95	21.0743	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	87655	36.25	6133	33.5	21.7594	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	74304	34.89	4752	32.75	13.7619	**
Over 500 acres	42152	32.67	3085	31.97	3.2909	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.7
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Oats
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	940	51.16	119	49.58	1.7122	**
Less than 10 acres	24564	55.5	2681	52.08	15.9834	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	97700	53.62	9011	51.28	20.1541	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	88740	54.27	5589	51.61	17.21	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	63158	55.03	3101	51.12	18.2013	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	62162	55.31	2669	51.07	16.9424	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	49967	53.3	1948	48.55	16.1755	**
Over 500 acres	25432	49.04	1266	45.48	10.0394	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.8
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Rice
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	180	4309.04	62	3945.16	2.6442	
Between 10 and 50 acres	1501	4214.84	366	4129.23	1.4776	
Between 50 and 100 acres	1461	4431.19	267	4307.53	1.8029	
Between 100 and 150 acres	1076	4440.85	157	4465.92	-0.2992	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	1474	4522.64	193	4761.09	-2.978	
Between 250 and 500 acres	1840	4619.18	240	4740.22	-1.691	*
Over 500 acres	2106	4530.39	209	4741.54	-3.1251	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.9
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Upland Cotton
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	258	510.79	121	310.07	8.848	**
Less than 10 acres	4397	533.55	3001	482.62	10.9013	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	20743	538.39	7375	507.19	12.8792	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	14399	533.76	3161	512.57	5.8031	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	7962	519.72	1511	506.79	2.2592	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	8820	521.94	1694	484.8	6.8975	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	7719	547.22	1403	513.46	4.9512	**
Over 500 acres	5335	607.46	786	569.04	3.7612	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.10
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	2	615	3	661.33	-0.4839	**
Less than 10 acres	27	730.74	87	635.17	2.3007	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	105	715.61	120	625.58	3.1904	
Between 50 and 100 acres	88	674.97	36	664.97	0.2315	
Between 100 and 150 acres	54	721.26	24	632.83	1.4652	
Between 150 and 250 acres	75	721.4	25	687.16	0.5905	
Between 250 and 500 acres	140	727.81	34	747.06	-0.3957	
Over 500 acres	159	757.69	33	753.88	0.0742	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.11
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Corn
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	3633	77.09	841	57.03	24.6133	**
Less than 10 acres	92189	86.41	17549	67.14	106.7313	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	305030	83.72	38463	69.07	116.2671	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	208231	89.17	15689	79.6	44.5489	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	119112	92.51	6763	84.73	23.1007	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	111242	95.25	5469	88.01	18.0618	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	72749	91.6	3030	84.39	12.6168	**
Over 500 acres	28269	79.12	1286	74.03	5.505	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.12
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Grain Sorghum
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	683	45.24	205	40.23	5.0949	**
Less than 10 acres	11553	52.39	2737	45.31	26.8222	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	53857	51.98	9306	46.05	40.5731	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	45194	53.53	5318	48.8	21.6002	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	28482	54.06	2721	49.33	14.2902	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	29838	53.11	2974	47.24	17.9661	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	24557	51.79	2150	45.79	16.1423	**
Over 500 acres	14297	47.25	1359	42.76	9.9832	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.13
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Barley
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	288	46.06	54	44.57	1.1142	
Less than 10 acres	6980	47.56	1214	47.52	0.1632	*
Between 10 and 50 acres	26362	46.28	3241	46.67	-2.2964	
Between 50 and 100 acres	22114	45.31	1713	44.95	1.4156	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	17129	43.57	1034	42.58	2.8985	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	19107	42.48	1207	40.73	5.4632	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	23531	40.93	1344	39.55	4.453	**
Over 500 acres	20262	39.32	1408	38.68	1.9794	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority male producers is higher than for White males.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.14
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Wheat
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	1853	33.85	382	31.54	5.9916	**
Less than 10 acres	46777	37.75	7791	34.29	38.0187	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	179318	36.77	23535	34.08	47.4211	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	141051	37.38	11928	34.88	27.1454	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	83493	37.08	5804	34.39	18.4337	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	82223	37.02	5392	33.74	19.7875	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	67993	36.01	4213	33.68	10.8346	
Over 500 acres	37163	34.42	2752	34.07	1.2038	

Source: FSA

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.15
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Oats
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	903	50.99	117	49.06	2.0277	**
Less than 10 acres	23646	55.36	2591	51.78	16.0174	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	93547	53.48	8542	50.89	21.0173	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	84112	54.23	5064	51.1	18.4656	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	58522	55.03	2589	50.29	19.3371	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	56581	55.25	2142	49.56	19.2407	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	43980	53.18	1498	46.74	18.6474	**
Over 500 acres	21228	48.65	955	43.76	11.8499	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.16
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Rice
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	178	4308.35	61	3929.75	2.7286	
Between 10 and 50 acres	1445	4209.46	354	4128.55	1.3563	
Between 50 and 100 acres	1412	4434.84	255	4317.98	1.6428	
Between 100 and 150 acres	1033	4433.85	153	4469.35	-0.4148	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	1404	4527.53	184	4788.91	-3.1406	
Between 250 and 500 acres	1727	4627.64	227	4765.51	-1.8542	*
Over 500 acres	1906	4547.22	193	4743.36	-2.8384	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.17
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Upland Cotton
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

	White Males		Females and Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	238	501.07	115	298.23	8.7533	**
Less than 10 acres	4287	532.11	2913	480.23	10.8936	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	19767	535.72	7048	505.22	12.272	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	13491	530.35	3008	509.99	5.3952	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	7470	515.44	1444	503.04	2.1125	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	8238	517.81	1620	480.86	6.6742	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	7109	537.93	1344	509.77	4.08	**
Over 500 acres	4757	591.09	725	555.48	3.4217	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.18
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

	White Males		Females and Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	2	615	3	661.33	-0.4839	
Less than 10 acres	25	726.24	74	641.91	1.8903	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	87	718.4	113	620.08	3.078	
Between 50 and 100 acres	79	688.78	36	664.97	0.5452	
Between 100 and 150 acres	48	729.65	21	622.67	1.599	
Between 150 and 250 acres	67	731.82	25	687.16	0.758	
Between 250 and 500 acres	118	722.08	32	737.56	-0.2972	
Over 500 acres	114	720.86	26	744.96	-0.4271	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.19
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Corn
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	3544	76.74	825	56.82	23.9361	**
Less than 10 acres	91963	86.3	18026	67.39	106.1558	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	304928	83.83	38888	69.25	115.6357	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	208627	89.76	15668	80.22	43.5211	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	119733	93.76	6711	86.66	20.6055	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	111925	97.1	5393	91.59	13.3711	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	72506	94.7	3025	91.42	5.6125	
Over 500 acres	27091	85.84	1295	86.68	-0.8516	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.20
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Grain Sorghum
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	681	45.36	204	40.56	4.6145	**
Less than 10 acres	11939	52.46	3316	47.29	19.9664	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	54531	52.09	9965	46.79	36.0055	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	45720	53.83	5469	48.99	21.6407	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	29198	54.75	2857	50.07	13.3198	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	31308	54.52	3308	49.29	14.3354	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	26334	54.13	2522	49.77	9.7508	
Over 500 acres	15282	51.19	1592	50.22	1.5458	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.A.21
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Barley
White Males vs Females and Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Females and Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	317	46.11	60	44.85	0.8969	**
Less than 10 acres	7511	47.92	1274	47.17	2.4239	
Between 10 and 50 acres	29497	47.37	3566	47.08	1.379	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	24964	47.73	1990	46.48	3.8381	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	19176	46.03	1208	44.41	3.7051	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	21036	44.62	1415	41.7	7.5567	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	25808	42.81	1558	41.46	3.4631	**
Over 500 acres	22594	41.1	1653	40.16	2.6202	

Source: FSA

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.B.1
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Wheat
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	15	56.8	1	45	.	
Less than 10 acres	353	69.05	31	65.65	0.8741	
Between 10 and 50 acres	2164	70.33	168	73.02	-1.8468	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	2553	70.89	173	67.21	2.2103	
Between 100 and 150 acres	2092	65.15	134	61.73	1.7359	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	2727	60.36	260	50.95	7.7208	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	3745	57.22	385	52.38	4.9689	**
Over 500 acres	3870	56.52	421	50.29	7.1452	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.B.2
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Oats
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	2	76	0	.	.	
Less than 10 acres	76	56.14	4	50.75	0.941	
Between 10 and 50 acres	593	61.99	25	61.2	0.2404	
Between 50 and 100 acres	808	66.54	44	65.7	0.2696	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	560	62.97	28	54.39	3.2451	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	665	62.67	32	51.69	4.6891	
Between 250 and 500 acres	680	62.05	41	57.73	1.5613	**
Over 500 acres	539	62.1	29	54.86	1.9926	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for females and minority males is lower than for White males.

Table 4.12.B.3
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Corn
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	36	101.06	6	86.33	1.4226	**
Less than 10 acres	964	92.17	113	87.47	2.9674	
Between 10 and 50 acres	3660	99.81	290	97.59	1.5587	*
Between 50 and 100 acres	4537	109.49	341	112.78	-2.5936	*
Between 100 and 150 acres	4499	112.87	348	118.09	-5.451	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	6036	115.3	483	120.73	-5.9324	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	6068	115.02	502	119.32	-4.3057	*
Over 500 acres	4361	114.28	398	117.01	-2.3236	

Source: FSA
*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.4
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Grain Sorghum
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	16	66.5	2	59.5	2.311	
Less than 10 acres	494	65.45	64	67	-0.9016	
Between 10 and 50 acres	1015	68.47	125	67.28	0.8288	
Between 50 and 100 acres	824	77.37	79	75.91	0.6226	
Between 100 and 150 acres	996	81.73	96	84.93	-1.7163	
Between 150 and 250 acres	1824	84.13	246	86.09	-1.4622	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	2343	84.12	303	88.49	-3.9591	*
Over 500 acres	2060	83.03	302	88.54	-4.3256	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.5
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Barley
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	12	62.42	3	51.33	1.4398	
Less than 10 acres	332	75.69	22	75.59	0.0407	
Between 10 and 50 acres	2175	74.49	137	74.28	0.1548	
Between 50 and 100 acres	2616	76.19	132	73.98	1.4766	
Between 100 and 150 acres	1931	74.56	86	76.24	-0.9323	
Between 150 and 250 acres	1873	73.12	77	70.26	1.4187	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	1995	72.06	112	68.55	2.0741	**
Over 500 acres	1697	71.54	106	64.58	4.6797	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.6
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Wheat
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	2000	33.58	300	32.07	3.7584	**
Less than 10 acres	49529	37.44	5677	34.99	24.3005	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	188401	36.33	17454	34.64	29.0099	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	147695	36.77	10521	35.11	19.8791	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	88545	36.31	5667	34.36	15.9031	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	87995	36.23	5655	33.72	18.9286	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	74533	34.88	4442	32.96	11.7841	
Over 500 acres	42309	32.65	2871	32.33	1.429	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.7
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Oats
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	954	51.12	104	49.63	1.5211	**
Less than 10 acres	24883	55.39	2279	52.95	10.8828	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	98810	53.54	7588	52.24	10.4535	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	89174	54.23	5025	52.3	11.8825	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	63352	54.99	2861	51.74	14.7007	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	62293	55.28	2496	51.59	14.3794	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	50059	53.28	1819	49.01	14.0208	**
Over 500 acres	25512	49.02	1150	45.99	8.0938	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.8
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Rice
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	193	4289.43	45	3909.47	2.4198	
Between 10 and 50 acres	1588	4195.8	250	4224.14	-0.4048	
Between 50 and 100 acres	1521	4410.66	189	4478.83	-0.868	*
Between 100 and 150 acres	1104	4429.67	118	4629.77	-2.139	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	1494	4517.28	168	4846.09	-4.0658	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	1858	4616.96	215	4777.89	-2.2574	*
Over 500 acres	2112	4528.66	200	4757.36	-3.3825	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.9
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Upland Cotton
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	301	472.4	71	365.51	3.983	**
Less than 10 acres	5732	521.5	1208	489.64	5.0145	
Between 10 and 50 acres	23429	533.21	3436	527.15	1.8216	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	15184	532.06	2026	519.28	2.8727	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	8197	520.26	1148	500.59	3.0136	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	8957	522.84	1474	476.4	8.248	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	7840	548.27	1222	504.83	6.0895	**
Over 500 acres	5389	608.67	695	559.6	4.6244	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.10
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	94	670.61	7	653	0.2619	
Between 10 and 50 acres	185	677.58	20	573.5	1.6376	
Between 50 and 100 acres	108	677.69	12	647.42	0.422	
Between 100 and 150 acres	71	692.23	6	778.33	-1.037	
Between 150 and 250 acres	84	728.01	13	699	0.3715	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	152	715.57	21	858.86	-2.8181	
Over 500 acres	168	761.57	19	760.89	0.0095	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.11
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Corn
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	96671	84.98	11279	73.52	53.0884	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	312990	82.93	27242	75.76	51.1262	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	209958	88.87	13215	84.7	19.3342	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	119594	92.35	6055	88.36	11.9379	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	111501	95.16	5069	90.61	11.3429	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	72880	91.54	2827	86.37	8.8416	**
Over 500 acres	28326	79.08	1199	75.49	3.7236	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.12
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Grain Sorghum
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	738	44.73	141	41.13	2.9448	**
Less than 10 acres	12253	51.84	1787	46.7	15.8734	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	55860	51.63	6428	47.76	21.9943	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	45923	53.34	4225	50.75	10.6121	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	28797	53.9	2277	51.23	7.3625	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	30044	53.01	2664	48.19	13.858	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	24688	51.73	1953	46.33	13.7342	**
Over 500 acres	14367	47.21	1246	43.14	8.5836	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.13
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Barley
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	298	45.81	43	46.28	-0.3521	
Less than 10 acres	7212	47.55	930	47.64	-0.3304	*
Between 10 and 50 acres	26837	46.25	2628	47.12	-4.5415	
Between 50 and 100 acres	22287	45.27	1488	45.6	-1.1955	
Between 100 and 150 acres	17204	43.54	940	43.01	1.5434	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	19189	42.45	1110	41.11	4.0404	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	23587	40.93	1264	39.8	3.5323	
Over 500 acres	20347	39.3	1292	39.12	0.5145	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.14
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Wheat
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	1921	33.68	299	32.08	3.7745	**
Less than 10 acres	48381	37.57	5617	35.06	23.229	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	183947	36.66	16977	34.82	27.2556	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	142623	37.32	9775	35.44	18.676	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	84049	37.06	5050	34.66	15.4807	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	82583	37.01	4897	33.71	19.6611	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	68235	36	3887	33.62	11.0294	
Over 500 acres	37314	34.43	2542	33.97	1.5806	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.15
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Oats
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	917	50.95	102	49.04	1.8917	**
Less than 10 acres	23962	55.23	2197	52.77	10.6439	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	94615	53.39	7167	51.94	11.1828	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	84545	54.17	4497	51.94	12.6179	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	58721	54.99	2341	51.03	15.5692	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	56722	55.22	1962	50.12	16.7651	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	44076	53.16	1370	47.14	16.6536	**
Over 500 acres	21298	48.63	857	44.18	10.0597	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.16
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Rice
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	190	4285.44	45	3909.47	2.3855	
Between 10 and 50 acres	1527	4190.04	243	4227.13	-0.5174	
Between 50 and 100 acres	1467	4415.19	183	4486.48	-0.8859	*
Between 100 and 150 acres	1060	4423.06	116	4632.79	-2.2111	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	1423	4521.9	160	4880.27	-4.2778	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	1741	4627.28	206	4787.53	-2.17	*
Over 500 acres	1912	4545.27	184	4760.65	-3.1206	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.17
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Upland Cotton
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	280	461.15	66	352.56	3.9124	**
Less than 10 acres	5587	520.08	1170	486.95	5.0957	
Between 10 and 50 acres	22294	530.6	3303	525.4	1.5197	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	14228	528.6	1933	517.91	2.3131	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	7692	515.86	1099	497.63	2.7082	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	8368	518.84	1410	471.75	8.1672	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	7222	539.01	1172	501.92	5.0913	**
Over 500 acres	4805	591.95	642	549.17	3.9495	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.18
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	82	678.52	7	653	0.3761	
Between 10 and 50 acres	161	673.93	19	562.21	1.687	
Between 50 and 100 acres	99	688.97	12	647.42	0.578	
Between 100 and 150 acres	62	695.34	6	778.33	-0.9874	
Between 150 and 250 acres	76	737.89	13	699	0.4947	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	129	706.85	20	856.6	-2.7637	
Over 500 acres	120	728.38	15	746.13	-0.2447	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.19
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Corn
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	3759	75.27	552	59.93	15.0774	**
Less than 10 acres	96755	84.83	11381	73.5	52.643	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	313202	83.03	27250	75.85	50.7939	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	210400	89.46	13126	85.37	18.5046	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	120234	93.6	5972	90.43	9.2977	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	112210	97.01	4958	94.32	6.5272	
Between 250 and 500 acres	72658	94.65	2790	93.53	1.8753	*
Over 500 acres	27157	85.81	1190	88.23	-2.3502	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is lower than for all females.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.20
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Grain Sorghum
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	737	44.83	137	41.22	2.8853	**
Less than 10 acres	12998	52.03	1903	47.28	14.8525	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	56913	51.77	6568	47.97	21.3587	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	46513	53.64	4296	50.79	11.407	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	29540	54.59	2382	51.87	7.1193	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	31537	54.42	2965	50.27	10.7001	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	26490	54.07	2287	50.34	7.9379	
Over 500 acres	15370	51.15	1449	50.96	0.2759	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.B.21
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Barley
All Males vs All Females

FARMSIZE	All Males		All Females		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	329	45.83	47	46.77	-0.6395	
Less than 10 acres	7758	47.84	975	47.57	0.7987	
Between 10 and 50 acres	30056	47.33	2856	47.55	-0.9674	
Between 50 and 100 acres	25218	47.68	1671	47.07	1.826	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	19296	46.02	1064	44.4	3.677	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	21158	44.59	1266	41.73	7.4509	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	25914	42.81	1421	41.28	3.9953	**
Over 500 acres	22712	41.1	1496	40.09	2.7712	

Source: FSA

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for all males is higher than for all females.

Table 4.12.C.1
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Wheat
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	15	56.8	0	.	.	
Less than 10 acres	339	69.72	14	52.64	1.9337	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	2085	70.55	79	64.53	2.2374	
Between 50 and 100 acres	2492	70.97	61	67.44	1.0384	
Between 100 and 150 acres	2052	65.22	40	61.68	0.8401	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	2681	60.19	46	69.89	-2.7219	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	3699	57.07	46	69.52	-3.2924	*
Over 500 acres	3824	56.4	46	66.17	-3.1373	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is lower than for minority males.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.2
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Oats
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	2	76	0	.	.	**
Less than 10 acres	70	58.21	6	32	3.0488	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	569	62.72	24	44.63	4.2851	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	791	66.86	17	51.94	2.8139	
Between 100 and 150 acres	550	63.17	10	52	1.4941	
Between 150 and 250 acres	650	62.87	15	54.13	1.5992	
Between 250 and 500 acres	668	62.12	12	58.17	0.7597	**
Over 500 acres	531	62.35	8	46	3.1507	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.3
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Corn
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	32	104.53	4	73.25	5.262	**
Less than 10 acres	713	96.46	251	80	14.5144	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	3308	101.8	352	81.06	21.9315	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	4458	109.98	79	81.77	9.0755	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	4460	113.05	39	92.87	4.5979	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	5998	115.41	38	97.92	5.6149	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	6027	115.09	41	105.59	2.5877	**
Over 500 acres	4335	114.39	26	96.08	3.486	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.4
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Grain Sorghum
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	13	67	3	64.33	0.6811	**
Less than 10 acres	257	67.22	237	63.53	3.5774	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	727	70.87	288	62.41	10.7885	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	769	78.12	55	66.78	5.8075	
Between 100 and 150 acres	972	81.95	24	72.63	1.6744	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	1804	84.26	20	72.9	2.7912	
Between 250 and 500 acres	2319	84.2	24	76.67	1.675	**
Over 500 acres	2043	83.17	17	65.94	3.1888	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.5
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Irrigated Yields for Barley
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	12	62.42	0	.	.	
Less than 10 acres	323	75.95	9	66.33	1.2235	
Between 10 and 50 acres	2122	74.63	53	68.6	1.8476	
Between 50 and 100 acres	2567	76.26	49	72.49	1.5352	
Between 100 and 150 acres	1899	74.66	32	68.31	1.8152	
Between 150 and 250 acres	1845	73.19	28	68.86	1.0131	
Between 250 and 500 acres	1965	72.01	30	75.63	-1.0384	
Over 500 acres	1669	71.49	28	74.57	-1.1063	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.6
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Wheat
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	1930	33.73	70	29.49	5.6314	**
Less than 10 acres	47890	37.6	1639	32.53	36.8919	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	183566	36.45	4835	31.96	53.8455	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	146062	36.83	1633	31.51	33.0933	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	87990	36.34	555	30.84	18.6947	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	87655	36.25	340	30.98	11.9251	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	74304	34.89	229	30.28	8.6581	**
Over 500 acres	42152	32.67	157	27.66	6.5667	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.7
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Oats
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	940	51.16	14	48.43	1.0565	**
Less than 10 acres	24564	55.5	319	47.1	13.7995	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	97700	53.62	1110	46.18	24.3255	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	88740	54.27	434	45.23	20.0692	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	63158	55.03	194	44.3	14.9631	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	62162	55.31	131	42.83	12.8405	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	49967	53.3	92	41.58	11.837	**
Over 500 acres	25432	49.04	80	41.26	7.3647	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.8
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Rice
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	180	4309.04	13	4017.85	1.2485	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	1501	4214.84	87	3867.36	3.5589	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	1461	4431.19	60	3910.85	3.7772	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	1076	4440.85	28	4000.18	4.0746	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	1474	4522.64	20	4121.95	2.0398	
Between 250 and 500 acres	1840	4619.18	18	4390.28	0.6579	**
Over 500 acres	2106	4530.39	6	3924.5	2.8515	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.9
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Upland Cotton
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	258	510.79	43	242.05	8.1593	**
Less than 10 acres	4397	533.55	1335	481.81	8.2566	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	20743	538.39	2686	493.2	12.3981	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	14399	533.76	785	500.91	4.8352	
Between 100 and 150 acres	7962	519.72	235	538.73	-1.4099	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	8820	521.94	137	580.48	-3.0184	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	7719	547.22	121	615.65	-2.6072	*
Over 500 acres	5335	607.46	54	728.09	-2.7887	

**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is lower than for minority males.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.10
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	2	615	3	661.33	-0.4839	**
Less than 10 acres	27	730.74	67	646.37	1.9646	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	105	715.61	80	627.68	2.9661	
Between 50 and 100 acres	88	674.97	20	689.7	-0.3037	
Between 100 and 150 acres	54	721.26	17	600	1.7706	
Between 150 and 250 acres	75	721.4	9	783.11	-0.8725	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	140	727.81	12	572.75	2.2868	
Over 500 acres	159	757.69	9	830.22	-1.0273	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.11
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Corn
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	3633	77.09	221	51	22.4117	**
Less than 10 acres	92189	86.41	4482	55.41	107.5501	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	305030	83.72	7960	52.51	146.4669	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	208231	89.17	1727	52.66	76.9261	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	119112	92.51	482	54.04	40.8456	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	111242	95.25	259	55.59	29.2542	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	72749	91.6	131	58.6	17.6966	**
Over 500 acres	28269	79.12	57	55.77	7.9882	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.12
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Grain Sorghum
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	683	45.24	55	38.36	6.4229	**
Less than 10 acres	11553	52.39	700	42.8	22.7347	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	53857	51.98	2003	42.19	38.649	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	45194	53.53	729	41.53	25.764	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	28482	54.06	315	39.79	20.4886	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	29838	53.11	206	39.08	15.8374	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	24557	51.79	131	40.4	9.4477	**
Over 500 acres	14297	47.25	70	38.77	5.2852	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.13
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean Non-Irrigated Yields for Barley
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	288	46.06	10	38.7	2.2724	
Less than 10 acres	6980	47.56	232	47.03	1.1204	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	26362	46.28	475	44.55	4.4659	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	22114	45.31	173	39.86	6.6607	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	17129	43.57	75	38.28	3.5841	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	19107	42.48	82	36.05	5.6466	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	23531	40.93	56	37.27	2.7292	**
Over 500 acres	20262	39.32	85	33.94	6.0329	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.14
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Wheat
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	1853	33.85	68	28.87	6.4669	**
Less than 10 acres	46777	37.75	1604	32.4	33.3508	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	179318	36.77	4629	32.32	39.21	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	141051	37.38	1572	32.49	18.8899	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	83493	37.08	556	32.83	8.161	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	82223	37.02	360	34.56	2.8111	
Between 250 and 500 acres	67993	36.01	242	35.1	0.7538	
Over 500 acres	37163	34.42	151	36	-0.9805	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.15
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Oats
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	903	50.99	14	48.43	0.9915	**
Less than 10 acres	23646	55.36	316	45.87	13.9978	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	93547	53.48	1068	45.39	23.3439	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	84112	54.23	433	44.1	18.9127	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	58522	55.03	199	43.69	13.571	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	56581	55.25	141	43.18	10.0441	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	43980	53.18	96	42.59	8.42[illegible]	**
Over 500 acres	21228	48.65	70	40.66	7.0878	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.16
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Rice
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	178	4308.35	12	3945.58	1.5189	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	1445	4209.46	82	3847.68	3.5177	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	1412	4434.84	55	3910.69	3.4996	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	1033	4433.85	27	4010.41	3.7942	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	1404	4527.53	19	4105.63	2.0454	
Between 250 and 500 acres	1727	4627.64	14	4582.64	0.106	**
Over 500 acres	1906	4547.22	6	3924.5	2.9298	

Source: FSA
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.

Table 4.12.C.17
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Upland Cotton
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	238	501.07	42	234.98	8.0558	**
Less than 10 acres	4287	532.11	1300	480.39	8.1193	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	19767	535.72	2527	490.6	12.0745	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	13491	530.35	737	496.58	4.8273	
Between 100 and 150 acres	7470	515.44	222	530.2	-1.1135	*
Between 150 and 250 acres	8238	517.81	130	583.9	-3.2443	*
Between 250 and 500 acres	7109	537.93	113	606.61	-2.7263	
Over 500 acres	4757	591.09	48	677.06	-1.8502	

**Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is lower than for minority males.
**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.18
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Extra Long Staple Cotton
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	2	615	3	661.33	-0.4839	
Less than 10 acres	25	726.24	57	657.6	1.4828	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	87	718.4	74	621.64	2.8891	
Between 50 and 100 acres	79	688.78	20	689.7	-0.0187	
Between 100 and 150 acres	48	729.65	14	577.71	1.9194	
Between 150 and 250 acres	67	731.82	9	783.11	-0.7174	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	118	722.08	11	543.55	2.6466	
Over 500 acres	114	720.86	6	871.33	-1.5089	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.19
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Corn
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	3544	76.74	215	50.92	21.3202	**
Less than 10 acres	91963	86.3	4792	56.79	103.27	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	304928	83.83	8274	53.57	139.3005	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	208627	89.76	1773	53.89	71.388	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	119733	93.76	501	56.77	35.2728	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	111925	97.1	285	61.75	22.5661	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	72506	94.7	152	69.74	10.8063	**
Over 500 acres	27091	85.84	66	71.83	4.1252	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.20
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Grain Sorghum
White Males vs Minority Males

	White Males		Minority Males			
FARMSIZE	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	t-Statistic	
Farmsize Missing	681	45.36	56	38.43	5.0846	**
Less than 10 acres	11939	52.46	1059	47.24	12.2425	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	54531	52.09	2382	44.37	28.664	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	45720	53.83	793	42.67	22.1955	**
Between 100 and 150 acres	29198	54.75	342	41.3	15.4144	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	31308	54.52	229	40.73	12.2922	**
Between 250 and 500 acres	26334	54.13	156	44.66	5.734	**
Over 500 acres	15282	51.19	88	43.32	3.9403	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.12.C.21
t-Tests of Differences Between
Mean HWY Yields for Barley
White Males vs Minority Males

FARMSIZE	White Males		Minority Males		t-Statistic	
	Number of Cases	Mean Yield	Number of Cases	Mean Yield		
Farmsize Missing	317	46.11	12	38.58	2.7512	**
Less than 10 acres	7511	47.92	247	45.6	3.4267	**
Between 10 and 50 acres	29497	47.37	559	45.04	4.017	**
Between 50 and 100 acres	24964	47.73	254	43.32	4.0324	
Between 100 and 150 acres	19176	46.03	120	44.24	0.9859	**
Between 150 and 250 acres	21036	44.62	122	40.84	2.2464	
Between 250 and 500 acres	25808	42.81	106	45.05	-1.0183	
Over 500 acres	22594	41.1	118	41.62	-0.3116	

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level implying that the average yield for White males is higher than for minority males.
Source: FSA

Table 4.13
Results of the Matched Pair Analysis on Differences
In Program Yields Between White Male Farms and Black Farms

Purpose: To Compare Program Yields of
Matched White Male Farms and Black Farms

Crop	Number of Identical Farms	Mean Difference in Program Yield	t-Statistic	
Wheat	10,023	1.344	27.65	**
Oats	1,834	3.472	17.14	**
Rice	280	303.329	5.46	**
Upland Cotton	4,806	70.857	27.1	**
Corn	17,585	6.866	72.7	**
Grain Sorghum	3,760	0.931	10.4	**
Barley	993	2.182	11.34	**

Source: FSA

**Statistically significantly positive in the 5% level implying that the average yields for White male producers is higher than for Black producers.

Table 5.1

National Data on Appeals by Race and Gender (Midwest) 1993

Purpose: To study the appeals requested and granted by race and gender for comparative purposes

	White Females		White Males		Black Females		Black Males		Hispanic Females		Hispanic Males	
Midwest	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Illinois	56	44	1,466	1,169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	34	19	1,062	878	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Iowa	92	99	1,929	1,343	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	36	24	992	703	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	50	33	1,492	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	14	8	405	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	38	18	514	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	205	46	1,075	533	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	525	291	8,935	6,318	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

	Amer. Indian Females		Amer. Indian Males		Asian Females		Asian Males	
Midwest	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sub Total	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0

Table 5.1 (cont.)

National Data on Appeals by Race and Gender (Northeast) 1993

	White Females		White Males		Black Females		Black Males		Hispanic Females		Hispanic Males	
Northeast	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Connecticut	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	1	1	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	0	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1	1	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	3	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	1	1	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	5	3	173	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	2	126	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	1	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	4	1	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	21	11	396	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Amer. Indian Females		Amer. Indian Males		Asian Females		Asian Males	
	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Northeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sub Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Table 5.1 (cont.)

National Data on Appeals by Race and Gender (Northwest) 1993

	White Females		White Males		Black Females		Black Males		Hispanic Females		Hispanic Males	
Northwest	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Alaska	2	2	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	8	6	126	67	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Montana	34	22	411	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nebraska	90	80	1,275	1,045	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	47	39	1,463	1,090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	14	10	138	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	18	13	709	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	18	10	184	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Wyoming	0	0	29	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	231	182	4,343	3,028	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4

	Amer. Indian Females		Amer. Indian Males		Asian Females		Asian Males	
Northwest	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Montana	5	4	21	8	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
North Dakota	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	6	4	32	14	0	0	3	2

Table 5.1 (cont.)

National Data on Appeals by Race and Gender (Southeast) 1993

	White Females		White Males		Black Females		Black Males		Hispanic Females		Hispanic Males	
Southeast	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Alabama	7	5	114	57	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	8	1	100	54	0	0	16	8	0	0	1	0
Florida	12	9	121	60	1	0	4	2	3	2	19	10
Georgia	30	12	560	254	0	0	68	13	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	15	5	208	133	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	12	9	230	97	1	0	10	6	0	0	1	1
Mississippi	7	2	98	54	1	0	24	11	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	26	7	456	248	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	4	2	49	28	1	0	6	2	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	41	31	316	193	7	7	17	13	0	0	0	0
Virginia	3	1	63	38	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	165	84	2,315	1,216	12	7	171	75	3	2	22	11

	Amer. Indian Females		Amer. Indian Males		Asian Females		Asian Males	
	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	2
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	2
Sub Total	0	0	0	0	4	4	10	4

Table 5.1 (cont.)

National Data on Appeals by Race and Gender (Southwest) 1993

	White Females		White Males		Black Females		Black Males		Hispanic Females		Hispanic Males	
Southwest	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Arizona	2	2	55	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
California	73	38	349	211	0	0	4	2	2	2	15	10
Colorado	11	5	195	150	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Hawaii	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	122	99	1,404	1,087	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	1	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	1	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Oklahoma	24	15	255	162	0	1	7	4	0	0	0	0
Texas	105	70	1,115	872	0	0	2	2	6	2	70	49
Utah	1	1	59	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	342	232	3,476	2,576	0	1	18	11	8	4	94	64
Total	1,284	800	19,465	13,378	13	8	191	88	12	6	120	79

	Amer. Indian Females		Amer. Indian Males		Asian Females		Asian Males	
Southwest	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted	Requests	Granted
Arizona	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
California	0	0	2	1	2	0	21	14
Colorado	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	81	81	39	39	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	81	81	42	41	3	1	26	19
Total	87	85	75	56	6	4	37	23

Source: FSA

Table 5.2

Appeals Data: Percent Granted vs. Percent Requested, by Ethnicity and State, 1993

Purpose: To observe patterns of successful appeals of those requested by race and gender for comparative purposes.

	White			Black			Hispanic			American Indian			Asian		
Midwest	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.
Illinois	0.79	0.80	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indiana	0.56	0.83	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Iowa	1.08	0.70	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Michigan	0.67	0.71	0.53	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Minnesota	0.66	0.75	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Missouri	0.67	0.64	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ohio	0.47	0.61	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wisconsin	0.22	0.50	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	0.55	0.71	0.68	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00

	White			Black			Hispanic			American Indian			Asian		
Northeast	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.
Connecticut	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delaware	1.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maine	0.00	0.47	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maryland	1.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Massachusetts	0.67	0.33	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Hampshire	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Jersey	1.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New York	0.60	0.59	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pennsylvania	0.50	0.70	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rhode Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vermont	0.00	0.60	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Virginia	0.25	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	0.52	0.61	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

	White			Black			Hispanic			American Indian			Asian		
Northwest	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.
Alaska	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Idaho	0.75	0.53	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Montana	0.65	0.68	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.80	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00
Nebraska	0.89	0.82	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
North Dakota	0.83	0.75	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.00
Oregon	0.71	0.54	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Dakota	0.72	0.47	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Washington	0.56	0.64	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wyoming	0.00	0.52	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	0.79	0.70	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.67	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.44	0.00

	White			Black			Hispanic			American Indian			Asian		
Southeast	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.
Alabama	0.71	0.50	0.41	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arkansas	0.13	0.54	0.61	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Florida	0.75	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.67	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Georgia	0.40	0.45	0.56	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kentucky	0.33	0.64	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Louisiana	0.75	0.42	0.75	0.00	0.60	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mississippi	0.29	0.55	0.54	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
North Carolina	0.27	0.54	0.26	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Carolina	0.50	0.57	0.25	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tennessee	0.76	0.61	0.95	1.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Virginia	0.33	0.60	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	0.51	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.44	0.40	0.67	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5.2 (cont.)

Appeals Data: Percent Granted vs. Percent Requested, by Ethnicity and State

	White			Black			Hispanic			American Indian			Asian		
Southwest	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.	Females	Males	Corps.
Arizona	1.00	0.60	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
California	0.52	0.60	0.65	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.67	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Colorado	0.45	0.77	0.68	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Hawaii	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kansas	0.81	0.77	0.79	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nevada	0.50	0.57	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
New Mexico	0.50	0.40	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Oklahoma	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Texas	0.67	0.78	0.82	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.33	0.70	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Utah	1.00	0.66	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total	0.68	0.74	0.75	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.50	0.68	0.83	1.00	0.98	0.00	0.33	0.98	0.50
Total	0.62	0.69	0.84	0.62	0.46	0.40	0.50	0.66	0.71	0.98	0.81	0.50	0.67	0.81	0.50

Table 5.2 puts the data from Table 5.1 in percentage terms by ethnic category to isolate patterns of successful and unsuccessful appeals.
Source: FSA

Table 5.3

Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Requested by White Females and Minorities, 1993

Purpose: To test whether the actual number of appeals requested by White Females and Minorities is different than the predicted number of appeals requested by White Females and Minorities

Midwest	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	1,582	59	1,523	370,787	57	372,310	70,111	302,199	286.8	-229.8	231.84	-15.09	*
Indiana	1,156	59	1,097	272,644	35	273,741	41,728	232,013	167.22	-132.22	141.16	-11.13	*
Iowa	2,236	215	2,021	321,566	92	323,587	74,743	248,844	466.82	-374.82	356.75	-19.84	*
Michigan	1,075	45	1,030	216,590	38	217,620	26,398	191,222	124.94	-86.94	109.27	-8.32	*
Minnesota	1,626	83	1,543	266,111	51	267,654	40,959	226,695	236.12	-185.12	198.84	-13.13	*
Missouri	432	13	419	302,906	14	303,325	46,981	256,344	64.9	-50.9	54.77	-6.88	*
Ohio	586	34	552	287,064	38	287,616	50,419	237,197	96.77	-58.77	79.65	-6.59	*
Wisconsin	1,376	95	1,281	320,809	206	322,090	78,847	243,243	313.59	-107.59	235.88	-7.01	*
Midwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-1226.16	1408.2	-32.68	*

Northeast	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Northeast													
Connecticut	4	0	4	9,471	0	9,475	1,090	8,385	0.46	-0.46	0.41	-0.72	
Delaware	13	0	13	12,650	1	12,663	2,997	9,666	3.08	-2.08	2.35	-1.36	
Maine	29	13	16	21,951	1	21,967	3,760	18,207	2.74	-1.74	2.27	-1.15	
Maryland	22	2	20	41,814	1	41,834	6,147	35,687	2.94	-1.94	2.51	-1.22	
Massachusetts	16	7	9	14,187	3	14,196	1,947	12,249	1.23	1.77	1.06	1.71	
New Hampshire	5	1	4	6,391	0	6,395	856	5,539	0.54	-0.54	0.46	-0.79	
New Jersey	15	1	14	12,064	2	12,078	1,330	10,748	1.54	0.46	1.37	0.39	
New York	225	47	178	102,898	5	103,076	11,796	91,280	20.37	-15.37	18.01	-3.62	*
Pennsylvania	136	6	130	145,768	4	145,898	16,962	128,936	15.11	-11.11	13.34	-3.04	*
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1,106	0	1,106	184	922	0	0	.	.	
Vermont	16	5	11	13,404	1	13,415	2,450	10,965	2.01	-1.01	1.64	-0.79	
West Virginia	19	0	19	50,888	4	50,907	9,002	41,905	3.36	0.64	2.76	0.39	
Northeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-31.38	46.18	-4.62	*

Table 5.3 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Requested by White Females and Minorities, 1993

Northwest	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	10	0	10	1,200	2	1,210	311	899	2.57	-0.57	1.9	-0.41	
Idaho	150	13	137	56,443	11	56,580	14,187	42,393	34.35	-23.35	25.68	-4.61	*
Montana	586	113	473	88,268	62	88,741	34,313	54,428	182.89	-120.89	111.58	-11.44	*
Nebraska	1,507	141	1,366	224,390	91	225,756	74,803	150,953	452.62	-361.62	300.81	-20.85	*
North Dakota	1,575	59	1,516	147,275	53	148,791	38,184	110,607	389.05	-336.05	286.26	-19.86	*
Oregon	181	29	152	53,414	14	53,566	10,582	42,984	30.03	-16.03	24.03	-3.27	*
South Dakota	764	31	733	136,662	24	137,395	35,737	101,658	190.66	-166.66	140.31	-14.07	*
Washington	274	70	204	86,186	20	86,390	30,992	55,398	73.18	-53.18	46.82	-7.77	*
Wyoming	43	14	29	21,924	0	21,953	6,088	15,865	8.04	-8.04	5.8	-3.34	*
Northwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-1086.39	943.19	-35.37	*

Southeast	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	151	20	134	213,833	17	213,967	55,655	158,312	34.85	-14.85	25.77	-2.93	*
Arkansas	148	25	125	164,427	23	164,552	31,505	133,047	23.93	1.07	19.34	0.24	
Florida	199	46	167	67,410	32	67,577	19,972	47,605	49.36	-3.36	34.68	-0.57	
Georgia	676	99	659	218,716	17	219,375	54,285	165,090	163.07	-64.07	122.35	-5.79	*
Kentucky	235	19	227	337,146	8	337,373	77,739	259,634	52.31	-33.31	40.23	-5.25	*
Louisiana	283	24	254	148,804	29	149,058	47,381	101,677	80.74	-56.74	54.98	-7.65	*
Mississippi	157	32	130	202,878	27	203,008	78,061	124,947	49.99	-17.99	30.75	-3.24	*
North Carolina	513	34	490	376,990	23	377,480	133,938	243,542	173.86	-139.86	112.03	-13.21	*
South Carolina	64	11	60	146,042	4	146,102	55,776	90,326	22.91	-11.91	14.16	-3.16	*
Tennessee	400	65	381	300,369	19	300,750	64,345	236,405	81.51	-16.51	63.99	-2.06	*
Virginia	75	5	68	195,619	7	195,687	64,000	131,687	22.24	-17.24	14.96	-4.46	*
Southeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-374.77	533.23	-16.23	*

Table 5.3 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Requested by White Females and Minorities, 1993

Southeast	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals (by WF/MIN)	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Southwest													
Arizona	139	9	64	15,312	75	15,376	10,884	4,492	45.30281	-36.3028	13.181	-10	*
California	664	119	468	91,693	196	92,161	18,078	74,083	91.80135	27.1987	73.42	3.17	**
Colorado	240	14	209	75,235	31	75,444	19,957	55,487	55.28621	-41.2862	40.549	-6.48	*
Hawaii	7	2	7	1,526	0	1,533	779	754	3.557078	-1.55708	1.7427	-1.18	
Kansas	1,719	126	1,530	316,733	189	318,263	93,736	224,527	450.6213	-324.621	316.38	-18.25	*
Nevada	20	2	16	5,369	4	5,385	2,637	2,748	7.835097	-5.8351	3.9872	-2.92	*
New Mexico	154	126	151	34,959	3	35,110	20,649	14,461	88.80658	37.1934	36.421	6.16	*
Oklahoma	319	31	286	212,409	33	212,695	48,010	164,685	64.55657	-33.5566	49.918	-4.75	*
Texas	1,543	184	1,299	737,701	244	739,000	268,171	470,829	471.3858	-287.386	299.8	-16.6	*
Utah	65	1	60	27,778	5	27,838	4,592	23,246	9.897263	-8.89726	8.2472	-3.1	*
Southwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-675.05	843.64	-23.24	*
National Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-3394	3774	-55.24	*

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that actual appeals requested by White Females and Minorities is less than the predicted appeals requested by White Females and Minorites.
**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that actual appeals requested by White Females and Minorities is greater than the predicted appeals by White Females and Minorites.
†Predicted Number of Appeals Requested is calculated as proportion of White Females and Minorities producers X Total number of appeals requested.
††Difference is the difference between the total number of appeals requested by White Females and Minorities producers minus the predicted number of appeals requested by White Females and Minorities.
Source: FSA

Table 5.4
Mantel-Haenszel Tests for Appeals Requested by Females, 1993

Purpose: To test whether the actual number of appeals requested by females is different than the predicted number of appeals requested by Females

Midwest	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. less Tot. Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals by Females	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by WF/MIN	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	1,582	59	1,523	370,787	56	372,310	302,500	69,810	285.57	-229.57	231.08	-15.1	*
Indiana	1,156	59	1,097	272,644	34	273,741	232,272	41,469	166.18	-132.18	140.44	-11.15	*
Iowa	2,236	215	2,021	321,566	92	323,587	248,928	74,659	466.29	-374.29	356.47	-19.82	*
Michigan	1,075	45	1,030	216,590	37	217,620	191,786	25,834	122.27	-85.27	107.25	-8.23	*
Minnesota	1,626	83	1,543	266,111	50	267,654	226,793	40,861	235.56	-185.56	198.45	-13.17	*
Missouri	432	13	419	302,906	14	303,325	257,047	46,278	63.93	-49.93	54.1	-6.79	*
Ohio	586	34	552	287,064	38	287,616	237,674	49,942	95.85	-57.85	79.05	-6.51	*
Wisconsin	1,376	95	1,281	320,809	206	322,090	243,304	78,706	313.03	-107.03	235.59	-6.97	*
Midwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-1221.68	1402.43	-32.62	*

Northeast	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. less Tot. Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals by Females	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by WF/MIN	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	4	0	4	9,471	0	9,475	8,386	1,089	0.46	-0.46	0.41	-0.72	
Delaware	13	0	13	12,650	1	12,663	9,811	2,852	2.93	-1.93	2.27	-1.28	
Maine	29	13	16	21,951	1	21,967	18,228	3,739	2.72	-1.72	2.26	-1.15	
Maryland	22	2	20	41,814	1	41,834	36,296	5,538	2.65	-1.65	2.3	-1.09	
Massachusetts	16	7	9	14,187	3	14,196	12,273	1,923	1.22	1.78	1.05	1.74	
New Hampshire	5	1	4	6,391	0	6,395	5,541	854	0.53	-0.53	0.46	-0.79	
New Jersey	15	1	14	12,064	1	12,078	10,820	1,258	1.46	-0.46	1.3	-0.4	
New York	225	47	178	102,898	5	103,076	91,455	11,621	20.07	-15.07	17.77	-3.57	*
Pennsylvania	136	6	130	145,768	4	145,898	129,024	16,874	15.04	-11.04	13.28	-3.03	*
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1,106	0	1,106	922	184	0	0	.	.	
Vermont	16	5	11	13,404	1	13,415	10,973	2,442	2	-1	1.64	-0.78	
West Virginia	19	0	19	50,888	4	50,907	41,973	8,934	3.33	0.67	2.75	0.4	
Northeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-31.41	45.49	-4.66	*

Table 5.4 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Tests for Appeals Requested by Females, 1993

Northwest	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. less Tot. Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals by Females	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by WF/MIN	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	10	0	10	1,200	2	1,210	907	303	2.5	-0.5	1.86	-0.37	
Idaho	150	13	137	56,443	9	56,580	42,883	13,697	33.17	-24.17	25.08	-4.83	*
Montana	586	113	473	88,268	39	88,741	57,886	30,855	164.46	-125.46	106.71	-12.15	*
Nebraska	1,507	141	1,366	224,390	90	225,756	151,081	74,675	451.84	-361.84	300.55	-20.87	*
North Dakota	1,575	59	1,516	147,275	47	148,791	111,127	37,664	383.75	-336.75	283.69	-19.99	*
Oregon	181	29	152	53,414	14	53,566	43,115	10,451	29.66	-15.66	23.8	-3.21	*
South Dakota	764	31	733	136,662	19	137,395	104,558	32,837	175.18	-156.18	132.61	-13.56	*
Washington	274	70	204	86,186	18	86,390	56,038	30,352	71.67	-53.67	46.38	-7.88	*
Wyoming	43	14	29	21,924	0	21,953	15,959	5,994	7.92	-7.92	5.75	-3.3	*
Northwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-1082.15	926.43	-35.55	*

Southeast	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. less Tot. Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals by Females	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by WF/MIN	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	151	17	134	213,833	7	213,967	171,028	42,939	26.89	-19.89	21.48	-4.29	*
Arkansas	148	23	125	164,427	8	164,552	140,092	24,460	18.58	-10.58	15.81	-2.66	*
Florida	199	32	167	67,410	18	67,577	52,100	15,477	38.25	-20.25	29.42	-3.73	*
Georgia	676	17	659	218,716	30	219,375	175,042	44,333	133.18	-103.18	105.94	-10.02	*
Kentucky	235	8	227	337,146	15	337,373	262,269	75,104	50.53	-35.53	39.26	-5.67	*
Louisiana	283	29	254	148,804	13	149,058	110,085	38,973	66.41	-53.41	48.96	-7.63	*
Mississippi	157	27	130	202,878	8	203,008	146,406	56,602	36.25	-28.25	26.12	-5.53	*
North Carolina	513	23	490	376,990	26	377,480	266,247	111,233	144.39	-118.39	101.71	-11.74	*
South Carolina	64	4	60	146,042	5	146,102	107,540	38,562	15.84	-10.84	11.65	-3.17	*
Tennessee	400	19	381	300,369	48	300,750	242,165	58,585	74.22	-26.22	59.68	-3.39	*
Virginia	75	7	68	195,619	4	195,687	145,463	50,224	17.45	-13.45	12.97	-3.74	*
Southeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-439.98	473.01	-20.23	*

Table 5.4 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Tests for Appeals Requested by Females, 1993

Southwest	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corps.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. less Tot. Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals by Females	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by WF/MIN	††Difference between actual and predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	139	75	64	15,312	3	15,376	10,729	4,647	19.34	-16.34	13.44	-4.46	*
California	664	196	468	91,693	77	92,161	77,617	14,544	73.86	3.14	61.89	0.4	
Colorado	240	31	209	75,235	11	75,444	56,953	18,491	51.23	-40.23	38.56	-6.48	*
Hawaii	7	0	7	1,526	0	1,533	955	578	2.64	-2.64	1.64	-2.06	*
Kansas	1,719	189	1,530	316,733	122	318,263	224,960	93,303	448.54	-326.54	315.52	-18.38	*
Nevada	20	4	16	5,369	2	5,385	3,145	2,240	6.66	-4.66	3.88	-2.36	*
New Mexico	154	3	151	34,959	83	35,110	21,332	13,778	59.26	23.74	35.85	3.97	**
Oklahoma	319	33	286	212,409	24	212,695	170,170	42,525	57.18	-33.18	45.69	-4.91	*
Texas	1,543	244	1,299	737,701	111	739,000	501,875	237,125	416.81	-305.81	282.57	-18.19	*
Utah	65	5	60	27,778	1	27,838	23,691	4,147	8.94	-7.94	7.59	-2.88	*
Southwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-710.45	806.62	-25.01	*
National Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-3485.67	3653.99	-57.66	*

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that actual appeals requested by females is less than predicted number of appeals by females.
**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that actual appeals requested by females is greater than predicted number of females.
†Predicted number of appeals requested is calculated as proportion of female producers X total number of appeals requested.
††Difference is the difference between the total number of appeals requested by female producers minus the predicted number of appeals requested by females.
Source: FSA

Table 5.5
Mantel-Haenszel Tests for Appeals Requested by Minority Males, 1993

Purpose: To test whether the actual number of appeals requested by Minority Males is any different than the predicted number of appeals requested by Minority Males.

Midwest	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Male Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	1,582	59	1,523	370,787	1	372,310	301	302,199	1.52	-0.52	1.86	-0.38	
Indiana	1,156	59	1,097	272,644	1	273,741	259	232,013	1.22	-0.22	1.43	-0.19	
Iowa	2,236	215	2,021	321,566	0	323,587	84	248,844	0.68	-0.68	0.88	-0.73	
Michigan	1,075	45	1,030	216,590	1	217,620	564	191,222	3.03	-2.03	3.41	-1.1	
Minnesota	1,626	83	1,543	266,111	1	267,654	98	226,695	0.67	0.33	0.78	0.38	
Missouri	432	13	419	302,906	0	303,325	703	256,344	1.15	-1.15	1.35	-0.99	
Ohio	586	34	552	287,064	0	287,616	477	237,197	1.11	-1.11	1.34	-0.96	
Wisconsin	1,376	95	1,281	320,809	0	322,090	141	243,243	0.74	-0.74	0.98	-0.75	
Midwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-6.11	12.02	-1.76	

Northeast	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Male Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	4	0	4	9,471	0	9,475	1	8,385	0	0	0	-0.02	
Delaware	13	0	13	12,650	0	12,663	145	9,666	0.19	-0.19	0.24	-0.39	
Maine	29	13	16	21,951	0	21,967	21	18,207	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.12	
Maryland	22	2	20	41,814	0	41,834	609	35,687	0.34	-0.34	0.38	-0.54	
Massachusetts	16	7	9	14,187	0	14,196	24	12,249	0.02	-0.02	0.02	-0.12	
New Hampshire	5	1	4	6,391	0	6,395	2	5,539	0	0	0	-0.04	
New Jersey	15	1	14	12,064	1	12,078	72	10,748	0.09	0.91	0.1	2.82	**
New York	225	47	178	102,898	0	103,076	175	91,280	0.34	-0.34	0.38	-0.55	
Pennsylvania	136	6	130	145,768	0	145,898	88	128,936	0.09	-0.09	0.1	-0.28	
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1,106	0	1,106	0	922	0	0	0	.	
Vermont	16	5	11	13,404	0	13,415	8	10,965	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.08	
West Virginia	19	0	19	50,888	0	50,907	68	41,905	0.03	-0.03	0.04	-0.16	
Northeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-0.13	1.3	-0.11	

Table 5.5 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Tests for Appeals Requested by Minority Males, 1993

Northwest	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Male Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	10	0	10	1,200	0	1,210	8	899	0.09	-0.09	0.12	-0.26	
Idaho	150	13	137	56,443	2	56,580	490	42,393	1.57	0.43	2.04	0.3	
Montana	586	113	473	88,268	23	88,741	3,458	54,428	28.26	-5.26	40.51	-0.83	
Nebraska	1,507	141	1,366	224,390	1	225,756	128	150,953	1.16	-0.16	1.72	-0.12	
North Dakota	1,575	59	1,516	147,275	6	148,791	520	110,607	7.09	-1.09	9.36	-0.36	
Oregon	181	29	152	53,414	0	53,566	131	42,984	0.46	-0.46	0.57	-0.61	
South Dakota	764	31	733	136,662	5	137,395	2,900	101,658	20.33	-15.33	25.84	-3.02	*
Washington	274	70	204	86,186	2	86,390	640	55,398	2.33	-0.33	3.54	-0.18	
Wyoming	43	14	29	21,924	0	21,953	94	15,865	0.17	-0.17	0.23	-0.35	
Northwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-22.45	83.92	-2.45	*

Southeast	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals and corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Male Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	151	17	134	213,833	13	213,967	12,716	158,312	9.96	3.04	11.53	0.89	
Arkansas	148	23	125	164,427	17	164,552	7,045	133,047	6.29	10.71	7.01	4.05	**
Florida	199	32	167	67,410	28	67,577	4,495	47,605	14.41	13.59	17.03	3.29	**
Georgia	676	17	659	218,716	69	219,375	9,952	165,090	37.47	31.53	44.15	4.75	**
Kentucky	235	8	227	337,146	4	337,373	2,635	259,634	2.28	1.72	2.9	1.01	
Louisiana	283	29	254	148,804	11	149,058	8,408	101,677	19.4	-8.4	24.22	-1.71	
Mississippi	157	27	130	202,878	24	203,008	21,459	124,947	19.05	4.95	22.53	1.04	
North Carolina	513	23	490	376,990	8	377,480	22,705	243,542	41.79	-33.79	54.12	-4.59	*
South Carolina	64	4	60	146,042	6	146,102	17,214	90,326	9.6	-3.6	10.96	-1.09	
Tennessee	400	19	381	300,369	17	300,750	5,760	236,405	9.06	7.94	10.97	2.4	**
Virginia	75	7	68	195,619	1	195,687	13,776	131,687	6.44	-5.44	7.84	-1.94	
Southeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										22.25	213.27	1.52	

Table 5.5 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Tests for Appeals Requested by Minority Males, 1993

Southwest	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals and corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Corpns.)	Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Total Req. Appeals (by Individuals)	Total Req. Appeals (by Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Male Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Req. Appeals by Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	139	75	64	15,312	6	15,376	6,237	4,492	37.2	-31.2	22.23	-6.62	*
California	664	196	468	91,693	42	92,161	3,534	74,083	21.31	20.69	24.03	4.22	**
Colorado	240	31	209	75,235	3	75,444	1,466	55,487	5.38	-2.38	6.92	-0.9	
Hawaii	7	0	7	1,526	2	1,533	201	754	1.47	0.53	1.86	0.39	
Kansas	1,719	189	1,530	316,733	4	318,263	433	224,527	2.94	1.06	4.14	0.52	
Nevada	20	4	16	5,369	0	5,385	397	2,748	2.02	-2.02	3.01	-1.16	
New Mexico	154	3	151	34,959	43	35,110	6,871	14,461	48.64	-5.64	54.04	-0.77	
Oklahoma	319	33	286	212,409	7	212,695	5,485	164,685	9.22	-2.22	11.14	-0.66	
Texas	1,543	244	1,299	737,701	73	739,000	31,046	470,829	80.36	-7.36	110.81	-0.7	
Utah	65	5	60	27,778	0	27,838	445	23,246	1.13	-1.13	1.3	-0.99	
Southwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-29.67	239.47	-1.92	
National Mantel Haenszel Statistic										-36.11	549.99	-1.54	

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that actual appeals requested by females is less than predicted number of appeals by females.

**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that actual appeals requested by Minority Males is greater than the predicted number of appeals by Minority Males.

†Predicted Number of Appeals Requested is calculated as proportion of Minority Male producers X Total number of appeals requested.

††Difference is the difference between the total number of appeals requested by Minority Male procuders minus the predicted number of appeals requested by Minority Males.

Source: FSA

Table 5.6
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to White Females and Minorities, 1993

Purpose: To test whether these is any difference between the actual and the predicted number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities

Midwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	1,251	38	1,213	371,097	44	372,310	70,111	302,199	228.42	-184.42	184.81	-13.57	*
Indiana	945	47	898	272,843	20	273,741	41,728	232,013	136.89	-116.89	115.64	-10.87	*
Iowa	1,625	183	1,442	322,145	99	323,587	74,743	248,844	333.08	-234.08	255	-14.66	*
Michigan	752	24	728	216,892	25	217,620	26,398	191,222	88.31	-63.31	77.34	-7.2	*
Minnesota	1,211	59	1,152	266,502	34	267,654	40,959	226,695	176.29	-142.29	148.67	-11.67	*
Missouri	273	5	268	303,057	8	303,325	46,981	256,344	41.51	-33.51	35.05	-5.66	*
Ohio	353	21	332	287,284	18	287,616	50,419	237,197	58.2	-40.2	47.94	-5.81	*
Wisconsin	615	35	580	321,510	47	322,090	78,847	243,243	141.98	-94.98	107.03	-9.18	*
Midwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-909.68	971.48	-29.19	*

Northeast	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	3	0	3	9,472	0	9,475	1,090	8,385	0.35	-0.35	0.31	-0.62	
Delaware	10	0	10	12,653	1	12,663	2,997	9,666	2.37	-1.37	1.81	-1.02	
Maine	13	6	7	21,960	0	21,967	3,760	18,207	1.2	-1.2	0.99	-1.2	
Maryland	5	0	5	41,829	1	41,834	6,147	35,687	0.73	0.27	0.63	0.34	
Massachusetts	5	1	4	14,192	2	14,196	1,947	12,249	0.55	1.45	0.47	2.11	**
New Hampshire	4	0	4	6,391	0	6,395	856	5,539	0.54	-0.54	0.46	-0.79	
New Jersey	11	1	10	12,068	1	12,078	1,330	10,748	1.1	-0.1	0.98	-0.1	
New York	141	36	105	102,971	3	103,076	11,796	91,280	12.02	-9.02	10.63	-2.77	*
Pennsylvania	94	4	90	145,808	2	145,898	16,962	128,936	10.46	-8.46	9.24	-2.78	*
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1,106	0	1,106	184	922	0	0	0	.	
Vermont	10	4	6	13,409	0	13,415	2,450	10,965	1.1	-1.1	0.9	-1.16	
West Virginia	7	0	7	50,900	1	50,907	9,002	41,905	1.24	-0.24	1.02	-0.24	
Northeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-20.64	27.43	-3.94	*

Table 5.6 (cont.)

Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to White Females and Minorities, 1993

Northwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivl. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	10	0	10	1,200	2	1,210	311	899	2.57	-0.57	1.9	-0.41	
Idaho	82	7	75	56,505	8	56,580	14,187	42,393	18.81	-10.81	14.07	-2.88	*
Montana	388	75	313	88,428	35	88,741	34,313	54,428	121.03	-86.03	73.97	-10	*
Nebraska	1,228	102	1,126	224,630	81	225,756	74,803	150,953	373.09	-292.09	248.23	-18.54	*
North Dakota	1,173	40	1,133	147,658	43	148,791	38,184	110,607	290.76	-247.76	214.5	-16.92	*
Oregon	102	18	84	53,482	10	53,566	10,582	42,984	16.59	-6.59	13.3	-1.81	
South Dakota	365	16	349	137,046	15	137,395	35,737	101,658	90.78	-75.78	66.99	-9.26	*
Washington	176	47	129	86,261	12	86,390	30,992	55,398	46.28	-34.28	29.63	-6.3	*
Wyoming	23	8	15	21,938	0	21,953	6,088	15,865	4.16	-4.16	3	-2.4	*
Northwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-758.06	665.59	-29.38	*

Southeast	Total Appeals Granted Indivl. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arkansas	77	14	63	164,489	9	164,552	31,505	133,047	12.06	-3.06	9.75	-0.98	
Florida	95	8	87	67,490	27	67,577	19,972	47,605	25.71	1.29	18.09	0.3	
Georgia	288	9	279	219,096	25	219,375	54,285	165,090	69.04	-44.04	51.89	-6.11	*
Kentucky	142	2	140	337,233	7	337,373	77,739	259,634	32.26	-25.26	24.82	-5.07	*
Louisiana	135	22	113	148,945	16	149,058	47,381	101,677	35.92	-19.92	24.48	-4.03	*
Mississippi	81	14	67	202,941	13	203,008	78,061	124,947	25.76	-12.76	15.85	-3.21	*
North Carolina	265	6	259	377,221	11	377,480	133,938	243,542	91.9	-80.9	59.25	-10.51	*
South Carolina	33	1	32	146,070	4	146,102	55,776	90,326	12.22	-8.22	7.55	-2.99	*
Tennessee	262	18	244	300,506	51	300,750	64,345	236,405	52.2	-1.2	41	-0.19	
Virginia	45	5	40	195,647	2	195,687	64,000	131,687	13.08	-11.08	8.8	-3.74	*
Southeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-206.66	275.91	-12.44	*

Table 5.6 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to White Females and Minorities, 1993

Southwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	Total Producers	Total WF/MIN Producers	Total White Male Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to WF/MIN	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	103	63	40	15,336	7	15,376	10,884	4,492	28.31	-21.31	8.25	-7.42	*
California	405	127	278	91,883	67	92,161	18,078	74,083	54.53	12.47	43.7	1.89	
Colorado	178	21	157	75,287	7	75,444	19,957	55,487	41.53	-34.53	30.48	-6.25	*
Hawaii	6	0	6	1,527	2	1,533	779	754	3.05	-1.05	1.49	-0.86	
Kansas	1,337	149	1,188	317,075	101	318,263	93,736	224,527	349.89	-248.89	245.92	-15.87	*
Nevada	12	3	9	5,376	1	5,385	2,637	2,748	4.41	-3.41	2.25	-2.27	*
New Mexico	136	2	134	34,976	124	35,110	20,649	14,461	78.81	45.19	32.34	7.95	**
Oklahoma	201	19	182	212,513	20	212,695	48,010	164,685	41.08	-21.08	31.78	-3.74	*
Texas	1,196	200	996	738,004	124	739,000	268,171	470,829	361.43	-237.43	229.96	-15.66	*
Utah	42	2	40	27,798	1	27,838	4,592	23,246	6.6	-5.6	5.5	-2.39	*
Southwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-515.65	631.68	-20.52	*
National Mantel Haenszel Statistic										-2410.7	2572.09	-47.53	*

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that the actual number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities is less than the predicted number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities.
**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that the actual number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities is greater than the predicted number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities
†Predicted Number of Appeals Granted is calculated as the proportion of White Females and Minorities producers X total number of appeals granted.
††Difference is the difference between the total number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities producers minus the predicted number of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities.
Source: FSA

Table 5.7
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to Females, 1993

Purpose: To test whether there is any difference between the actual and the predicted number of appeals granted to females

Midwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Females)	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Females	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	1,251	38	1,213	371,097	44	372,310	302,500	69,810	227.44	-183.44	184.2	-13.52	*
Indiana	945	47	898	272,843	19	273,741	232,272	41,469	136.04	-117.04	115.05	-10.91	*
Iowa	1,625	183	1,442	322,145	99	323,587	248,928	74,659	332.7	-233.7	254.8	-14.64	*
Michigan	752	24	728	216,892	24	217,620	191,786	25,834	86.42	-62.42	75.91	-7.16	*
Minnesota	1,211	59	1,152	266,502	33	267,654	226,793	40,861	175.87	-142.87	148.38	-11.73	*
Missouri	273	5	268	303,057	8	303,325	257,047	46,278	40.89	-32.89	34.62	-5.59	*
Ohio	353	21	332	287,284	18	287,616	237,674	49,942	57.65	-39.65	47.58	-5.75	*
Wisconsin	615	35	580	321,510	47	322,090	243,384	78,706	141.73	-94.73	106.9	-9.16	*
Midwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-906.74	967.44	-29.15	*

Northeast	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Females)	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Females	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	3	0	3	9,472	0	9,475	8,386	1,089	0.34	-0.34	0.31	-0.62	
Delaware	10	0	10	12,653	1	12,663	9,811	2,852	2.25	-1.25	1.74	-0.95	
Maine	13	6	7	21,960	0	21,967	18,228	3,739	1.19	-1.19	0.99	-1.2	
Maryland	5	0	5	41,829	1	41,834	36,296	5,538	0.66	0.34	0.57	0.45	
Massachusetts	5	1	4	14,192	2	14,196	12,273	1,923	0.54	1.46	0.47	2.13	**
New Hampshire	4	0	4	6,391	0	6,395	5,541	854	0.53	-0.53	0.46	-0.79	
New Jersey	11	1	10	12,068	1	12,078	10,820	1,258	1.04	-0.04	0.93	-0.04	
New York	141	36	105	102,971	3	103,076	91,455	11,621	11.84	-8.84	10.49	-2.73	*
Pennsylvania	94	4	90	145,808	2	145,898	129,024	16,874	10.41	-8.41	9.2	-2.77	*
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1,106	0	1,106	922	184	0	0	0	.	
Vermont	10	4	6	13,409	0	13,415	10,973	2,442	1.09	-1.09	0.89	-1.16	
West Virginia	7	0	7	50,900	1	50,907	41,973	8,934	1.23	-0.23	1.01	-0.23	
Northeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-20.14	27.07	-3.87	*

Table 5.7 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to Females, 1993

Northwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Females)	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Females	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	10	2	10	1,200	0	1,210	907	303	2.5	-0.5	1.86	-0.37	
Idaho	82	6	75	56,505	7	56,580	42,883	13,697	18.16	-12.16	13.74	-3.28	*
Montana	388	26	313	88,428	75	88,741	57,886	30,855	108.83	-82.83	70.74	-9.85	*
Nebraska	1,228	80	1,126	224,630	102	225,756	151,081	74,675	372.46	-292.46	248.01	-18.57	*
North Dakota	1,173	39	1,133	147,658	40	148,791	111,127	37,664	286.8	-247.8	212.57	-17	*
Oregon	102	10	84	53,482	18	53,566	43,115	10,451	16.39	-6.39	13.17	-1.76	
South Dakota	365	13	349	137,046	16	137,395	104,558	32,837	83.41	-70.41	63.31	-8.85	*
Washington	176	10	129	86,261	47	86,390	56,038	30,352	45.32	-35.32	29.36	-6.52	*
Wyoming	23	0	15	21,938	8	21,953	15,959	5,994	4.1	-4.1	2.98	-2.37	*
Northwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-751.96	655.75	-29.36	*

Southeast	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Females)	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Females	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Florida	95	13	87	67,490	8	67,577	52,100	15,477	19.93	-6.93	15.34	-1.77	
Georgia	288	12	279	219,096	9	219,375	175,042	44,333	56.38	-44.38	44.93	-6.62	*
Kentucky	142	5	140	337,233	2	337,373	262,269	75,104	31.17	-26.17	24.22	-5.32	*
Louisiana	135	9	113	148,945	22	149,058	110,085	38,973	29.55	-20.55	21.8	-4.4	*
Mississippi	81	2	67	202,941	14	203,008	146,406	56,602	18.68	-16.68	13.47	-4.55	*
North Carolina	265	7	259	377,221	6	377,480	266,247	111,233	76.32	-69.32	53.79	-9.45	*
South Carolina	33	2	32	146,070	1	146,102	107,540	38,562	8.45	-6.45	6.22	-2.59	*
Tennessee	262	38	244	300,506	18	300,750	242,165	58,585	47.53	-9.53	38.24	-1.54	
Virginia	45	1	40	195,647	5	195,687	145,463	50,224	10.27	-9.27	7.63	-3.35	*
Southeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-227.68	245.64	-14.53	*

Table 5.7 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to Females, 1993

Southwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivl. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Females)	Total Producers	Total Male Producers	Total Female Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Females	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	103	3	40	15,336	63	15,376	10,729	4,647	12.09	-9.09	8.41	-3.13	*
California	405	40	278	91,883	127	92,161	77,617	14,544	43.87	-3.87	36.84	-0.64	
Colorado	178	5	157	75,287	21	75,444	56,953	18,491	38.48	-33.48	28.99	-6.22	*
Hawaii	6	0	6	1,527	0	1,533	955	578	2.26	-2.26	1.4	-1.91	
Kansas	1,337	99	1,188	317,075	149	318,263	224,960	93,303	348.28	-249.28	245.26	-15.92	*
Nevada	12	1	9	5,376	3	5,385	3,145	2,240	3.74	-2.74	2.18	-1.86	
New Mexico	136	82	134	34,976	2	35,110	21,332	13,778	52.58	29.42	31.83	5.21	**
Oklahoma	201	16	182	212,513	19	212,695	170,170	42,525	36.39	-20.39	29.09	-3.78	*
Texas	1,196	72	996	738,004	200	739,000	501,875	237,125	319.59	-247.59	216.75	-16.82	*
Utah	42	1	40	27,798	2	27,838	23,691	4,147	5.96	-4.96	5.06	-2.2	*
Southwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-544.25	605.81	-22.11	*
National Mantel Haenszel Statistic										-2450.76	2501.72	-49	*

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that the actual number of appeals granted to females is less than the predicted number of appeals granted to Females.
**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that the actual number of appeals granted to Females is greater than the number of appeals granted to Females.
†Predicted Number of Appeals Granted to Females is calculated as the proportion of Female producers X total number of appeals granted.
††Difference is the difference between the total number of appeals granted to Female producers minus the predicted number of appeals granted to Females.
Source: FSA

Table 5.8

Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to Minority Males, 1993

Purpose: To test whether there is any difference between the actual and predicted number of appeals granted to minority males.

Midwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivl. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Males Producers	Total White Males Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	1,251	38	1,213	371,097	0	372,310	301	302,199	1.21	-1.21	1.48	-0.99	
Indiana	945	47	898	272,843	1	273,741	259	232,013	1	0	1.17	0	
Iowa	1,625	183	1,442	322,145	0	323,587	84	248,844	0.49	-0.49	0.63	-0.61	
Michigan	752	24	728	216,892	1	217,620	564	191,222	2.14	-1.14	2.41	-0.73	
Minnesota	1,211	59	1,152	266,502	1	267,654	98	226,695	0.5	0.5	0.58	0.66	
Missouri	273	5	268	303,057	0	303,325	703	256,344	0.73	-0.73	0.86	-0.79	
Ohio	353	21	332	287,284	0	287,616	477	237,197	0.67	-0.67	0.8	-0.74	
Wisconsin	615	35	580	321,510	0	322,090	141	243,243	0.34	-0.34	0.44	-0.5	
Midwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-4.07	8.39	-1.4	

Northeast	Total Appeals Granted Indivl. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Males Producers	Total White Males Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	3	0	3	9,472	0	9,475	1	8,385	0	0	0	-0.02	
Delaware	10	0	10	12,653	0	12,663	145	9,666	0.15	-0.15	0.19	-0.34	
Maine	13	6	7	21,960	0	21,967	21	18,207	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.08	
Maryland	5	0	5	41,829	0	41,834	609	35,687	0.08	-0.08	0.1	-0.27	
Massachusetts	5	1	4	14,192	0	14,196	24	12,249	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.08	
New Hampshire	4	0	4	6,391	0	6,395	2	5,539	0	0	0	-0.04	
New Jersey	11	1	10	12,068	0	12,078	72	10,748	0.07	-0.07	0.07	-0.25	
New York	141	36	105	102,971	0	103,076	175	91,280	0.2	-0.2	0.23	-0.42	
Pennsylvania	94	4	90	145,808	0	145,898	88	128,936	0.06	-0.06	0.07	-0.23	
Rhode Island	0	0	0	1,106	0	1,106	0	922	0	0	0	.	
Vermont	10	4	6	13,409	0	13,415	8	10,965	0	0	0.01	-0.06	
West Virginia	7	0	7	50,900	0	50,907	68	41,905	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.1	
Northeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-0.59	0.69	-0.71	

Table 5.8 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to Minority Males, 1993

Northwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Males Producers	Total White Males Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	10	0	10	1,200	0	1,210	8	899	0.09	-0.09	0.12	-0.26	
Idaho	82	7	75	56,505	2	56,580	490	42,393	0.86	1.14	1.12	1.08	
Montana	388	75	313	88,428	9	88,741	3,458	54,428	18.7	-9.7	26.86	-1.87	
Nebraska	1,228	102	1,126	224,630	1	225,756	128	150,953	0.95	0.05	1.42	0.04	
North Dakota	1,173	40	1,133	147,658	4	148,791	520	110,607	5.3	-1.3	7.01	-0.49	
Oregon	102	18	84	53,482	0	53,566	131	42,984	0.26	-0.26	0.32	-0.45	
South Dakota	365	16	349	137,046	2	137,395	2,900	101,658	9.68	-7.68	12.34	-2.19	*
Washington	176	47	129	86,261	2	86,390	640	55,398	1.47	0.53	2.24	0.35	
Wyoming	23	8	15	21,938	0	21,953	94	15,865	0.09	-0.09	0.12	-0.25	
Northwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-17.4	51.53	-2.42	*

Southeast	Total Appeals Granted Indivi. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Males Producers	Total White Males Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	82	7	75	213,892	13	213,967	12,716	158,312	5.58	7.42	6.46	2.92	**
Arkansas	77	14	63	164,489	8	164,552	7,045	133,047	3.17	4.83	3.53	2.57	**
Florida	95	8	87	67,490	14	67,577	4,495	47,605	7.51	6.49	8.88	2.18	**
Georgia	288	9	279	219,096	13	219,375	9,952	165,090	15.86	-2.86	18.73	-0.66	
Kentucky	142	2	140	337,233	2	337,373	2,635	259,634	1.41	0.59	1.79	0.44	
Louisiana	135	22	113	148,945	7	149,058	8,408	101,677	8.63	-1.63	10.79	-0.5	
Mississippi	81	14	67	202,941	11	203,008	21,459	124,947	9.82	1.18	11.62	0.35	
N. Carolina	265	6	259	377,221	4	377,480	22,705	243,542	22.09	-18.09	28.62	-3.38	*
South Carolina	33	1	32	146,070	2	146,102	17,214	90,326	5.12	-3.12	5.84	-1.29	
Tennessee	262	18	244	300,506	13	300,750	5,760	236,405	5.8	7.2	7.03	2.71	**
Virginia	45	5	40	195,647	1	195,687	13,776	131,687	3.79	-2.79	4.61	-1.3	
Southeast Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-0.77	107.9	-0.07	

Table 5.8 (cont.)
Mantel-Haenszel Test on Appeals Granted to Minority Males, 1993

Southwest	Total Appeals Granted Indivl. and Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Corpns.)	Total Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Prod. Less Appeals Granted (to Individuals)	Total Appeals Granted (to Min. Males)	Total Producers	Total Min. Males Producers	Total White Males Producers	†Predicted No. of Appeals Granted to Min. Males	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	103	63	40	15,336	4	15,376	6,237	4,492	23.25	-19.25	13.92	-5.16	*
California	405	127	278	91,883	27	92,161	3,534	74,083	12.66	14.34	14.3	3.79	**
Colorado	178	21	157	75,287	2	75,444	1,466	55,487	4.04	-2.04	5.2	-0.89	
Hawaii	6	0	6	1,527	2	1,533	201	754	1.26	0.74	1.6	0.58	
Kansas	1,337	149	1,188	317,075	2	318,263	433	224,527	2.29	-0.29	3.22	-0.16	
Nevada	12	3	9	5,376	0	5,385	397	2,748	1.14	-1.14	1.7	-0.87	
New Mexico	136	2	134	34,976	42	35,110	6,871	14,461	43.16	-1.16	47.98	-0.17	
Oklahoma	201	19	182	212,513	4	212,695	5,485	164,685	5.87	-1.87	7.09	-0.7	
Texas	1,196	200	996	738,004	52	739,000	31,046	470,829	61.61	-9.61	85	-1.04	
Utah	42	2	40	27,798	0	27,838	445	23,246	0.75	-0.75	0.87	-0.81	
Southwest Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-21.03	180.86	-1.56	
National Mantel-Haenszel Statistic										-43.86	349.38	-2.35	*

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of appeals granted to minority males is less than the predicted number of appeals granted to minority males.
**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of appeals granted to minority males is greater than the predicted number pf appeals granted to minority males.
†Predicted Number of Appeals Granted is calculated as the proportion of Minority Males producers X total number of appeals granted.
††Difference is the difference between the total number of appeals granted to Minority Malesproducers minus the predicted number of appeals granted to Minority Males.
Source: FSA

Table 5.9

t-Test (Appeals Granted/Appeals Requested) for White Females and Minorities versus White Males, 1993

Purpose: To examine whether there is any statistically significant difference In the percent of appeals granted to White Females and Minorities as compared to White Males

State	White Females/ Minorities Percent Granted	White Males Percent Granted	t-Statistic	
Alabama	87.50%	44.62%	3.1	**
Alaska	100.00%	100.00%	0	
Arizona	83.33%	37.95%	0	
Arkansas	38.19%	53.21%	-1.07	
California	51.50%	57.03%	-0.6	
Colorado	53.33%	62.28%	-0.61	
Connecticut	0.00%	66.67%	0	
Delaware	100.00%	70.00%	0	
Florida	76.25%	36.73%	2.18	**
Georgia	36.14%	46.46%	-1.09	
Hawaii	100.00%	50.00%	0	
Idaho	57.14%	54.72%	0.14	
Illinois	70.88%	64.04%	0.71	
Indiana	61.25%	57.27%	0.4	
Iowa	69.06%	56.24%	2.04	**
Kansas	76.87%	75.25%	0.33	
Kentucky	36.54%	54.66%	-1.34	
Louisiana	66.67%	35.58%	2.25	**
Maine	0.00%	11.11%	0	
Maryland	100.00%	38.89%	0	
Massachusetts	66.67%	25.00%	0	
Michigan	46.67%	58.87%	0	
Minnesota	57.76%	60.43%	-0.33	
Mississippi	36.83%	49.74%	-0.94	
Missouri	59.09%	52.31%	0.55	
Montana	69.15%	56.39%	1.34	
Nebraska	74.90%	72.71%	0.29	
Nevada	50.00%	55.56%	0	
New Hampshire	0.00%	100.00%	0	
New Jersey	50.00%	67.14%	0	
New Mexico	80.00%	57.14%	0.99	
New York	33.33%	50.20%	-0.7	
North Carolina	45.59%	61.66%	-1.37	
North Dakota	71.93%	71.16%	0.09	
Ohio	50.00%	49.68%	0.03	

Table 5.9 (cont.)

t-Test (Appeals Granted/Appeals Requested) for White Females and Minorities versus White Males, 1993

State	White Females/ Minorities Percent Granted	White Males Percent Granted	t-Statistic	
Oklahoma	71.82%	51.63%	1.53	
Oregon	70.00%	50.53%	1.36	
Pennsylvania	50.00%	64.54%	-0.71	
Rhode Island	0.00%	0.00%	0	
South Carolina	43.33%	55.47%	-0.61	
South Dakota	60.71%	59.10%	0.14	
Tennessee	41.96%	36.09%	0.49	
Texas	63.24%	64.58%	-0.23	
Utah	100.00%	64.34%	0	
Vermont	0.00%	53.33%	0	
Virginia	40.00%	64.60%	-1.15	
Washington	54.17%	53.61%	0.04	
West Virginia	25.00%	45.83%	0	
Wisconsin	49.02%	50.17%	-0.14	
Wyoming	0.00%	46.17%	0	

Source: FSA

** Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that WF/MINs have a higher percent of appeals granted as compared to White males.

Table 5.10
t-Test (Appeals Granted/Appeals Requested) for All Females versus All Males, 1993

Purpose: To examine whether there is any statistically significant difference in the percent of appeals granted to females as compared to males

State	All Females Percent Granted	All Males Percent Granted	t-Statistic	
Alabama	73.33%	49.04%	1.23	
Alaska	100.00%	100.00%	0	
Arizona	100.00%	47.07%	0	
Arkansas	12.50%	50.11%	-1.87	
California	54.02%	55.71%	-0.18	
Colorado	47.62%	60.48%	-0.77	
Connecticut	0.00%	56.67%	0	
Delaware	100.00%	70.00%	0	
Florida	59.58%	40.74%	2.2	**
Georgia	47.22%	45.04%	0.2	
Hawaii	0.00%	50.00%	0	
Idaho	57.14%	54.92%	0.13	
Illinois	74.81%	64.04%	1.11	
Indiana	58.75%	57.28%	0.15	
Iowa	69.06%	56.24%	2.04	**
Kansas	77.95%	75.23%	0.56	
Kentucky	27.50%	55.61%	-1.95	*
Louisiana	5.56%	41.41%	0.84	
Maine	0.00%	11.11%	0	
Maryland	100.00%	38.89%	0	
Massachusetts	66.67%	25.00%	0	
Michigan	46.67%	58.87%	-1.24	
Minnesota	56.25%	60.90%	-0.57	
Mississippi	33.33%	45.89%	-0.62	
Missouri	59.09%	52.31%	0.55	
Montana	73.68%	55.91%	1.72	
Nebraska	73.85%	72.71%	0.15	
Nevada	50.00%	55.56%	0	
New Hampshire	0.00%	100.00%	0	
New Jersey	100.00%	55.95%	0	
New Mexico	75.00%	62.20%	0	
New York	33.33%	50.20%	-0.7	
North Carolina	38.64%	62.07%	-1.74	
North Dakota	80.39%	70.96%	1.16	
Ohio	50.00%	49.68%	0.03	

Table 5.10 (cont.)
t-Test (Appeals Granted/Appeals Requested) for All Females versus All Males, 1993

State	All Females Percent Granted	All Males Percent Granted	t-Statistic	
Oklahoma	74.29%	51.61%	1.65	
Oregon	70.00%	50.53%	1.36	
Pennsylvania	50.00%	64.54%	-0.71	
Rhode Island	0.00%	0.00%	0	
South Carolina	37.50%	54.33%	-0.74	
South Dakota	65.15%	59.50%	0.46	
Tennessee	50.27%	35.50%	1.13	
Texas	63.42%	63.38%	0.01	
Utah	100.00%	64.34%	0	
Vermont	0.00%	53.33%	0	
Virginia	25.00%	64.60%	-1.73	
Washington	50.00%	53.73%	-0.27	
West Virginia	25.00%	45.83%	0	
Wisconsin	49.02%	50.17%	-0.14	
Wyoming	0.00%	46.17%	0	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that males had a higher percent of appeals granted than females.

**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that females had a higher percent of appeals granted than males.

Table 5.11
t-Test (Appeals Granted/Appeals Requested) White Males versus Minority Males, 1993

Purpose: To examine whether there is any statistically significant difference in the percent of appeals granted to Minority males as compared to White males

State	White Males Percent Granted	Minority Males Percent Granted	t-Statistic	
Alabama	44.62%	100.00%	-3.38%	*
Alaska	100.00%	0.00%	0	
Arizona	37.95%	75.00%	0	
Arkansas	53.21%	40.83%	0.82	
California	57.03%	50.35%	0.61	
Colorado	62.28%	66.67%	-0.18	
Connecticut	66.67%	0.00%	0	
Delaware	70.00%	62.50%	0	
Florida	36.73%	62.50%	-1.18	
Georgia	45.46%	22.01%	2.11	**
Hawaii	50.00%	100.00%	0	
Idaho	54.72%	100.00%	0	
Illinois	64.04%	0.00%	0	
Indiana	57.27%	100.00%	0	
Iowa	56.24%	0.00%	0	
Kansas	75.25%	50.00%	1.98	**
Kentucky	54.66%	50.00%	0.21	
Louisiana	35.58%	75.00%	-2.37	*
Maine	11.11%	0.00%	0	
Maryland	38.89%	0.00%	0	
Massachusetts	25.00%	0.00%	0	
Michigan	58.87%	100.00%	0	
Minnesota	60.43%	100.00%	0	
Mississippi	49.74%	43.06%	0.44	
Missouri	52.31%	0.00%	0	
Montana	56.39%	44.45%	0.87	
Nebraska	72.71%	100.00%	0	
Nevada	55.56%	0.00%	0	
New Hampshire	100.00%	0.00%	0	
New Jersey	87.14%	0.00%	0	
New Mexico	57.14%	87.50%	-1.19	
New York	50.20%	0.00%	0	
North Carolina	61.67%	50.00%	0.74	
North Dakota	71.16%	60.00%	0.83	
Ohio	49.68%	0.00%	0	

Table 5.11 (cont.)
t-Test (Appeals Granted/Appeals Requested) White Males versus
Minority Males, 1993

State	White Males Percent Granted	Minority Males Percent Granted	t-Statistic	
Oklahoma	51.63%	80.00%	-1.2	
Oregon	50.53%	0.00%	0	
Pennsylvania	64.54%	0.00%	0	
Rhode Island	0.00%	0.00%	0	
South Carolina	55.47%	25.00%	1.41	
South Dakota	59.10%	44.44%	0.67	
Tennessee	36.09%	33.33%	0.16	
Texas	64.58%	63.96%	0.07	
Utah	64.34%	0.00%	0	
Vermont	53.33%	0.00%	0	
Virginia	64.60%	100.00%	0	
Washington	53.61%	100.00%	0	
West Virginia	45.83%	0.00%	0	
Wisconsin	50.17%	0.00%	0	
Wyoming	46.17%	0.00%	0	

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at 5% level of significance, implying that White males had a higher percent of appeals granted than Minority males.

**Statistically significantly positive at 5% level of significance, implying that Minority males had a higher percent of appeals granted than White males.

Table 6.1

Total Eligible Voters By State, Race And Gender, 1993

Purpose: To study the race and gender composition of the eligible voters for comparative purposes

Midwest Area	Total	Total Females	Percentage of Total Females	Total Males	Percentage of Total Males	White Females	Percentage of White Females	White Males	Percentage of White Males	Black Females	Percentage of Black Females	Black Males	Percentage of Black Males	Hispanic Females	Percentage of Hispanic Females
Illinois	240,680	62,682	26.04%	177,998	73.96%	62,576	26.00%	177,763	73.86%	102	0.04%	194	0.08%	0	0.00%
Indiana	198,430	40,753	20.54%	157,677	79.46%	40,703	20.51%	157,493	79.37%	33	0.02%	119	0.06%	3	0.00%
Iowa	243,404	70,053	28.78%	173,351	71.22%	70,037	28.77%	173,291	71.19%	8	0.00%	30	0.01%	3	0.00%
Michigan	178,516	30,447	17.06%	148,069	82.94%	30,358	17.01%	147,651	82.71%	67	0.04%	257	0.14%	9	0.01%
Minnesota	206,897	38,818	17.80%	170,079	82.20%	38,800	17.79%	169,947	82.14%	1	0.00%	20	0.01%	0	0.00%
Missouri	241,991	58,367	24.12%	183,624	75.88%	58,231	24.06%	183,150	75.68%	117	0.05%	396	0.16%	4	0.00%
Ohio	221,424	53,596	24.21%	167,828	75.79%	53,510	24.17%	167,472	75.63%	65	0.03%	269	0.12%	5	0.00%
Wisconsin	262,536	72,146	27.48%	190,390	72.52%	72,081	27.46%	190,256	72.47%	13	0.00%	31	0.01%	4	0.00%
Sub Total	1,793,878	424,862	23.68%	1,369,016	76.32%	424,296	23.65%	1,367,023	76.20%	406	0.02%	1,316	0.07%	28	0.00%

Midwest Area	Hispanic Males	Percentage of Hispanic Males	Asian Females	Percentage of Asian Females	Asian Males	Percentage of Asian Males	American Indian Females	Percentage of American Indian Females	American Indian Males	Percentage of American Indian Males
Illinois	19	0.01%	1	0.00%	16	0.01%	3	0.00%	6	0.00%
Indiana	17	0.01%	4	0.00%	17	0.01%	10	0.01%	31	0.02%
Iowa	6	0.00%	3	0.00%	18	0.01%	2	0.00%	6	0.00%
Michigan	87	0.05%	6	0.00%	21	0.01%	7	0.00%	53	0.03%
Minnesota	14	0.01%	0	0.00%	6	0.00%	17	0.01%	92	0.04%
Missouri	21	0.01%	4	0.00%	24	0.01%	11	0.00%	33	0.01%
Ohio	32	0.01%	13	0.01%	43	0.02%	3	0.00%	12	0.01%
Wisconsin	16	0.01%	12	0.00%	21	0.01%	36	0.01%	66	0.03%
Sub Total	212	0.01%	43	0.00%	166	0.01%	89	0.00%	299	0.02%

Table 6.1 (cont.)
Total Eligible Voters By State, Race And Gender, 1993

Northeast Area	Total	Total Females	Percentage of Total Females	Total Males	Percentage of Total Males	White Females	Percentage of White Females	White Males	Percentage of White Males	Black Females	Percentage of Black Females	Black Males	Percentage of Black Males	Hispanic Females	Percentage of Hispanic Females
Connecticut	5,105	785	15.38%	4,320	84.62%	785	15.38%	4,309	84.41%	0	0.00%	5	0.10%	0	0.00%
Delaware	7,975	2,266	28.41%	5,709	71.59%	2,243	28.13%	5,640	70.72%	10	0.13%	32	0.40%	0	0.00%
Maine	14,624	2,749	18.80%	11,875	81.20%	2,742	18.75%	11,855	81.07%	3	0.02%	10	0.07%	0	0.00%
Maryland	31,233	8,056	25.79%	23,177	74.21%	7,875	25.21%	22,661	72.55%	179	0.57%	494	1.58%	2	0.01%
Massachusetts	10,831	1,551	14.32%	9,280	85.68%	1,544	14.26%	9,241	85.32%	2	0.02%	17	0.16%	3	0.03%
New Hampshire	4,693	793	16.90%	3,900	83.10%	790	16.83%	3,898	83.06%	3	0.06%	1	0.02%	0	0.00%
New Jersey	8,760	987	11.27%	7,773	88.73%	974	11.12%	7,687	87.75%	9	0.10%	48	0.55%	1	0.01%
New York	69,643	10,088	14.49%	59,555	85.51%	10,057	14.44%	59,409	85.31%	17	0.02%	72	0.10%	1	0.00%
Pennsylvania	119,548	26,047	21.79%	93,501	78.21%	26,022	21.77%	93,403	78.13%	15	0.01%	51	0.04%	5	0.00%
Rhode Island	1,444	225	15.58%	1,219	84.42%	224	15.51%	1,218	84.35%	0	0.00%	1	0.07%	0	0.00%
Vermont	11,377	2,719	23.90%	8,658	76.10%	2,713	23.85%	8,648	76.01%	0	0.00%	3	0.03%	3	0.03%
West Virginia	46,990	11,291	24.03%	35,699	75.97%	11,274	23.99%	35,633	75.83%	11	0.02%	46	0.10%	2	0.00%
Sub Total	332,223	67,557	20.33%	264,666	79.67%	67,243	20.24%	263,602	79.34%	249	0.07%	780	0.23%	17	0.01%

Northeast Area	Hispanic Males	Percentage of Hispanic Males	Asian Females	Percentage of Asian Females	Asian Males	Percentage of Asian Males	American Indian Females	Percentage of American Indian Females	American Indian Males	Percentage of American Indian Males
Connecticut	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%	0	0.00%	5	0.10%
Delaware	0	0.00%	1	0.01%	1	0.01%	12	0.15%	36	0.45%
Maine	3	0.02%	1	0.01%	3	0.02%	3	0.02%	4	0.03%
Maryland	4	0.01%	0	0.00%	16	0.05%	0	0.00%	2	0.01%
Massachusetts	5	0.05%	1	0.01%	5	0.05%	1	0.01%	12	0.11%
New Hampshire	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.02%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
New Jersey	5	0.06%	2	0.02%	26	0.30%	1	0.01%	7	0.08%
New York	15	0.02%	7	0.01%	15	0.02%	6	0.01%	44	0.06%
Pennsylvania	14	0.01%	4	0.00%	30	0.03%	1	0.00%	3	0.00%
Rhode Island	0	0.00%	1	0.07%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Vermont	3	0.03%	2	0.02%	2	0.02%	1	0.01%	2	0.02%
West Virginia	3	0.01%	1	0.00%	10	0.02%	3	0.01%	7	0.01%
Sub Total	52	0.02%	20	0.01%	110	0.03%	28	0.01%	122	0.04%

Table 6.1 (cont.)
Total Eligible Voters By State, Race And Gender, 1993

Northwest Area	Total	Total Females	Percentage of Total Females	Total Males	Percentage of Total Males	White Females	Percentage of White Females	White Males	Percentage of White Males	Black Females	Percentage of Black Females	Black Males	Percentage of Black Males	Hispanic Females	Percentage of Hispanic Females
Alaska	1,435	363	25.30%	1,072	74.70%	352	24.53%	1,053	73.38%	1	0.07%	0	0.00%	1	0.07%
Idaho	59,895	23,819	39.77%	36,076	60.23%	23,238	38.80%	35,205	58.78%	2	0.00%	7	0.01%	65	0.11%
Montana	77,139	31,958	41.43%	45,181	58.57%	22,316	28.93%	36,170	46.89%	1	0.00%	4	0.01%	8	0.01%
Nebraska	164,158	65,873	40.13%	98,285	59.87%	65,827	40.10%	98,166	59.81%	3	0.00%	9	0.01%	10	0.01%
North Dakota	103,597	33,193	32.04%	70,404	67.96%	32,933	31.79%	69,941	67.51%	1	0.00%	7	0.01%	1	0.00%
Oregon	45,543	9,945	21.84%	35,598	78.16%	9,263	20.34%	34,671	76.13%	0	0.00%	10	0.02%	8	0.02%
South Dakota	119,121	49,444	41.51%	69,677	58.49%	48,526	40.74%	68,410	57.43%	4	0.00%	4	0.00%	2	0.00%
Washington	63,158	26,866	42.54%	36,292	57.46%	26,598	42.11%	35,679	56.81%	5	0.01%	6	0.01%	75	0.12%
Wyoming	18,013	6,164	34.22%	11,849	65.78%	6,122	33.99%	11,685	64.87%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	11	0.06%
Sub Total	652,059	247,625	37.98%	404,434	62.02%	235,175	36.07%	391,202	59.99%	17	0.00%	47	0.01%	181	0.03%

Northwest Area	Hispanic Males	Percentage of Hispanic Males	Asian Females	Percentage of Asian Females	Asian Males	Percentage of Asian Males	American Indian Females	Percentage of American Indian Females	American Indian Males	Percentage of American Indian Males
Alaska	1	0.07%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	0.63%	18	1.25%
Idaho	143	0.24%	102	0.17%	253	0.42%	412	0.69%	468	0.78%
Montana	19	0.02%	9	0.01%	9	0.01%	9,624	12.48%	8,979	11.64%
Nebraska	14	0.01%	6	0.00%	37	0.02%	27	0.02%	37	0.02%
North Dakota	2	0.00%	4	0.00%	2	0.00%	254	0.25%	452	0.44%
Oregon	61	0.13%	15	0.03%	188	0.41%	659	1.45%	668	1.47%
South Dakota	1	0.00%	4	0.00%	3	0.00%	908	0.76%	1,259	1.06%
Washington	143	0.23%	108	0.17%	147	0.23%	80	0.13%	117	0.19%
Wyoming	50	0.28%	5	0.03%	20	0.11%	26	0.14%	94	0.52%
Sub Total	434	0.07%	253	0.04%	659	0.10%	11,999	1.84%	12,092	1.85%

Table 6.1 (cont.)

Total Eligible Voters By State, Race And Gender, 1993

Southeast Area	Total	Total Females	Percentage of Total Females	Total Males	Percentage of Total Males	White Females	Percentage of White Females	White Males	Percentage of White Males	Black Females	Percentage of Black Females	Black Males	Percentage of Black Males	Hispanic Females	Percentage of Hispanic Females
Alabama	169,453	36,254	21.39%	133,199	78.61%	31,540	18.61%	122,557	72.33%	4,692	2.77%	10,568	6.24%	1	0.00%
Arkansas	136,027	25,728	18.91%	110,299	81.09%	23,860	17.54%	104,840	77.07%	1,844	1.36%	5,375	3.95%	5	0.00%
Florida	57,137	13,709	23.99%	43,428	76.01%	12,586	22.03%	40,696	71.23%	975	1.71%	2,042	3.57%	98	0.17%
Georgia	164,653	39,725	24.13%	124,928	75.87%	36,139	21.95%	117,173	71.16%	3,529	2.14%	7,635	4.64%	15	0.01%
Kentucky	297,617	82,962	27.88%	214,655	72.12%	81,800	27.48%	212,493	71.40%	1,116	0.37%	2,050	0.69%	14	0.00%
Louisiana	121,637	38,996	32.06%	82,641	67.94%	36,036	29.63%	76,217	62.66%	2,932	2.41%	6,304	5.18%	18	0.01%
Mississippi	174,386	54,533	31.27%	119,853	68.73%	44,681	25.62%	102,633	58.85%	9,826	5.63%	17,125	9.82%	1	0.00%
North Carolina	315,646	110,699	35.07%	204,947	64.93%	95,605	30.29%	184,997	58.61%	13,612	4.31%	17,824	5.65%	8	0.00%
South Carolina	117,338	35,960	30.65%	81,378	69.35%	27,990	23.85%	67,173	57.25%	7,951	6.78%	14,170	12.08%	3	0.00%
Tennessee	258,718	57,766	22.33%	200,952	77.67%	55,275	21.36%	195,816	75.69%	2,474	0.96%	5,039	1.95%	2	0.00%
Virginia	163,330	49,580	30.36%	113,750	69.64%	42,771	26.19%	103,002	63.06%	6,778	4.15%	10,635	6.51%	10	0.01%
Sub Total	1,975,942	545,912	27.63%	1,430,030	72.37%	488,283	24.71%	1,327,597	67.19%	55,729	2.82%	98,767	5.00%	175	0.01%

Southeast Area	Hispanic Males	Percentage of Hispanic Males	Asian Females	Percentage of Asian Females	Asian Males	Percentage of Asian Males	American Indian Females	Percentage of American Indian Females	American Indian Males	Percentage of American Indian Males
Alabama	17	0.01%	8	0.00%	16	0.01%	13	0.01%	41	0.02%
Arkansas	42	0.03%	10	0.01%	26	0.02%	9	0.01%	16	0.01%
Florida	511	0.89%	32	0.06%	111	0.19%	18	0.03%	68	0.12%
Georgia	32	0.02%	28	0.02%	55	0.03%	14	0.01%	33	0.02%
Kentucky	30	0.01%	22	0.01%	62	0.02%	10	0.00%	20	0.01%
Louisiana	88	0.07%	5	0.00%	9	0.01%	5	0.00%	23	0.02%
Mississippi	14	0.01%	13	0.01%	37	0.02%	12	0.01%	44	0.03%
North Carolina	47	0.01%	40	0.01%	64	0.02%	1,434	0.45%	2,015	0.64%
South Carolina	11	0.01%	15	0.01%	19	0.02%	1	0.00%	5	0.00%
Tennessee	43	0.02%	11	0.00%	36	0.01%	4	0.00%	18	0.01%
Virginia	28	0.02%	14	0.01%	40	0.02%	7	0.00%	45	0.03%
Sub Total	863	0.04%	198	0.01%	475	0.02%	1,527	0.08%	2,328	0.12%

Table 6.1 (cont.)
Total Eligible Voters By State, Race And Gender, 1993

Southwest Area	Total	Total Females	Percentage of Total Females	Total Males	Percentage of Total Males	White Females	Percentage of White Females	White Males	Percentage of White Males	Black Females	Percentage of Black Females	Black Males	Percentage of Black Males	Hispanic Females	Percentage of Hispanic Females
Arizona	28,263	13,058	46.20%	15,205	53.80%	1,812	6.41%	5,762	20.39%	0	0.00%	8	0.03%	58	0.20%
California	97,681	22,076	22.60%	75,605	77.40%	21,233	21.74%	72,285	74.00%	40	0.04%	191	0.20%	354	0.36%
Colorado	59,146	17,653	29.85%	41,493	70.15%	17,267	29.23%	39,862	67.40%	11	0.02%	30	0.05%	277	0.47%
Hawaii	2,615	357	13.65%	2,258	86.35%	237	9.06%	1,221	46.69%	0	0.00%	5	0.19%	3	0.11%
Kansas	216,426	80,263	37.09%	136,163	62.91%	80,088	37.00%	135,793	62.74%	110	0.05%	236	0.11%	12	0.01%
Nevada	4,843	2,158	44.56%	2,685	55.44%	1,841	38.01%	2,280	47.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	28	0.58%
New Mexico	39,445	13,545	34.34%	25,900	65.66%	7,101	18.00%	13,308	33.74%	5	0.01%	14	0.04%	1,873	4.75%
Oklahoma	149,507	36,678	24.53%	112,829	75.47%	35,560	23.78%	108,918	72.85%	371	0.25%	1,269	0.85%	20	0.01%
Texas	577,709	239,339	41.43%	338,370	58.57%	229,215	39.68%	315,054	54.54%	3,320	0.57%	7,598	1.32%	6,699	1.16%
Utah	26,341	5,934	22.53%	20,407	77.47%	3,898	14.79%	18,157	68.93%	0	0.00%	15	0.06%	1	0.00%
Sub Total	1,201,976	431,061	35.86%	770,915	64.14%	398,270	33.13%	712,640	59.29%	3,857	0.32%	9,366	0.78%	9,323	0.78%
National	5,956,078	1,717,017	28.83%	4,239,061	71.17%	1,613,267	27.09%	4,062,064	68.20%	60,258	1.01%	110,276	1.85%	9,724	0.16%

Southwest Area	Hispanic Males	Percentage of Hispanic Males	Asian Females	Percentage of Asian Females	Asian Males	Percentage of Asian Males	American Indian Females	Percentage of American Indian Females	American Indian Males	Percentage of American Indian Males
Arizona	228	0.80%	10	0.04%	40	0.14%	11,180	39.56%	9,169	32.44%
California	1,325	1.36%	396	0.41%	1,669	1.71%	53	0.05%	135	0.14%
Colorado	1,383	2.34%	29	0.05%	103	0.17%	49	0.08%	115	0.19%
Hawaii	17	0.65%	117	4.47%	1,015	38.81%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kansas	51	0.02%	22	0.01%	23	0.01%	31	0.01%	60	0.03%
Nevada	49	1.01%	8	0.17%	7	0.14%	281	5.80%	349	7.21%
New Mexico	7,631	19.35%	8	0.02%	30	0.08%	4,558	11.56%	4,917	12.47%
Oklahoma	91	0.06%	7	0.00%	34	0.02%	720	0.48%	2,517	1.68%
Texas	15,475	2.68%	74	0.01%	181	0.03%	31	0.01%	62	0.01%
Utah	25	0.09%	11	0.04%	102	0.39%	2,026	7.69%	2,108	8.00%
Sub Total	26,273	2.19%	682	0.06%	3,204	0.27%	18,929	1.57%	19,432	1.62%
National	27,834	0.47%	1,196	0.02%	4,614	0.08%	32,572	0.55%	34,273	0.58%

Source: FSA

Table 6.2

Female and Minority Representation on FSA Community Committees, 1993

Purpose: To observe whether the composition of minority eligible voters is adequately reflected in their community committees.

Midwest Area	Total on Community Committees	Total Males on Community Committees	Total Females on Community Committees	Percentage of Females on Community Committees	Eligible Females as Percentage of Total Voters	Total Minorities on Community Committees	Percentage of Minorities on Community Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Illinois	1,884	1,591	293	15.55	26.04	1	0.05	0.10
Indiana	388	312	76	19.59	20.54	-	0.00	0.09
Iowa	2,574	2,099	475	18.45	28.78	-	0.00	0.02
Michigan	1,004	822	182	18.13	17.06	2	0.20	0.23
Minnesota	445	361	84	18.88	17.80	1	0.22	0.06
Missouri	996	817	179	17.97	24.12	4	0.40	0.20
Ohio	1,117	918	199	17.82	24.21	1	0.09	0.16
Wisconsin	421	329	92	21.85	27.48	-	0.00	0.05
Midwest Sub Total	8,829	7,249	1,580	17.90%	23.68	9	0.10%	0.11

Northeast Area	Total on Community Committees	Total Males on Community Committees	Total Females on Community Committees	Percentage of Females on Community Committees	Eligible Females as Percentage of Total Voters	Total Minorities on Community Committees	Percentage of Minorities on Community Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Connecticut	39	34	5	12.82	15.38	-	0.00	0.22
Delaware	30	24	6	20.00	28.41	-	0.00	0.87
Maine	56	43	13	23.21	18.8	-	0.00	0.14
Maryland	8	6	2	25.00	25.79	-	0.00	1.65
Massachusetts	73	55	18	24.66	14.32	2	2.74	0.36
New Hampshire	15	10	5	33.33	16.9	-	0.00	0.04
New Jersey	-	-	-	0.00	11.27	-	0.00	0.98
New York	629	518	111	17.65	14.49	-	0.00	0.21
Pennsylvania	596	483	113	18.96	21.79	2	0.34	0.08
Rhode Island	-	-	-	0.00	15.58	-	0.00	0.07
Vermont	63	46	17	26.98	23.9	-	0.00	0.09
West Virginia	236	186	50	21.19	24.03	-	0.00	0.14
Northeast Sub Total	1745	1405	340	19.48%	20.33	4	0.23%	0.32

Table 6.2 (cont.)
Female and Minority Representation on FSA Community Committees, 1993

Northwest Area	Total on Community Committees	Total Males on Community Committees	Total Females on Community Committees	Percentage of Females on Community Committees	Eligible Females as Percentage of Total Voters	Total Minorities on Community Committees	Percentage of Minorities on Community Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Alaska	-	-	-	0.00	25.30	-	0.00	1.32
Idaho	82	65	17	20.73	39.77	2	2.44	1.45
Montana	18	13	5	27.78	41.43	-	0.00	11.68
Nebraska	446	361	85	19.06	40.13	-	0.00	0.06
North Dakota	99	79	20	20.2	32.04	3	3.03	0.45
Oregon	3	2	1	33.33	21.84	-	0.00	2.04
South Dakota	384	308	76	19.79	41.51	5	1.30	1.06
Washington	25	19	6	24.00	42.54	-	0.00	0.65
Wyoming	35	28	7	20.00	34.22	1	2.86	0.91
Northwest Sub Total	1092	875	217	19.87%	37.98	11	1.01%	2.03

Southeast Area	Total on Community Committees	Total Males on Community Committees	Total Females on Community Committees	Percentage of Females on Community Committees	Eligible Females as Percentage of Total Voters	Total Minorities on Community Committees	Percentage of Minorities on Community Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Alabama	523	433	90	17.21	21.39	39	7.46	6.28
Arkansas	375	301	74	19.73	18.91	21	5.60	4.01
Florida	50	40	10	20.00	23.99	6	12.00	4.78
Georgia	37	29	8	21.62	24.13	4	10.81	4.71
Kentucky	496	406	90	18.15	27.88	4	0.81	0.73
Louisiana	160	132	28	17.5	32.06	12	7.50	5.28
Mississippi	454	363	91	20.04	31.27	61	13.44	9.87
North Carolina	1,106	910	196	17.72	35.07	89	8.05	6.32
South Carolina	210	171	39	18.57	30.65	32	15.24	12.11
Tennessee	1,272	1,055	217	17.06	22.33	27	2.12	1.99
Virginia	295	238	57	19.32	30.36	24	8.14	6.58
Southeast Sub Total	4978	4078	900	18.08%	27.63	319	6.41%	5.18

Table 6.2 (cont.)

Female and Minority Representation on FSA Community Committees, 1993

Southwest Area	Total on Community Committees	Total Males on Community Committees	Total Females on Community Committees	Percentage of Females on Community Committees	Eligible Females as Percentage of Total Voters	Total Minorities on Community Committees	Percentage of Minorities on Community Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Arizona	40	30	10	25.00	46.20	8	20.00	33.41
California	105	82	23	21.90	22.60	4	3.61	3.40
Colorado	121	96	25	20.66	29.85	1	0.83	2.76
Hawaii	-	-	-	0.00	13.65	-	0.00	39.66
Kansas	79	63	16	20.25	37.09	-	0.00	0.17
Nevada	-	-	-	0.00	44.56	-	0.00	8.36
New Mexico	40	33	7	17.5	34.34	5	12.5	31.92
Oklahoma	498	398	100	20.08	24.53	29	5.82	2.62
Texas	646	535	111	17.18	41.43	51	7.89	4.04
Utah	46	35	11	23.91	22.53	-	0.00	8.54
Southwest Sub Total	1575	1272	303	19.24%	35.86	98	6.22%	4.77
Overall Totals	18,219	14,879	3,340	18.33%	28.83	441	2.42%	4.71

Source: FSA

Table 6.3
Female and Minority Representation On FSA County Committees by State, 1993

Purpose: To observe whether the composition of Female and Minority eligible voters is adequately reflected in their county committees.

Midwest Area	Total on County Committees	Total Males on County Committees	Total Females on County Committees	Percent Female on County Committees	Eligible Women as Percent of Total Voters	Total Minorities on County Committees	Percent Minorities on County Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Illinois	308	299	9	2.92%	26.04	0	0.00%	0.10
Indiana	170	157	13	7.65	20.54	0	0	0.09
Iowa	203	202	1	0.49	28.78	0	0	0.02
Michigan	178	168	10	5.62	17.06	0	0	0.23
Minnesota	194	166	28	14.43	17.8	0	0	0.06
Missouri	229	220	9	3.93	24.12	1	0.44	0.20
Ohio	189	179	10	5.29	24.21	1	0.53	0.16
Wisconsin	155	143	12	7.74	27.48	1	0.65	0.05
Midwest Sub Total	1,626	1,534	92	5.65%	23.66	3	0.18%	0.11

Northeast Area	Total on County Committees	Total Males on County Committees	Total Females on County Committees	Percent Female on County Committees	Eligible Women as Percent of Total Voters	Total Minorities on County Committees	Percent Minorities on County Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Connecticut	15	14	1	6.67%	15.38	0	0	0.22
Delaware	5	5	0	0	28.41	0	0	0.87
Maine	32	27	5	15.63	18.8	0	0	0.14
Maryland	66	45	21	31.82	25.79	1	1.52	1.65
Massachusetts	39	36	3	7.69	14.32	3	7.69	0.36
New Hampshire	30	22	8	26.67	16.9	0	0	0.04
New Jersey	47	38	9	19.15	11.27	0	0	0.98
New York	110	106	4	3.64	14.49	0	0	0.21
Pennsylvania	153	143	10	6.54	21.79	1	0.65	0.08
Rhode Island	15	10	5	33.33	15.58	0	0	0.07
Vermont	30	25	5	16.67	23.9	0	0	0.09
West Virginia	157	131	26	16.56	24.03	0	0	0.14
Northeast Sub Total	699	602	97	13.87%	20.33	5	0.71%	0.32

Table 6.3 (cont.)
Female and Minority Representation On FSA County Committees by State, 1993

Northwest Area	Total on County Committees	Total Males on County Committees	Total Females on County Committees	Percent Female on County Committees	Eligible Women as Percent of Total Voters	Total Minorities on County Committees	Percent Minorities on County Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Alaska	8	6	2	25%	25.3	0	0	1.32
Idaho	104	85	19	18.27	39.77	1	0.96	1.45
Montana	83	65	18	21.69	41.43	2	2.41	11.68
Nebraska	181	164	17	9.639	40.13	0	0	0.06
North Dakota	160	130	30	18.75	32.04	2	1.25	0.45
Oregon	73	51	22	30.14	21.84	4	5.48	2.04
South Dakota	142	132	10	7.04	41.51	4	2.82	1.06
Washington	82	63	19	23.17	42.54	0	0	0.65
Wyoming	51	40	11	21.57	34.22	0	0	0.91
Northwest Sub Total	884	736	148	16.74%	37.98	16	1.80%	2.03

Southeast Area	Total on County Committees	Total Males on County Committees	Total Females on County Committees	Percent Female on County Committees	Eligible Women as Percent of Total Voters	Total Minorities on County Committees	Percent Minorities on County Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Alabama	141	138	3	2.13%	21.39	1	0.71%	6.28
Arkansas	130	122	8	6.15	18.91	2	1.54	4.01
Florida	197	153	44	22.34	23.99	15	7.61	4.78
Georgia	279	220	59	21.15	24.13	18	6.45	4.71
Kentucky	305	272	33	10.82	27.88	1	0.33	0.73
Louisiana	97	85	12	12.37	32.06	3	3.09	5.28
Mississippi	192	179	13	6.77	31.27	8	4.17	9.87
North Carolina	187	181	6	3.21	35.07	4	2.14	6.32
South Carolina	136	125	11	8.09	30.65	8	5.88	12.11
Tennessee	218	207	11	5.05	22.33	0	0	1.99
Virginia	211	183	28	13.27	30.36	14	6.64	6.58
Southeast Sub Total	2,093	1,865	228	10.89%	27.63	74	3.53%	5.18

Table 6.3 (cont.)
Female and Minority Representation On FSA County Committees by State, 1993

Southwest Area	Total on County Committees	Total Males on County Committees	Total Females on County Committees	Percent Female on County Committees	Eligible Women as Percent of Total Voters	Total Minorities on County Committees	Percent Minorities on County Committees	Eligible Minorities as Percentage of Total Voters
Arizona	15	14	1	6.67%	46.2	4	26.67%	33.41
California	121	95	26	21.49	22.6	6	4.96	3.4
Colorado	104	83	21	20.19	29.85	5	4.81	2.76
Hawaii	13	10	3	23.08	13.65	9	69.23	39.66
Kansas	173	136	37	21.39	37.09	0	0	0.17
Nevada	52	36	16	30.77	44.56	6	11.54	8.36
New Mexico	60	50	10	16.67	34.34	25	41.67	31.92
Oklahoma	230	222	8	3.48	24.53	20	8.7	2.62
Texas	451	397	54	11.97	41.43	16	3.55	4.04
Utah	80	65	15	18.75	22.53	3	3.75	8.54
Southwest Sub Total	1,299	1,108	191	14.70%	35.86	94	7.23%	4.77
Overall totals	6,601	5,845	756	11.45%	28.83	189	2.86%	4.71

Source: FSA

Table 6.4.A
Representation on County Committees, 1993

Purpose: To make comparisons of the number of counties with 5% or more eligible Minority voters and the number of counties with no Minority County Representative or Minority Advisor

Midwest Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties with 5% Minority Eligible Voters^	Number of Counties with no Minority Representation	Percent of Counties with no Minority Representation
Illinois	102	02	102	100.00%
Indiana	92	00	92	100.00%
Iowa	100	00	100	100.00%
Michigan	83	00	83	100.00%
Minnesota	90	00	90	100.00%
Missouri	114	00	113	99.12%
Ohio	89	00	88	98.88%
Wisconsin	72	01	71	98.61%
Midwest Sub Total	742	03	739	99.60%

Midwest Area	Number of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Percent of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Number of Counties lacking Minority Advisor*	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominations to COC	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominated to COC
Illinois	101	99.02%	1	102	100.00%
Indiana	92	100.00%	0	92	100.00%
Iowa	100	100.00%	0	100	100.00%
Michigan	83	100.00%	0	82	98.80%
Minnesota	90	100.00%	0	90	100.00%
Missouri	114	100.00%	0	114	100.00%
Ohio	89	100.00%	0	88	98.88%
Wisconsin	72	100.00%	0	71	98.61%
Midwest Sub Total	741	99.87%	0	739	99.60%

Table 6.4.A (cont.)
Representation on County Committees, 1993

Northeast Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties with 5% Minority Eligible Voters^	Number of Counties with no Minority Representation	Percent of Counties with no Minority Representation
Connecticut	08	00	08	100.00%
Delaware	03	00	03	100.00%
Maine	16	00	16	100.00%
Maryland	23	04	22	95.65%
Massachusetts	13	00	10	76.92%
New Hampshire	10	00	10	100.00%
New Jersey	16	00	16	100.00%
New York	55	00	55	100.00%
Pennsylvania	66	00	65	98.48%
Rhode Island	05	00	05	100.00%
Vermont	14	00	14	100.00%
West Virginia	53	00	53	100.00%
Northeast Sub Total	282	04	277	98.23%

Northeast Area	Number of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Percent of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Number of Counties lacking Minority Advisor*	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominations to COC	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominated to COC
Connecticut	08	100.00%	0	08	100.00%
Delaware	03	100.00%	0	03	100.00%
Maine	16	100.00%	0	16	100.00%
Maryland	22	95.65%	2	22	95.65%
Massachusetts	13	100.00%	0	10	76.92%
New Hampshire	10	100.00%	0	10	100.00%
New Jersey	16	100.00%	0	16	100.00%
New York	55	100.00%	0	55	100.00%
Pennsylvania	66	100.00%	0	66	100.00%
Rhode Island	05	100.00%	0	05	100.00%
Vermont	14	100.00%	0	14	100.00%
West Virginia	53	100.00%	0	53	100.00%
Northeast Sub Total	281	99.65%	0	278	98.58%

Table 6.4.A (cont.)
Representation on County Committees, 1993

Northwest Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties with 5% Minority Eligible Voters^	Number of Counties with no Minority Representation	Percent of Counties with no Minority Representation
Alaska	04	00	04	100.00%
Idaho	43	04	42	97.67%
Montana	56	15	54	96.43%
Nebraska	93	00	93	100.00%
North Dakota	53	03	51	96.23%
Oregon	36	04	32	88.89%
South Dakota	66	09	64	96.97%
Washington	39	01	39	100.00%
Wyoming	23	01	23	100.00%
Northwest Sub Total	413	37	402	97.34%

Northwest Area	Number of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Percent of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Number of Counties lacking Minority Advisor*	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominations to COC	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominated to COC
Alaska	04	100.00%	0	04	100.00%
Idaho	39	90.70%	0	40	93.02%
Montana	49	87.50%	6	49	87.50%
Nebraska	93	100.00%	0	93	100.00%
North Dakota	49	92.45%	0	51	96.23%
Oregon	34	94.44%	0	31	86.11%
South Dakota	60	90.91%	1	63	95.45%
Washington	38	97.44%	0	37	94.87%
Wyoming	22	95.65%	0	22	95.65%
Northwest Sub Total	398	93.95%	1	390	94.43%

Table 6.4.A (cont.)
Representation on County Committees, 1993

Southeast Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties with 5% Minority Eligible Voters^	Number of Counties with no Minority Representation	Percent of Counties with no Minority Representation
Alabama	67	38	66	98.51%
Arkansas	75	28	74	98.67%
Florida	66	16	51	77.27%
Georgia	159	81	142	89.31%
Kentucky	120	03	119	99.17%
Louisiana	61	40	58	95.08%
Mississippi	82	69	75	91.46%
North Carolina	99	53	95	95.96%
South Carolina	46	38	38	82.61%
Tennessee	95	14	95	100.00%
Virginia	96	43	82	85.42%
Southeast Sub Total	966	423	895	92.65%

Southeast Area	Number of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Percent of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Number of Counties lacking Minority Advisor*	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominations to COC	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominated to COC
Alabama	31	46.27%	1	64	95.52%
Arkansas	46	61.33%	0	72	96.00%
Florida	51	77.27%	0	49	74.24%
Georgia	79	49.69%	0	79	49.69%
Kentucky	114	95.00%	0	119	99.17%
Louisiana	29	47.54%	5	46	75.41%
Mississippi	12	14.63%	0	67	81.71%
North Carolina	48	48.48%	0	89	89.90%
South Carolina	15	32.61%	0	37	80.43%
Tennessee	79	83.16%	0	95	100.00%
Virginia	56	58.33%	0	80	83.33%
Southeast Sub Total	560	57.97%	0	797	82.51%

Table 6.4.A (cont.)
Representation on County Committees, 1993

Southwest Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties with 5% Minority Eligible Voters^	Number of Counties with no Minority Representation	Percent of Counties with no Minority Representation
Southwest				
Arizona	15	10	11	73.33%
California	57	14	52	91.23%
Colorado	59	12	54	91.53%
Hawaii	04	04	00	0.00%
Kansas	105	00	105	100.00%
Nevada	17	07	13	76.47%
New Mexico	32	28	19	59.38%
Oklahoma	77	19	59	76.62%
Texas	254	52	239	94.09%
Utah	29	04	26	89.66%
Southwest Sub Tota	649	150	578	89.06%
National Totals	3,052	617	2,891	94.72%

Southwest Area	Number of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Percent of Counties with no Minority Advisor	Number of Counties lacking Minority Advisor*	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominations to COC	Number of Counties with no Minority Nominated to COC
Arizona	14	93.33%	5	10	66.67%
California	48	84.21%	0	52	91.23%
Colorado	54	91.53%	2	54	91.53%
Hawaii	04	100.00%	0	00	0.00%
Kansas	104	99.05%	0	104	99.05%
Nevada	15	88.24%	1	11	64.71%
New Mexico	27	84.38%	10	10	31.25%
Oklahoma	62	80.52%	0	55	71.43%
Texas	217	85.43%	0	226	88.98%
Utah	27	93.10%	0	26	89.66%
Southwest Sub Tota	572	88.14%	2	548	84.44%
National Totals	2,542	83.29%	0	2,752	90.17%

Source: FSA

*Counties with minorities as 5% eligible voters are required to have either a minority representative on the county committee or a minority advisor. This column indicates number of counties shown should have a minority advisor but do not have such an advisor.

Table 6.4.B
Female Representation on County Committees, 1993

Purpose: To make comparisons of the number of counties with 5% or more eligible Female Voters and the number of counties with no Female County Representative or Female Advisor

Midwest Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties where >5% of the Eligible Voters are White Females	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Percentage of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that did not have Nominations to COC
Illinois	102	102	102	100.00%	93
Indiana	92	92	92	100.00%	79
Iowa	100	100	100	100.00%	99
Michigan	83	80	80	96.39%	72
Minnesota	90	86	86	95.56%	59
Missouri	114	113	113	99.12%	104
Ohio	89	88	88	98.88%	80
Wisconsin	72	71	70	97.22%	59
Midwest Sub Total	742	732	731	98.52%	645

Northeast Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties where >5% of the Eligible Voters are White Females	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Percentage of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that did not have Nominations to COC
Connecticut	08	08	08	100.00%	7
Delaware	03	03	03	100.00%	3
Maine	16	16	16	100.00%	11
Maryland	23	23	23	100.00%	3
Massachusetts	13	13	13	100.00%	11
New Hampshire	10	10	10	100.00%	2
New Jersey	16	14	14	87.50%	5
New York	55	53	53	96.36%	50
Pennsylvania	66	65	65	98.48%	56
Rhode Island	05	05	05	100.00%	0
Vermont	14	14	14	100.00%	9
West Virginia	53	53	53	100.00%	29
Northeast Sub Total	282	277	277	98.23%	186

Table 6.4.B (cont.)
Female Representation on County Committees, 1993

Southeast Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties where >5% of the Eligible Voters are White Females	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Percentage of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that did not have Nominations to COC
Alabama	67	65	65	97.01%	62
Arkansas	75	73	73	97.33%	66
Florida	66	65	64	96.97%	25
Georgia	159	158	158	99.37%	109
Kentucky	120	119	119	99.17%	94
Louisiana	61	60	60	98.36%	50
Mississippi	82	82	82	100.00%	71
North Carolina	99	99	99	100.00%	93
South Carolina	46	46	46	100.00%	35
Tennessee	95	93	93	97.89%	83
Virginia	96	96	96	100.00%	70
Southeast Sub Total	775	767	766	98.84%	605

Northwest Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties where >5% of the Eligible Voters are White Females	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Percentage of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that did not have Nominations to COC
Alaska	04	04	04	100.00%	2
Idaho	43	43	43	100.00%	25
Montana	56	56	56	100.00%	39
Nebraska	93	93	93	100.00%	76
North Dakota	53	53	53	100.00%	23
Oregon	36	36	36	100.00%	17
South Dekota	66	66	66	100.00%	58
Washington	39	39	39	100.00%	23
Wyoming	23	22	22	95.65%	11
Northeast Sub Total	413	412	412	99.76%	274

Table 6.4.B (cont.)
Female Representation on County Committees, 1993

Southwest Area	Number of Counties	Number of Counties where >5% of the Eligible Voters are White Females	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Percentage of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that Lack a Female Advisor	Number of Counties where > 5% of Eligible Voters are White Females that did not have Nominations to COC
Arizona	15	12	11	73.33%	12
California	57	57	56	98.25%	35
Colorado	59	59	59	100.00%	41
Hawaii	04	03	03	75.00%	30
Kansas	105	105	105	100.00%	72
Nevada	17	17	17	100.00%	2
New Mexico	32	27	27	84.38%	21
Oklahoma	77	76	76	98.70%	68
Texas	254	253	253	99.61%	203
Utah	29	27	27	93.10%	14
Southwest Sub Total	649	636	634	97.69%	498
National Totals	2,861	2,824	2,820	98.57%	2,208

Source: FSA

Table 6.5

List of Counties with 5% Minority Total Eligible Voters

Without Minority Representation, 1994

Alabama	Otero	**Hawaii**	Pondera	**North Carolina**	**Texas**	**Tennessee**
Barbour	**Florida**	Hawaii	Roosevelt	Carteret	Brooks	Marshall
Coosa	Brevard	Honolulu	Treasure	Craven	Caldwell	Maury
Greene	Glades	Kauai	Yellowstone	Currituck	Camp	Fluvanna
Lowndes	Marion	Maui	**Nevada**	Lee	Cass	Franklin
Tuscaloosa	Martin	**Idaho**	Churchill	Swain	Duval	King William
Wilcox	**Georgia**	Benewah	Clark	**Oklahoma**	Freestone	Nelson
Arkansas	Camden	**Illinois**	Elko	Adair	Goliad	Northampton
Calhoun	Chatham	Pulaski	Mineral	Cherokee	Gregg	Powhatan
Columbia	Chattahoochee	Kentucky	Nye	Delaware	Hudspeth	Spotsylvan
Nevada	Clarke	Taylor	Washoe	Leflore	Jim Hogg	Surry
Arizona	Glynn	**Louisiana**	**New Mexico**	McCurtain	Kleberg	Sussex
Apache	Harris	Bienville	Bernalillo	Ottawa	Leon	Virginia Beach
Gila	Houston	East Baton	Catron	Pushmataha	Loving	**Wisconsin**
Greenlee	Jefferson	East Felic	Cibola	Rogers	Madison	Menominee
Lapaz	Lamar	Grant	Dona Ana	Oregon	Marion	
Mohave	Liberty	Iberia	Grant	Hood River	Maverick	
Navajo	Long	Lincoln	Guadalupe	**South Carolina**	Newton	
Pima	Lowndes	Sabine	Harding	Allendale	Presido	
Pinal	McIntosh	St. Helena	Lincoln	Beaufort	San Jacint	
California	Meriwether	W Baton Rouge	Luna	Berkeley	Starr	
Fresno	Morgan	**Maryland**	McKinley	Charleston	Upshur	
Imperial	Putnam	Anne Arund	Mora	Fairfield	Walker	
Inyo	Quitman	Calvert	Rio Arriba	Lancaster	Webb	
Monterey	Randolph	Prince George	San Juan	McCormick	Zapata	
Orange	Schley	Wicomico	San Miguel	Newberry	Zavala	
Placer	Seminole	**Mississippi**	Sandoval	Richland	**Utah**	
Santa Clara	Stewart	Greene	Santa Fe	**South Dakota**	Duchesne	
Santa Cruz	Taliaferro	Perry	Sierra	Buffalo	Uintah	
Yuba	Tattnall	Stone	Taos	Shannon	**Virginia**	
Colorado	Twiggs	**Montana**	Torrence	Todd	Appomattox	
Conejos	Warren	Daniels	Valencia	Ziebach	Buckingham	
Costilla	Wilkes	Lake			Charles City	
Huerfano		Liberty			Chesapeake	
					Dinwiddie	

Source: FSA

Table 6.6

Mantel Haenszel Test on Female and Minorities County Committee Representation, 1993

Purpose: To test whether the actual number of White Females and Minorities on the COCs is any different than the number of White Females and Minorities expected on the COCs.

Midwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Males Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted WF/MIN On COC	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	177,763	62,917	177,998	62,682	240,680	138	3	1	137	141	240,539	36.80	-32.86	27.21	-6.30	*
Indiana	157,493	40,937	157,677	40,753	198,430	6	2	-	6	8	198,422	1.65	0.35	1.31	0.31	
Iowa	173,291	70,113	173,351	70,053	243,404	14	1	4	10	15	243,389	4.32	0.68	3.08	0.39	
Michigan	147,651	30,865	148,069	30,447	178,516	122	8	2	120	130	178,386	22.48	-12.48	18.58	-2.89	*
Minnesota	169,947	36,950	170,079	36,818	206,897	95	26	6	89	121	206,776	21.61	10.39	17.74	2.47	**
Missouri	183,150	58,841	183,624	58,367	241,991	83	21	5	78	104	241,887	25.29	0.71	19.13	0.16	
Ohio	167,472	53,952	167,828	53,596	221,424	14	1	-	14	15	221,409	3.65	-2.65	2.76	-1.60	
Wisconsin	190,256	72,280	190,390	72,146	262,536	5	-	-	5	5	262,531	1.38	-1.38	1.00	-1.38	
Midwest MH Statistic													-37.24	90.80	-3.91	*

Northeast Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Males Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted WF/MIN On COC	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	4,309	796	4,320	785	5,105	153	44	15	138	197	4,908	30.72	28.28	24.93	5.66	**
Delaware	5,640	2,335	5,709	2,266	7,975	220	59	18	202	279	7,696	81.69	-4.69	55.76	-0.63	
Maine	11,855	2,769	11,875	2,749	14,624	10	3	9	1	13	14,611	2.46	9.54	1.99	6.76	**
Maryland	22,661	8,572	23,177	8,056	31,233	85	19	1	84	104	31,129	28.54	-8.54	20.64	-1.88	
Massachusetts	9,241	15,490	9,280	15,451	24,731	299	9	-	299	308	24,423	192.91	-183.91	71.19	-21.80	*
New Hampshire	3,898	795	3,900	793	4,693	157	13	-	157	170	4,523	28.80	-15.80	23.06	-3.29	*
New Jersey	7,687	1,073	7,773	987	8,760	202	1	-	202	203	8,557	24.87	-23.87	21.32	-5.17	*
New York	59,409	10,234	59,555	10,088	69,643	136	37	-	136	173	69,470	25.42	11.58	21.63	2.49	**
Pennsylvania	93,403	26,145	93,501	26,047	119,548	272	33	1	271	305	119,243	66.70	-32.70	51.98	-4.54	*
Rhode Island	1,218	226	1,219	225	1,444	85	12	3	82	97	1,347	15.18	-0.18	11.95	-0.05	
Vermont	8,648	2,729	8,658	2,719	11,377	27	5	-	27	32	11,345	7.68	-2.68	5.82	-1.11	
West Virginia	35,633	11,357	35,699	11,291	46,990	45	21	1	44	66	46,924	15.95	6.05	12.08	1.74	
Northeast MH Statistic													-216.92	322.35	-12.08	*

Table 6.6 (cont.)

Mantel Haenszel Test on Female and Minorities County Committee Representation, 1993

Northwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Males Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted WF/MIN On COC	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	1,053	382	1,072	363	1,435	36	3	3	33	39	1,396	10.38	-4.38	7.42	-1.61	
Idaho	35,205	24,690	36,076	23,819	59,895	168	10	-	168	178	59,717	73.38	-63.38	43.00	-9.66	*
Montana	36,170	40,969	45,181	31,958	77,139	166	28	-	166	194	76,945	103.03	-75.03	48.19	-10.81	*
Nebraska	98,188	65,970	98,285	65,873	164,158	179	13	8	171	192	163,966	77.16	-56.16	46.10	-8.27	*
North Dakota	69,941	33,656	70,404	33,193	103,597	220	9	1	219	229	103,368	74.40	-64.40	50.12	-9.10	*
Oregon	34,671	10,872	35,598	9,945	45,543	65	18	2	63	83	45,460	19.01	0.19	15.06	0.05	
South Dakota	68,410	50,711	69,677	49,444	119,121	164	17	-	164	181	118,940	77.05	-60.05	44.18	-9.03	*
Washington	35,979	27,279	36,292	26,866	63,158	36	16	6	30	52	63,106	22.46	-0.46	12.75	-0.13	
Wyoming	11,685	6,328	11,649	6,164	18,013	22	8	-	22	30	17,983	10.54	-2.54	6.83	-0.97	
Northwest MH Statistic													-326.21	273.64	-19.72	*

Southeast Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Males Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted WF/MIN On COC	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	122,557	46,896	133,199	36,254	169,453	38	9	-	38	47	169,406	13.01	-4.01	9.40	-1.31	
Arkansas	104,840	31,187	110,299	25,728	136,027	50	10	25	25	60	135,967	13.76	21.24	10.60	6.53	**
Florida	40,696	16,441	43,428	13,709	57,137	106	4	-	106	110	57,027	31.65	-27.65	22.50	-5.83	*
Georgia	117,173	47,480	124,928	39,725	164,653	181	6	4	177	187	164,466	53.92	-43.92	38.33	-7.09	*
Kentucky	212,493	85,124	214,655	82,962	297,617	130	30	2	128	160	297,457	45.76	-13.76	32.66	-2.41	*
Louisiana	76,217	45,420	82,641	38,996	121,637	179	10	1	178	189	121,448	70.57	-59.57	44.15	-8.97	*
Mississippi	102,633	71,753	119,853	54,533	174,386	222	8	20	202	230	174,156	94.64	-66.64	55.62	-8.93	*
North Carolina	184,997	130,649	204,947	110,699	315,646	51	22	4	47	73	315,573	30.22	-4.22	17.70	-1.00	
South Carolina	67,173	50,165	81,378	35,960	117,338	143	10	1	142	153	117,185	65.41	-54.41	37.40	-8.90	*
Tennessee	195,816	62,902	200,952	57,766	258,718	10	5	-	10	15	258,703	3.65	1.35	2.76	0.81	
Virginia	103,002	60,328	113,750	49,580	163,330	125	11	8	117	136	163,194	50.23	-31.23	31.65	-5.55	*
Southeast MH Statistic													-282.82	302.78	-16.25	

Table 6.5 (cont.)

Mantel Haenszel Test on Female and Minorities County Committee Representation, 1993

Southwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Males Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted WF/MIN On COC	††Difference between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	5,762	22,501	15,205	13,058	28,263	132	10	4	128	142	28,121	113.05	-99.05	22.93	-20.68	*
California	72,285	25,396	75,605	22,076	97,681	207	11	-	207	218	97,463	56.68	-45.68	41.85	-7.06	*
Colorado	39,862	19,284	41,493	17,653	59,146	397	54	16	381	451	58,695	147.04	-77.04	98.35	-7.77	*
Hawaii	1,221	1,394	2,258	357	2,615	65	15	3	62	80	2,535	42.65	-24.65	19.31	-5.61	*
Kansas	135,793	80,633	136,163	80,263	216,426	25	5	-	25	30	216,396	11.18	-6.18	7.01	-2.33	*
Nevada	2,280	2,563	2,685	2,158	4,843	183	28	14	169	211	4,632	111.66	-69.66	50.29	-9.82	*
New Mexico	13,308	26,137	25,900	13,545	39,445	63	19	-	63	82	39,363	54.33	-35.33	18.29	-8.26	*
Oklahoma	108,918	40,589	112,829	36,678	149,507	131	26	-	131	157	149,350	42.62	-16.62	31.02	-2.98	*
Texas	315,054	262,655	338,370	239,339	577,709	143	12	1	142	155	577,554	70.47	-57.47	38.42	-9.27	*
Utah	18,157	8,184	20,407	5,934	26,341	40	11	-	40	51	26,290	15.85	-4.85	10.90	-1.47	
Southwest MH Statistic													-436.53	338.38	-23.73	*
National MH Statistic													-1299.72	1327.96	-35.67	*

Source: FSA

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of White Females and Minorities on COCs is less than the expected number of White Females and Minorities on COCs.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of White Females and Minorities on COCs is greater than the expected number of White Females and Minorities on COCs.

†Predicted number of White Females and Minorities on COC is the total eligible voters on COC X proportion of White Females and Minoritieselibible voters.

††Difference is the total White Females and Minority Minorities on COC minus the predicted number of White Females and Minorities on COC.

Table 6.7
Mantel Haenszel Test on Female County Committee Representation, 1993

Purpose: To test whether the actual number of females on the COC is different from the number of females expected to be on the COC

Midwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males	Total White Males	Total Eligible Voters on COC	Total Eligible Voters Not on COC	†Predicted No. of Females	††Difference Between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	177763	62917	177998	62682	240680	138	3	1	137	141	240539	36.72163038	-33.72163038	27.1421582	-6.472713362	*
Indiana	157493	40937	157677	40753	198430	6	2	0	6	8	198422	1.643017689	0.356982311	1.305533241	0.312430001	
Iowa	173291	70113	173351	70053	243404	14	1	4	10	15	243389	4.317081889	-3.317081889	3.074425309	-1.891795638	
Michigan	147651	30865	148069	30447	178516	122	8	2	120	130	178386	22.17229828	-14.17229828	18.37738703	-3.305966157	*
Minnesota	169947	36950	170079	36818	206897	95	26	6	89	121	206776	21.53234701	4.467652987	17.69032884	1.062212677	
Missouri	183150	58841	183624	58367	241991	83	21	5	78	104	241887	25.08427173	-4.084271729	19.02597119	-0.93635646	
Ohio	167472	53952	167828	53596	221424	14	1	0	14	15	221409	3.630771732	-2.630771732	2.751764176	-1.585906432	
Wisconsin	190256	72280	190390	72146	262536	5	0	0	5	5	262531	1.374021087	-1.374021087	0.996419116	-1.376487819	
Midwest MH Statistic													-54.4754398	90.3639871	-5.730639022	*

Northeast Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males	Total White Males	Total Eligible Voters on COC	Total Eligible Voters Not on COC	†Predicted No. of Females	††Difference Between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	4309	796	4320	785	5105	153	44	15	138	197	4908	30.29285015	13.70714985	24.65028956	2.76080764	**
Delaware	5640	2335	5709	2266	7975	220	59	18	202	279	7696	79.27448276	-20.27448276	54.77111675	-2.739516909	*
Maine	11855	2769	11875	2749	14624	10	3	9	1	13	14611	2.443722648	0.556277352	1.982726515	0.395057191	
Maryland	22661	8572	23177	8056	31233	85	19	1	84	104	31129	26.82496078	-7.824960779	19.84028876	-1.756742771	
Massachusetts	9241	15490	9280	15451	24731	299	9	0	299	308	24423	192.4268327	-183.4268327	71.30940676	-21.72148213	*
New Hampshire	3898	795	3900	793	4693	157	13	0	157	170	4523	28.72576177	-15.72576177	23.01199079	-3.276193588	*
New Jersey	7687	1073	7773	987	8760	202	1	0	202	203	8557	22.87226027	-21.87226027	19.82716641	-4.91205634	*
New York	59409	10234	59555	10088	69643	136	37	0	136	173	69470	25.05957526	11.94042474	21.37669338	2.582554597	**
Pennsylvania	93403	26145	93501	26047	119548	272	33	1	271	305	119243	66.45309834	-33.45309834	51.84219568	-4.646165265	*
Rhode Island	1218	226	1219	225	1444	85	12	3	82	97	1347	15.11426593	-3.114265928	11.91035856	-0.902387927	
Vermont	8648	2729	8658	2719	11377	27	5	0	27	32	11345	7.647710293	-2.647710293	5.804117129	-1.099011861	
West Virginia	35633	11357	35699	11291	46990	45	21	1	44	66	46924	15.85882103	5.141178974	12.03151529	1.482185496	
Northeast MH Statistic													-256.9943419	318.3578656	-14.40342481	*

Table 6.7 (cont.)
Mantel Haenszel Test on Female County Committee Representation, 1993

Northwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males	Total White Males	Total Eligible Voters on COC	Total Eligible Voters Not on COC	†Predicted No. of Females	††Difference Between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	1053	382	1072	363	1435	36	3	3	33	39	1396	9.865505226	-6.865505226	7.174613035	-2.563145505	*
Idaho	35205	24690	36076	23819	59895	168	10	0	168	178	59717	70.78691043	-60.78691043	42.51042337	-9.323143209	*
Montana	36170	40969	45181	31958	77139	166	28	0	166	194	76945	80.37247048	-52.37247048	46.95709071	-7.642799556	*
Nebraska	98188	65970	98285	65873	164158	179	13	8	171	192	163966	77.04538311	-64.04538311	46.07509126	-9.435278546	*
North Dakota	69941	33656	70404	33193	103597	220	9	1	219	229	103368	73.37275211	-64.37275211	49.75401019	-9.126159008	*
Oregon	34671	10872	35598	9945	45543	65	18	2	63	83	45460	18.12430011	-0.124300112	14.14107876	-0.033054474	
South Dakota	68410	50711	69677	49444	119121	164	17	0	164	181	118940	75.12834849	-58.12834849	43.87813948	-8.775338582	*
Washington	35879	27279	36292	26866	63158	36	16	6	30	52	63106	22.11963647	-6.119636467	12.70017423	-1.717199623	
Wyoming	11685	6328	11849	6164	18013	22	8	0	22	30	17983	10.26591906	-2.265919058	6.742076751	-0.872664976	
Northwest MH Statistic													-315.0812255	269.9326978	-19.17762306	*

Southeast Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males	Total White Males	Total Eligible Voters on COC	Total Eligible Voters Not on COC	†Predicted No. of Females	††Difference Between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	122557	46896	133199	36254	169453	38	9	0	38	47	169406	10.05551982	-1.05551982	7.902023514	-0.375489013	
Arkansas	104840	31187	110299	25728	136027	50	10	25	25	60	135967	11.34833526	-1.348335257	9.197932124	-0.444582937	
Florida	40696	16441	43428	13709	57137	106	4	0	106	110	57027	26.39253023	-22.39253023	20.02184595	-5.004389584	*
Georgia	117173	47480	124928	39725	164653	181	6	4	177	187	164466	45.11654813	-39.11654813	34.192836	-6.689489271	*
Kentucky	212493	85124	214655	82962	297617	130	30	2	128	160	297457	44.60067805	-14.60067805	32.1508644	-2.574996825	*
Louisiana	76217	45420	82641	38996	121637	179	10	1	178	189	121448	60.59212246	-50.59212246	41.10307053	-7.891249347	*
Mississippi	102633	71753	119853	54533	174386	222	8	20	202	230	174156	71.92429438	-63.92429438	49.3676232	-9.097976978	*
North Carolina	184997	130649	204947	110699	315646	51	22	4	47	73	315573	25.60155047	-3.601550471	16.61913698	-0.883456706	
South Carolina	67173	50165	81378	35960	117338	143	10	1	142	153	117185	46.88915782	-36.88915782	32.47714222	-6.473063044	*
Tennessee	195816	62902	200952	57766	258718	10	5	0	10	15	258703	3.34916782	1.65083218	2.601232046	1.023560171	
Virginia	103002	60328	113750	49580	163330	125	11	8	117	136	163194	41.2837813	-30.2837813	28.72802674	-5.650113903	*
Southeast MH Statistic													-262.1536858	274.3617337	-15.82683952	*

Table 6.7 (cont.)
Mantel Haenszel Test on Female County Committee Representation, 1993

Southwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total MIN Males	Total White Males	Total Eligible Voters on COC	Total Eligible Voters Not on COC	†Predicted No. of Females	††Difference Between Actual and Predicted	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	5762	22501	15205	13058	28263	132	10	4	128	142	28121	65.60648197	-55.60648197	35.11905203	-9.383265987	*
California	72285	25396	75605	22076	97681	207	11	0	207	218	97463	49.26820978	-38.26820978	38.04883177	-6.20393848	*
Colorado	39862	19284	41493	17653	59146	397	54	16	381	451	58695	134.607632	-80.60763196	93.71351163	-8.326741011	*
Hawaii	1221	1394	2258	357	2615	65	15	3	62	80	2535	10.92160612	4.078393881	9.145577508	1.348601378	
Kansas	135793	80633	136163	80263	216426	25	5	0	25	30	216396	11.12569654	-6.125696543	6.998721167	-2.315507186	*
Nevada	2280	2563	2685	2158	4843	183	28	14	169	211	4632	94.01982242	-66.01982242	49.86467734	-9.349273083	*
New Mexico	13308	26137	25900	13545	39445	63	19	0	63	82	39363	28.15794144	-9.157941437	18.4508316	-2.132013201	*
Oklahoma	108918	40589	112829	36678	149507	131	26	0	131	157	149350	38.51623001	-12.51623001	29.03685583	-2.322730065	*
Texas	315054	262655	338370	239339	577709	143	12	1	142	155	577554	64.21493347	-52.21493347	37.60130945	-8.515168461	*
Utah	18157	8184	20407	5934	26341	40	11	0	40	51	26290	11.48908546	-0.489085458	8.883972006	-0.164089638	
Southwest MH Statistic													-316.9276392	326.8633403	-17.5298019	*
National MH Statistic													-1205.632332	1279.879625	-33.7000328	*

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of White Females and Minorities on COCs is less than the expected number of White Females and Minorities on COCs.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of White Females and Minorities on COCs is greater than the expected number of White Females and Minorities on COCs.

†Predicted number of females on COC is the Total Eligible voters on COC proportion of female eligible voters.

††Difference is the total females on COC minus the predicted number of females on COC.

Source: FSA

Table 6.8

Mantel Haenszel Test on Minority Male County Committee Representation, 1993

Purpose: To test whether the actual number of minority males on the COCs is different from the number of minority males expected to be on the COCs.

Midwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Min. Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total Min. Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted Number of MIN. Males On COC	††Difference Between Actual and Expected	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Illinois	177763	62917	235	62682	177998	138	3	1	137	141	177857	0.186153777	0.813846223	0.185761787	1.888270298	
Indiana	157493	40937	184	40753	157677	6	2	0	6	8	157669	0.00933554	-0.00933554	0.009324232	-0.096679171	
Iowa	173291	70113	60	70053	173351	14	1	4	10	15	173336	0.005191779	3.994808221	0.005189562	55.45370471	**
Michigan	147651	30865	418	30447	148069	122	8	2	120	130	147939	0.366991065	1.633008935	0.365636218	2.700622967	**
Minnesota	169947	36950	132	36818	170079	95	26	6	89	121	169958	0.093909301	5.906090699	0.09377021	19.28713267	**
Missouri	183150	58841	474	58367	183624	83	21	5	78	104	183520	0.268461639	4.731538361	0.267618442	9.146276917	**
Ohio	167472	53952	356	53596	167828	14	1	0	14	15	167813	0.03181829	-0.03181829	0.031748148	-0.178573759	
Wisconsin	190256	72280	134	72146	190390	5	0	0	5	5	190385	0.003519092	-0.003519092	0.003516542	-0.059343449	
Midwest MH Statistic													17.03461952	0.962565142	17.36270444	**

Northeast Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Min. Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total Min. Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted Number of MIN. Males On COC	††Difference Between Actual and Expected	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Connecticut	4309	796	11	785	4320	153	44	15	138	197	4123	0.50162037	14.49837963	0.477637089	20.97830745	**
Delaware	5640	2335	69	2266	5709	220	59	18	202	279	5430	3.372044141	14.62795586	3.169043329	8.217118548	**
Maine	11855	2769	20	2749	11875	10	3	9	1	13	11862	0.021894737	8.978105263	0.021835772	60.75757345	**
Maryland	22661	8572	516	8056	23177	85	19	1	84	104	23073	2.315398887	-1.315398887	2.253788996	-0.876195146	
Massachusetts	9241	15490	39	15451	9280	299	9	0	299	308	8972	1.294396552	-1.294396552	1.24631101	-1.159455624	
New Hampshire	3898	795	2	793	3900	157	13	0	157	170	3730	0.087179487	-0.087179487	0.083357971	-0.301953969	
New Jersey	7687	1073	86	987	7773	202	1	0	202	203	7570	2.245979673	-2.245979673	2.16340148	-1.526993753	
New York	59409	10234	146	10088	59555	136	37	0	136	173	59382	0.424112165	-0.424112165	0.421850557	-0.652982311	
Pennsylvania	93403	26145	98	26047	93501	272	33	1	271	305	93196	0.319675725	0.680324275	0.318302384	1.205857591	
Rhode Island	1218	226	1	225	1219	85	12	3	82	97	1122	0.079573421	2.920426579	0.073241492	10.79114933	**
Vermont	8648	2729	10	2719	8658	27	5	0	27	32	8626	0.036960037	-0.036960037	0.03678515	-0.192706397	
West Virginia	35633	11357	66	11291	35699	45	21	1	44	66	35633	0.122020225	0.877979775	0.121572867	2.518060624	**
Northeast MH Statistic													37.17914458	10.38712809	11.53590443	**

Table 6.8 (cont.)

Mantel Haenszel Test on Minority Male County Committee Representation, 1993

Northwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Min. Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total Min. Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted Number of MIN. Males On COC	††Difference Between Actual and Expected	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alaska	1053	382	19	363	1072	36	3	3	33	39	1033	0.691231343	2.308768657	0.654889246	2.852965293	**
Idaho	35205	24690	871	23819	36076	168	10	0	168	178	35898	4.29753853	-4.29753853	4.173204461	-2.103705525	*
Montana	36170	40969	9011	31958	45181	166	28	0	166	194	44987	38.69179522	-38.69179522	30.84269765	-6.966950138	*
Nebraska	98188	65970	97	65873	98285	179	13	8	171	192	98093	0.189489749	7.810510251	0.188934856	17.96897744	**
North Dakota	69941	33656	463	33193	70404	220	9	1	219	229	70175	1.505979774	-0.505979774	1.491230913	-0.414343669	
Oregon	34671	10872	927	9945	35598	65	18	2	63	83	35515	2.161385471	-0.161385471	2.100252051	-0.111359873	
South Dakota	68410	50711	1267	49444	69677	164	17	0	164	181	69496	3.291286938	-3.291286938	3.223090434	-1.833282955	
Washington	35879	27279	413	26866	36292	36	16	6	30	52	36240	0.591755759	5.408244241	0.584199492	7.075802611	**
Wyoming	11685	6328	164	6164	11849	22	8	0	22	30	11819	0.415224913	-0.415224913	0.408475589	-0.649681274	
Northwest MH Statistic													-31.8356877	43.6669747	-4.817677045	*

Southeast Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Min. Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total Min. Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted Number of MIN. Males On COC	††Difference Between Actual and Expected	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Alabama	122557	46896	10642	36254	133199	38	9	0	38	47	133152	3.755088251	-3.755088251	3.453880406	-2.02053557	*
Arkansas	104840	31187	5459	25728	110299	50	10	25	25	60	110239	2.969564547	22.03043545	2.821082808	13.11641546	**
Florida	40696	16441	2732	13709	43428	106	4	0	106	110	43318	6.919959473	-6.919959473	6.468357497	-2.720862178	*
Georgia	117173	47480	7755	39725	124928	181	6	4	177	187	124741	11.6081663	-7.608166304	10.87137042	-2.307479494	*
Kentucky	212493	85124	2162	82962	214655	130	30	2	128	160	214495	1.611516154	0.388483846	1.594103331	0.307690955	
Louisiana	76217	45420	6424	38996	82641	179	10	1	178	189	82452	14.69169057	-13.69169057	13.51882498	-3.723810762	*
Mississippi	102633	71753	17220	54533	119853	222	8	20	202	230	119623	33.04548071	-13.04548071	28.24357011	-2.454710559	*
North Carolina	184997	130649	19950	110699	204947	51	22	4	47	73	204874	7.105983498	-3.105983498	6.412017738	-1.226596685	
South Carolina	67173	50165	14205	35960	81378	143	10	1	142	153	81225	26.70703384	-25.70703384	22.00398975	-5.480261124	*
Tennessee	195816	62902	5136	57766	200952	10	5	0	10	15	200937	0.383375134	-0.383375134	0.373550675	-0.627262289	
Virginia	103002	60328	10748	49580	113750	125	11	8	117	136	113614	12.85035604	-4.850356044	11.62234267	-1.422744061	
Southeast MH Statistic													-56.64821453	107.3830904	-5.466612333	*

Table 6.8 (cont.)

Mantel Haenszel Test on Minority Male County Committee Representation, 1993

Southwest Area	Total White Male Eligible Voters	Total WF/MIN Eligible Voters	Total Min. Male Eligible Voters	Total Female Eligible Voters	Total Male Eligible Voters	Total Males On COC	Total Females On COC	Total Min. Males On COC	Total White Males On COC	Total Eligible Voters On COC	Total Eligible Voters Not On COC	†Predicted Number of MIN. Males On COC	††Difference Between Actual and Expected	Variance	Number of Standard Deviations	
Arizona	5762	22501	9443	13058	15205	132	10	4	128	142	15063	88.18849063	-84.18849063	33.10947956	-14.63108543	*
California	72285	25396	3320	22076	75605	207	11	0	207	218	75387	9.572911844	-9.572911844	9.126272136	-3.168818407	*
Colorado	39862	19264	1631	17653	41493	397	54	16	381	451	41042	17.72783361	-1.72783361	16.84628185	-0.420968778	
Hawaii	1221	1394	1037	357	2258	65	15	3	62	80	2178	36.7404783	-33.7404783	19.17179818	-7.705836863	*
Kansas	135793	80633	370	80263	136163	25	5	0	25	30	136133	0.081519943	-0.081519943	0.081281111	-0.285936141	
Nevada	2280	2563	405	2158	2685	183	28	14	169	211	2474	31.82681564	-17.82681564	24.91156027	-3.571686305	*
New Mexico	13308	26137	12592	13545	25900	63	19	0	63	82	25818	39.86656371	-39.86656371	20.42026775	-8.822224136	*
Oklahoma	108918	40589	3911	36678	112829	131	26	0	131	157	112672	5.442102651	-5.442102651	5.246199019	-2.375988577	*
Texas	315054	262655	23316	239339	338370	143	12	1	142	155	338215	10.68055679	-9.680556787	9.940067577	-3.070475727	*
Utah	18157	8184	2250	5934	20407	40	11	0	40	51	20356	5.623070515	-5.623070515	4.990832778	-2.517022051	*
Southwest MH Statistic													-207.7503436	143.8440402	-17.32191146	*
National MH Statistic													-242.0204818	306.2437985	-13.82988184	*

*Statistically significantly negative at the 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of White Females and Minorities on COCs is less than the expected number of White Females and Minorities on COCs.

**Statistically significantly positive at the 5% level of significance implying that the actual number of White Females and Minorities on COCs is greater than the expected number of White Females and Minorities on COCs.

†Predicted number of minority males on COC is the total eligible voters on COC X proportion of minority males eligible voters.

††Difference is the total minority males on COCs minus the predicted number of minority males on COC.

Source: FSA

ANECDOTAL

SUMMARIES

Part I, Volume III

Producer Participation and EEO Complaint Process Study for the Farm Service Agency (FSA)

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Contract No.
53-3151-5-00001
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submitted by

D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc.

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The four volumes of this report are interdependent. To fully understand the purpose of this study, DJMA's methodology, approach, findings, and recommendations, the volumes should be read collectively.

1. Knowledge and Lack of Knowledge Regarding FSA Programs

- A White male farmer applied for and successfully participated in a windbreak cost share program. "I knew about it but I didn't have enough information on it, and this year I applied last—must have been in January of this year, I went in this—I thought I'd go in and talk to em and I just—went in and talked to em and it just happened to be the week—sign-up week, so I signed up for it."

- A White male farmer who had applied for program assistance commented. "I felt they was very helpful about it" and regarding changes in FSA "I would like to see more information. Just—just so you could understand better what you was signing into. . . Or wasn't going to sign into. Some of these, after I get done reading 'em I don't understand enough but to do anything, cause we don't know what's happening, so– that' the main thing, is just more information." On program parameters information provided by FSA "well they—yeah, we get pretty fair information on that, on the—but I just don't fully understand what the program is, now maybe that's my comprehension, but—I understand the deadlines—and the general rules of it."

- A Black male farmer relates that FSA office has no educational/information sessions to explain programs. "The only new information that we have gotten was from the extension office. [County Extension Director] will every once in a while call a meeting and call all farmers and have different one to come and explain—Well, that was only pertaining to how to fix out your taxes and different things, but nothing pertaining to the ASC office or what is (inaudible) through the office."

- An American Indian male farmer, when asked if he was eligible for any of the FSA programs said, "I don't know. I don't all of what programs they got." When asked did he know how eligibility was determined he stated, "No, I don't know."

- An American Indian male, when asked if the pop payment was a part of the Cotton Loan Deficiency he stated, "yeah, I'm pretty sure of it, we didn't know nothing about it. What it is instead of putting your cotton in the loan they pay you a deficiency to go head and sell it. That's that pop payment."

- An American Indian female stated that she may be eligible for some wetland or some forestry programs, but she was not familiar enough with the programs to know. The same farmer also did not know how eligibility was determined.

- A White male farmer commented on his ability to obtain program information from his county office. "I don't want to say the county, I used to operate in the neighboring county and I had no problem. Like I say I still call the guy when something new comes out and I don't quite understand it. For a while up here, it was like pulling teeth to find out how the new stuff worked. They didn't offer, now it's a lot better. They got some good people working there, and this lady is nice when she want to be. And I'm not biased or what ever. It has nothing to do her [CED] being a woman. "

- A White male farmer commented, "these programs change constantly and sometimes there are dramatic changes. Some of the stuff is hard to understand. I got pretty good at it — a lot of people don't. I know people that have screwed up the whole year because they were not told the information. They went in and some of the years when they were trying to build bases, they were told—say they went in and said I want to build cotton base. At that time to build cotton base you couldn't participate in any other programs. And they said what do you want to plant. He said I want to plant all this cotton and plant so much corn here in the program. No body told him well you can't do that. He planted the corn and turned it in, collected the payment and all that and then come time the next year he why don't I have any cotton. Well you couldn't because...well why didn't you tell me. Well it wasn't our responsibility to tell you. I know two farmers that got messed up that way. They planted a pile of cotton thinking they were building base and they got nothing, because they participated in a little bit of — I went and talked to somebody, a CED, in another county to see what they could do."

- A White male farmer commented, "A lot of people would like to get rid of the program, but I wouldn't like to, I think the tobacco program and the corn program, I'd like it to stay like it is, I think it helps the farmers, and the small farmer needs help. Somebody's helping them, it helps the big farmer more, because they have more land. But, I think it helps most of the farmers."

- An American Indian male commented to disaster emergency payments—whether payments were calculated properly? "I really

wouldn't know to be truthful about it. I just take what I get." "I think it was approximately $6,000 and because of that with all the paper work and I don't understand enough about the programs and I just feel I got so many other things to do. I don't understand and don't take the time to understand and afraid I may make a mistake on something and get nailed again."

- An American Indian male commented, "Well right now I requested a acreage report on a field and I'm still waiting on that. It's been, I guess, 6 months. There was a cost share on these fields last year and a fellow came out and asked if I wanted to join the conservation (inaudible). So I signed up. He told me about all the programs and the assistance that was available. It sounded real good and kind of what I needed. He said they would be out to assist me if I signed up. So I signed up for this cost share on the alfalfa seeding and I was kind of put aside. I forgot about it and received a letter a year later. They said the paper work was still there and had never been completed and if I would like to complete it to come on in. So I went in, they sounded like they were out of funds for that program but they would present it to the committee. They finally got the committee to agree to pay it but I'm still waiting on that." "It would help if someone could come out and explain the programs in more detail and offer assistance. A lot of times we feel like we're taking up the time and they don't have the time to explain things."

- A White female farmer commented, "I lost 18,000 dollars a year on my farm when they changed it to the 50,000 and it was so difficult to get my son involved and the constraints of uh he had to have his own equipment, he had to have this, and that, the constraints with the family farm just unbelievable. It was easier for a stranger off the street to get involved in this agricultural program. That is the limit of how much money that you can in uh—that's the deficiency payment. The difference between the market price and—and the uh uh—the level set that we—worth by the government or that target and so uh you could only get $50,000 "

- A White female farmer was asked how much contact she had with the local FSA office. "As little as possible. (laugh) . . . Oh, I don't call them at all. Unless I'm waiting for something uh–last year we did recon, you know, where we reconstituted a (inaud) I don't know whether–It has no real pressure or anything. They–they do a real nice job in there." When asked was she able to voice concerns and opinions to the local FSA office, she responded, "I suppose I could. I don't know that I would. (laugh). . .it goes back to the whole thing, the government

thing, you know, if they can we've had to have these programs to stay in business. Well there's no way we could've farmed without them.

- An American Indian female farmer commented on her experiences with the Farmers Home Administration or FSA. "They always sent me information to sign up for but they always say something about form and I don't understand that so I never bothered."

- A White female did not know how program yields are determined, and stated, "that was another one of the many questions he (her husband) could never bother to answer. I didn't feel comfortable pestering the girls (FSA Staff) in the office about that."

- A White male farmer stated, "they are really pretty decent office help. I mean overall the office is about as good as secretaries or people as you could ask for. They are usually very helpful. If you have a question, not that they can always give you the answer you want, but they help."

- A White female producer felt the FSA office lacked certain skills to inform farmers of new programs. "We're hearing about the programs coming out—this (inaud) common in trade publications, they're saying check with your local (FSA) office to see if you qualify, and you go in and you talk to the staff, and they say, we can't tell you if you qualify because we don't have the information yet. They're running blind."

- A White male farmer stated, "I had been marketing wool for several years before I discovered there was a subsidy on wool."

- A Black male addressed the issue of the effectiveness of FSA outreach. "Well, if making the information and the services that available through them available to the people in [the] County—I can't say that they've met that need. Because, like I told you, I found out about this program through other sources than their source."

- A Black male described how he learned of FSA programs. "Well this man is having to come out and I was cutting another man's land, and he was telling me about it. That's why I heard about it, and then we had this—round—ground-breaking ceremony down at [neighboring town], and another friend a mine who works for the ASC office told me about this right here, also, and this is how I found out about it again. This is why I started getting back into it, you know, and sign up, I say, well, if I could sign up, get the dollars, you know, and again—I stayed down there last week about three or four hours they could not

explain to me how it really works. We got everything worked out now.

I think that's why uh a lotta Black farmers are not as successful as the way they are because they do not know exactly the total regulations and the procedure, and I think that's one of the things that that's uh—when I got started that was my basic problem, you know, I did not did not know all the information, regulations and all that, sure didn't. Uh and I think there's—and you will find there's a lotta farmers in this area that's growing livestock, that's growing vegetables, they're growing um what they actually know from the past—what's been passed down from day to day, year to year, they don't know the actual procedure in doing things, and this is one thing that I have tried to do the last couple years is really gather information so I can be abreast of what 's actually going on. But like I was saying earlier, farming has changed so much in the last five years, farming has really changed. Everything now is so automated, uh, especially at the—at the uh—Carter left office and Reagan went in? Farming just really did a flip flop."

- An Asian American male farmer discussed the focus of FSA attention in his community. "Because the (county) FSA is primarily concerned with urban issues, not necessarily farm related. It's not their fault it's where the emphasis is placed and that's why limited contact is..., in reality, they don't really have much to offer me as a farmer. They are more concerned with urban run off issues. Where I have had contact with them it has been more of a burden on the farmer than a help in a sense. Latest contact was they want to work on the coordinating resource management program on beaver creek. They are also doing one on Johnson creek and they want farmers of those basins to participate on those committees which sounds like a good idea. I think that the original intent of (inaudible) management programs is very good but in these particular cases where you have one farmer or two farmers and the rest are folks from the city representing city interest the discussion invariably turns to what is the agricultural doing wrong in the upper water (inaudible). You run into situations where the farmer basically spends his time trying to educate urban people on the fact what is going on out on the farm (inaudible) and crop rotation and (inaudible) farming. Basically it's a no win situation so I don't think that a coordinated research management plan is the current (inaudible) way to go. It should be an inner phase between the urban and the agricultural issues. Given that the farmer has limited time, I don't think it's up to the individual farmer and each individual (inaudible) to educate the urban dweller as to what actually goes on the farm. I

think instead of being vertically integrated it should be horizontally integrated and that's generally what's going to happen in one basin and happening in another and happening in another basin. There should be a coordinated plan that's just not agriculture that takes care of the problems of the programs that we're using and the representative from the department of agriculture or from FSA would give the presentation and basically in these plans (inaudible) worried about what they can do without about (inaudible), placement of (inaudible) and everything else and not to try to get into the regulation of farming. They basically have no concept. It would be like if the farmer came down and said okay we think there's a problem and we're going to tell you how to do it. It just doesn't work."

- A Black farmer discussed the usefulness of participating in FSA programs. "I don't be home sitting down listening to no radio cause I don't a . . . but I have state taxes I knew they send out a newsletter it's always put in there. If a new program come in they will send out a newsletter and say a certain date and you will be briefed on that. Kind of what you up to. . . a lot of these programs coming in and tell you a way of how to . . . . and some programs you don't want to get in because it's rough enough to be in there. . . . but it's something you don't want to get in because you wouldn't be able to move. You know. . . which was the door was open to. . . that will bind you because when you get in there and tie up 10 acres of land you could take one acre and produce more. And you can get out of that 10 getting by in some of these programs 'cause the main thing there is that low yield."

- A White male farmer reveals his lack of knowledge of program operations and its impact on his decision-making: "There was one. I am not sure. I am not even sure what this program, the one where you acquire a grain base, something to that order. I am not sure what it is and I have been in it forever. I think it goes way back to when the program started back in the 30's. We somehow have a base that you are allowed to grow so much grain. We don't grow any grain. We grow some oat hay. They always inform us and say that we should come in if you want to maintain this base. I ask them is it valuable to maintain and they tell me it is. We will then sign up, but we don't ever participated in the program. We don't get any payments or anything like that. There was something on there about, I'm not too sure, but there was a penalty in there if you failed to respond by a certain date. I questioned them on that, but I am not real sure what answer that I got."

- Regarding farm programs, a White male said, "possibility I some times get confused on the names of those programs. Just like the set aside

program they will have two or three different names for what type of set aside it is that has always confused me."

- A Black discusses the quality of services that he received from FSA. "For most of the Black farmers, it [disaster assistance] is not timely. We are put last every time, so no it was not timely. I got it, but it was some like before this year we didn't get those disaster payments before December and the last time I filed I don't think I filed in '93 but in '92 I filed because we had a drought so it was in January when I got mine. Well all the White farmers got theirs in December so it was the last of January when I got mine. It's [the disaster payment] been denied already . . . They said mismanagement. But the White farmers were not mismanaged. . . See a lot of farmers started planting about the first of April last year. The deadline on cotton is May 25. By May 10, I was through planting all of my cotton. I had planted before the deadline. See I had a disaster. What I understand about the disaster payment is that it is to help the farmers who suffered disasters, you see . . . And I sent the appeal letter to my congressman, but I have not gotten any results yet. . . I appealed to the local office, and they said they will not have another hearing on it until May 11. But what the whole deal here is to try to put the Black farmer out of business, because they know that without that disaster payment, they will put me out of business, and that is what the whole deal is. . . I would have to get out of the business, because I owe some 1994 debts, and that disaster payment would have helped me pay off some of those debts so that I could farm again. And you see, if I don't get that disaster payment, they will put me and my family out of business. . . I have been getting all kinds of different forms, I have provided them with all kinds of information every time I went over there, they would think of something else I had to have that would take me three weeks to get to them. And every time I'd get it, they would never tell me everything I needed when I went over there. I would ask them "Is there anything else I need to bring?" and they would say "No, this is it." They would have a board meeting on it, and they would then tell me "Now, you need this. They kept this up until two weeks ago, then they told me I did not qualify. . . Well, I never would get to talk with any of those guys [county committee members]. I'd go there and the ladies at the front desk would tell me what I needed. The lady who did the work-up on my disaster was [staff member]. You know they have two meeting each month, and since December, they have been instructing me to take in there at least two forms a month. See? Every time they have a meeting, they would tell me "Yours is not ready. You got to get this form or that one." I'd go and get what they said was needed, and this went on and on. Then at the middle of April, they told me I did not qualify."

- Discussing customer service in the FSA office, one Black said, "there should be someone in there who will work with the Black people. We have nothing but White in these offices, and we might have one black in there, and she would be placed in the back room. But, we have nothing but White people in these offices over here - all I been into anyway. And a black man can't get anything done. You go in there and sit and wait, then the big farmer come in who farms 2,000 acres, and they call him on past you. I have had that happen to me two or three times last year. You know? I'm in there trying to get signed up and they sign him up first, while you sit there up to two or three hours waiting on them to call you. Oh yea, there should be some changes made. . . I feel it should be done quicker. Because they got me now - well they won't even meet again until May 11, see? And that's running way behind my need. What little money I had I'm trying to do some breaking ground with it, but you know before I can get a loan from Farmers Home I'm going to have to get some of my bills paid, and by my not getting the crop out, that put me behind. That disaster payment was supposed to pick up the slack where I did not get all my crop out, you see?".

- A Black farmer discussed FSA services: "I can only say that I've talk with some of the black farmers around [neighboring county], and the most of them are having the same problems as I am having. Yea. I didn't know anything about yawl meeting here because I haven't been long come back in here to [county] and the chief out there was telling me yawl were having the meeting - that's why I got here so late. But if I had known, I would have brought some of them (black farmers) and they could have told you the same things as I'm telling you now. We are having a problem with the ASCS — I'm still calling it the ASCS. Anyway, we're having a lot of problems with them. . . .This is the first time I have had a major problem with them. And I haven't had a chance to this year. I been farming over there for the last three years and I had not had any problems with them but, like I say, they have made a lot of changes I am not familiar with. They've made quite a few changes this year, well, for the 1994 crop year, and I am not familiar with all the changes that were made. . . We knew there would be some changes, but we had no idea . . . As I said, we did not get a newsletter on the stuff. I been signing up on government programs. . . you know, if you got a program crop, you put it in the program, so I did not have any problems with them before this year." Other sources of information for this farmer are other farmers: "There is an older White farmer over near my property and I talk to him. . . The man that I talk to used to work for them. He used to work there. They are all friends, you see? They will tell him things but they won't tell me. . . Well, I went over there and I — well I farmed over there two years

before I got - - well, I just started getting a newsletter from them last year. I went over there and asked them about a newsletter the first I was over there. I told them to put me on the mailing list, and they absolutely did not put me on there. It was over two years before I got a newsletter. See? . . . . they will assist you if you already know about it. But if you don't already know about different programs, or what have you, they're not going to volunteer any information."

- A White male commented on the lack of information in the FSA office: "They'll send a letter out. I get publications from the midwest and I usually know about the programs before they even know about them in which I don't think it's fair for them really. . . They'll try to but they rarely know anything about them."

- A Black male farmer described how he became familiar with FSA programs: "Well the only part I've been in like I said was concerning planting and conservation of trees and soil. I really can't say of any others that I know of that would be need to be changed because that's the only one I really got into. I got into it by getting on the soil conservation board and from there is when I got interested in the tree section of it."

- A White male farmer expressed that he receives most of the information on programs from another county, by listening to a Saturday morning radio show.

- A White male farmer born and raised on a farm and farming for 50 years, discusses programs he has participated in and feels he was treated fairly: "I guess it was just the way I understood it was gonna be, and that's what it was." He continues, regarding other farmers' participation, "a lotta farmers took advantage—on different things. For instance, like on the $50,000 limit they could draw, some of 'em got their wife to put in on it or the kids on it where they could draw two 50 thousands, or three 50 thousands, instead just one.

- A White male farmer stated: "I think that a lot of the problems that farmers have right now are—are caused by government involvement in the farming and that, we're very vulnerable at this time if the farm program was to—if they decided next year to cut the farm program in half or to cut it out altogether, it'd break 90 percent of the farmers and—and I don't think that any industry should be dependent on the government to that degree." He describes the current stability/viability of his own farming enterprise says, ". . .but it's not just something that can happen overnight, it's kinda have —it's gonna have to happen over a period of time...I don't like the fact that the government, you

know, dictates to you on how much corn you can plant each year and so forth. And yet, in order to compete with the rest of the world, you have to participate in the farm program...when they come along and say, okay, you can't plant 20 percent of your ground this year, then I don' have enough corn silage...and yet if I choose not to participate, it would cost me maybe 8 or 9,000 dollars and —by having to be able to compete." He further commented on two farmers who gave up farming and attributes this to possible poor management of their farming operation ". . .I don't know if they took advantage of insurance programs . . .there are some programs that do —that will help—help them on occasions, but there's nothing that's gonna help poor management."

- An American Indian farmer discusses the FSA disaster program. "Back then it was hard times. I don't know if ASCS could do anything about it or not. Maybe the disaster money wasn't enough to keep them alive. Disaster from the ASCS office ain't enough to keep you alive. If you qualify for that disaster you are already under the table. Its too late. Especially with the yields they give us. I just turned in some on that crop insurance and one farmer had it down to 13 bushel of beans. You going to get disaster on 13 bushels you might as well fold up."

- A White male farmer discusses disaster payments received ". . .you never think there's enough but—under the conditions, they're sure help solve it with the bank, specifically being a young producer—right now my operating—competitor, in comparison to my operating capital, my numbers don't look good cause I'm farming so much down, it was a good year, but not enough money to keep me solvent with the bank... so.. it was a good program ...you'd like to see more...you're pumping, for example on irrigated corn, you're pumping 250 dollars and acre into it, and you hope to —you're only getting 40 or 60 bucks back...And the disaster program, but it's enough that it—but the insurance and you got 40 or 60 bucks coming in and you got probably 102 coming form the insurance ...so I lost money but it helps save—helps keep me in financially stable."

2. Impact of Farm Size on Program Participation

- An Asian male farmer expressed concerns over the ability of small farmers to farm all of their land. "The problem when you're a small farmer you don't have enough acreage to make the - in other words to produce - the necessary income. So a small farmer in technicality and technically a big orchard like this where you only grow one crop and you use the whole land you don't have enough production. See now if this was used like a. . .crop you would probably have enough to change

a crop and produce more revenue. But with a fixed one with a small acreage there is not much help and it's nobody's fault but mine."

- A Hispanic stated that his farm size limited his ability to participate in some FSA programs. "Well some of those the area does not support my applying for that, like the Wetland and some of the others like Conservation Program. We don't have enough land to devote 10 percent, 30 percent, or 40 percent, so we don't belong to it."

- An American Indian male farmer commented that FSA needed to make some changes to accommodate the smaller farmer. "Yeah. Make it more fair then they'd have more money to help the smaller people."

- An American Indian male stated in regard to FSA program participants, ". . .They needed–they were not able to store the grain, get the very top price for it, um nor to get a commodity credit loan from the CLS–ASCS I call it. Um you have to have your own storage. And most farmers in this county are small that they're not able to store their grain, so they have to sell it at the market price, and this is really, you just can't do that uh this day and time, you gotta sell it right offright out of the field, you're gonna take a real bad whipping on the price, so most of your larger farmers have a means to store it, and when you do that, you can get some type of loan from CCC to kinda wait till the price gets better. Where a smaller farmer, which are mainly minority, don't have any way to store their crops, so they have to take what–you know the local elevators pay, and you know it's just impossible to make it, having to do that. Storage tanks. They would need grain bins. But then they'd also need some way of getting money to buy those, I mean, things are tight right now and I would love to see some low interest money for these smaller farmers that they could qualify for, and that would maybe help them in a way that they could buy you know, the equipment they needed at a lower price, uh , or either way, I'd like to see 'em buy some grain bins where they could store it. Their crops. . . I hope someday that minorities in this county will have a little more representation and a better way–better means of competing with your larger uh White farmers or whatever. That's just life, you know, we've dealt with it all our life (laugh)."

3. Abuse of Programs by Producers

- A White male farmer recommended corrective measures as he expressed concern for program abuse. "Probably the only thing is if they would probably check a little bit closer. . .people say that, you read and you say that the big farmers, and different areas, over use the

system. . .'I've read it in magazines and — and I've heard different people talk about it." And of program participation by smaller farmers and the benefit to them " I'm not sure if the smaller are [getting benefit]. They should receive more because the way the things are set up, the bigger, the more power you got, the more you can do—smaller guys that are kinda trying get kinda swept under the rug now, you know, so I think they—we probably should be looked after a little bit more—than big producers, you know. Cause they can market themselves."

- A Black male farmer's comments on why the program yield determination is devastating for farmers in his area: "Yes, it is, especially minority farmers. If they adjust the yields and the best thing probably could have happened is that we don't have a program this year payment wise everybody has to produce on their own, if that is the case they you will see a lot of White males that have been farming for government payment wouldn't farm any more, because they were drawing megabucks off payments. . . It's kind of like crop insurance, and that is what they re-did, Federal crop insurance by. I was instrumental in helping get it through the secretary when Mike was secretary and Congress 88, 89 and 90 we testified on federal crop insurance changing. You have a lot of minority and disadvantage farmers and you got a lot of White farmers just for the program, meaning they go in and abuse it. That hurts people whose main intent and livelihood is depending on that."

- A White male farmer on program participation: "You've gotta be in the program to make anything work, to make some money in the deal. As far as farming, you've gotta be an expert at it or you're not gonna be farming very long."

- A Hispanic male farmer described the bureaucracy of the FSA programs. "I am aware of those and a history of people apply for those services grants for Beulah, but they started pressuring them to death to pay it back, they did not have the money to pay back, . . Well, it is not so much the programs, the ability to go into an area and be given the attention and the help, it is a tremendous amount of paperwork and red tape and people just stay away from it."

- An American Indian male makes mention of the impact of farm size on program participation. "One thing I don't agree with which it don't have nothing to do with the ASCS office, I'm a man believes in doing things right. You got some of the bigger farmers around here where one farmer may have five or six different names and goes down there

where he collects a lot more money. Say for instance he got a co-op and then he got some farming this and then he got another farmer under him and its a limitation on the amount of money you can get from the ASCS office and they do that. Lots more money cause after you hit that $50,000 limitation under one name, you not allowed no more. So they put it under different names. Just cause me and [brother] hid it, let's say he's got his name and I got mine. we don't carry no other name down there. Say they may use their last name Harden;'s Farm and then they come back and say Danny Harden. Well Harden's Farm is one and Danny Harden Farm is one and he may have a boy and he uses Harden and Sons farm then he may come back and use his son's name. I don't know where it is permitted or not. I know there is a limitation on what one person suppose to get."

4. **Limited and Ample Outreach to Farmers**

- A Black male farmer relates that he does not get information from the county office frequently about the programs. He visits the FSA office, but on securing program information: "We really and truthfully haven't asked because we didn't know programs to that source that you could get help. Somebody told me that they were supposed to be able to loan us some money to operate on. Frankly I haven't been down there and asked because I didn't know anything about it." Though he receives newsletters and they are helpful "but most of the time they don't give you enough information to go on towards what you can do to help yourself. They just give a sketch or something and when you go down there they pretend they don't have any means and they don't have any money and that there is no money being (inaudible) for this source." He feels his concerns/needs are not addressed by FSA local office, at least over the last 3-4 years. "They don't give you any means to go about where you can get help or what to do to be in position to get it. They clearly shoo you off."

- A White male farmer explained that FSA sometimes makes a phone call to farmers. "Only when they forget...the other day they called me and I had to report the acres I have planted...they said there is a new deadline you have to be in here in four days. They just found about it. Not very often do they call you."

- A White male farmer relates about new programs: "Usually what they'll do is they'll set down and have a couple area meetings. And they try to do that usually once a year, anyway...like new farm programs coming up, they'd probably have three or four meetings to clarify what's going on." He attends these meetings and finds them helpful.

- A White female farmer discussed the assistance she received from FSA. "Well, right now we are trying to get something done about some buildings left by the people before us - they're about to wash away. And they (FSA) are being very cooperative and everything about looking at the buildings and telling us what needs to be done. So yes."

- A White female expressed satisfaction with FSA service in her county. "Ohhh well uh we go in with whatever we need to have it taken care of, whatever it is, it's taken care of then, and uh if I don't know what to do, lotta times they can answer advice, and I think, you know, good advice was given to me."

- A White male farmer related how he discovered disaster assistance. "Well, the only change that I would recommend is that uh—I had had disaster before and never realized that there was disaster help available. And I accidentally was in the office one day, knowing that they help on pipelines (inaud) all I knew, on the ranch I was managing so trying to manage uh get some help with the irrigation. And by accident I told the guy that it was plums—we had lost my plums that year—to hail and—and I thought he was there for the same thing I was, and I asked him so he (inaud) lost my plums. that's how I found out that there was money if you had had a plum disaster. Um whenever I have a disaster I'll go in. You know, when uh that I'm looking for in the paper or something. When—when monies will be available or whatever I'll call the office and they'll tell me. That I have (inaud) money's not available yet as I say and don't know by a certain day, certain month, and I know that. So I can do it now."

- An American Indian male farmer commented that there was never a problem in voicing his concerns, and if he had a problem it was addressed. He said, "I think things run pretty smooth". The same farmer noted that if there was something that needed to be addressed they (FSA) would call.

- An American Indian male inquired about money for drainage and was told by FSA they were not taking applications. At a later date, when he made another inquiry, FSA informed him that the funds for drainage had been depleted. The same farmer stated that he did not know if other farmers were getting the same information he was or not. He also felt that the more he went down to the FSA office the more information he received.

- A Black male farmer observed that the FSA does not have the outreach that it had years ago. "You come in and file your yield or you apply for your disaster and either you get yours or you don't get it. No monitor, no check-up, no nothing. If they have some questions wherein they have questions about your operation, then they go out and check you. They either approve you or disapprove you that's it. If you appeal then it goes from there to the state, to the district but no monitoring per say. These individuals cases. But there is a lot of room for improvement. The county agent can do a lot. Like I said there is a lot of personalities. Then job description with things as technical as they are, as fast as this world is getting a lot of people don't have time. To monitor people and help them like they used to you don't have get if not like they did in the forties and the fifties wherein you went out and assisted the farmer in what he was doing to make sure his operation worked, like they did in the forties."

- A Black male, in a discussion about farmer organizations, had this to say: "There are not a lot of farm organizations, not any that I know of other than Farm Bureau or your regular White organizations and they are not going to help you."

- A Hispanic male stated in regard to his local FSA office being effective in addressing his crop service needs, "Oh, yes. They have been very helpful, as far as, you know, there have been deadlines that I was unaware of, that they would call me in for; they have hunted me down, calling both my home, you know, local elevators, and things like that trying to find me. Going out of their way to do it."

- A farmer commented on FSA outreach: "The meetings they had even as the ASCS they didn't address—there might be eight or nine people at the meeting so the information wasn't getting out to the farms. The meetings were not promoted enough for the rest of the farmers to attend. It was just the members that attend the meetings. I think they need to promote it and the farmers need to have incentive to become more involved and so that's what I see was a problem."

- A farmer described the problems encountered with the FSA office as he tried to get disaster relief. "There was also, I got a disaster just before I was getting ready to plant my coffee. We had one of these mini-hurricanes that dropped about a thousand trees around us. It was just extraordinary. One night the wind picked up and there were trees; they were all facing down hill fortunately, so none of them hit the buildings, but my whole field was filled with as you can see we are surrounded by forest, it was filled. First they said they weren't going to

support it any more. Here is $5,000 work we have to get done. [Family member] finally said that the feds had agreed to help us pick up the mess. I got money from that program."

- A Black male farmer discussed the need for outreach to deprived farmers. "I mean you still...Well not much problem it's my fault I guess you can go I can go there and sit down and read about all the programs but I think we, I think these people and I might be wrong I don't even know what the government want them to have community situations where they inform people of what's going on. I don't even know whether they want that to happen. But I think when you go in the reason your in the area because certain programs are there because they know the people are deprived. And deprived people have always had a lack of not getting the information like the regular people. Am I right? They have always had a problem when it came to getting the information getting to the meetings of it getting into town and getting a newspaper and getting all the communication like all the other people. So I was thinking there has always been another effort made to inform these people about programs. Not about me cause I can get to town I get to these places. I'm just thinking about these other people who can't get to places . . . I think if there are programs and if you in a county and the programs are not serving the people you have to find a way to serve them. I think you have to. If not you might not. If you say well if somebody find out about it they make them come back. Doctors don't depend on that and lawyers don't they advertise you know. I might be wrong you know I've been wrong before. But I think you just when you trying to serve people who are underprivileged just don't have ... you got to reach out a little bit and try to serve them."

- A White male farmer expressed his frustration when trying to receive information from the FSA office: "There is definitely a problem with the office as far as how they go through and do things and just this past week I had a problem... I had not received the check for two to three weeks. I asked them if I had forgotten to fill something out or needed something signed? Their comment was no everything is OK we are just waiting. I don't know when I would have received the money had I not inquired."

- A Hispanic male farmer had hardly any contact with the FSA office. He stated his contact was "not much, just when I go and report my crops... once a year."

- One White male farmer felt that the FSA office is not effective in addressing his farm service needs. He stated: "I think if they would really direct the service needs they could or should spend more time in the field. Come out and visit the farm and talk with the farmer. I've got some weed here that I'd like to control. What kind of spray do you use? Then also I don't know if they have any facilities for soil testing or not, but that to me would be helpful. If there were some place here that would take soil samples and test the soil to see what is needed so that it would be more productive. And that I haven't done because I don't know how to go about it and where to get the help to do it."

- A Black male farmer wanted more outreach from FSA: ". . . I feel like that they should come out at least one time a year and see what's going on if that's possible. I might have a problem that's on the farm that I'm not aware of. It might be a disease, if nothing but control of grass or something."

- A White male said, "When they get a big program change they will come out and have meetings in the area and there's a lot of questions and answers. As the program gets settled down they normally send you a newsletter about ever so often if it's anything important. If you need to call them you just call down there. Someone who knows what you need will answer."

- A White male farmer commented on the timeliness of program information: "About two to three months behind. They come out with a program and two to three months after it was already suppose to be in effect. Every year for the past five years this is the first year that we knew what the cotton program was by the time we planted cotton. Last 5 years we planted cotton not knowing what the program was going to be. And this year whenever they are going to have to hand out any money and it's zero percent set aside. It was well . . . thanks to him he got it done where we knew what we were doing. Now he's not there anymore so. The management could be a little more interactive with the farmer I guess. That's the higher management everybody else they do all the work."

- A White male farmer expressed satisfaction with FSA outreach—newsletters, reminders of things that are coming up, programs that are available, and things like that: "They send them out probably a couple times a month I imagine. . . they work with me, real good at times. If I need to sign my acreage report some this time they just mail it out to me. I say saving me a trip down there. They kind of look out for you a little bit. I have no complaints other than on this disaster thing. But

on the county level you ask for something and they do whatever they can to get you the information you need."

- A White male farmer commented on program focus. ". . . As tight as money is in Washington, I hate to see it cut anymore especially on the family part and small farms, they are hurting? The set aside payments and they had to cut down on the helping them with planting and things like that. That doesn't need to be cut down anymore because that's preserving the land and we don't have so much of that and the Mississippi river runs muddy all the time and you see places where they have a good program, the land doesn't wash away. If anything, it should be increased a little bit especially on the small family farms. I question whether some of these big conglomerates need some of the payments they get."

- A White male farmer commented, "I would recommend that if things were explained a little better when they send out things because they send it out as though you know what they are talking about and I don't understand what it's really talking about. Maybe I'd know if I was eligible which we probably are not since we're not doing a lot of different things. If we were I probably would be eligible." He suggested that FSA make "it more understandable for somebody who doesn't know all the terminology and the things we talked about. People who know would understand otherwise you would have to have a special dictionary to look (inaudible)."

- A farmer commented on FSA outreach: "They mail out farm letters and things like that. Then, we go into meetings and different things. They explain a few things to you. They don't explain the whole detail. Sometimes you have to look around and kind of get some details. We had talked about several different things in the ASCS office a while back. Right in the present I haven't been having too much problems with the CFS office like years in the past when there were a lot of problems there. We have little problems up there but they are not as near as bad as they were before. . . Well, I think that is a pretty good role [management assistance] for the FSA office, but when you look back at some of the black farmers, some of them were really trying to do things and they were just short of money. Some of the farmers mismanaged the money. There is no need of hiding the thing. If you mismanaged your money you mismanaged your money. Some of them did not mis-manage their money. Some were just cut short and you couldn't do so much."

- A Black male commented on the information he receives regarding elections: ". . . Yes, we get a newsletter when elections come up - about a couple of months prior to elections. But after they get who they want in there, we don't get any more letters. When they elect who they want on the committee, they will write us a letter to vote for them, but not after that.

- A Black male farmer responded, regarding the announcement of new programs: "We get a letter at least once a month when something comes out. We get a letter any way. Every time certain events are coming up where people are informed by letter to apply for insurance event or if they have to come down to take care of possibility of losses. but we get a letter every month."

- A Black male farmer discussed Black participation in farm programs. "They encourage participation. A lot of people would rather sit back and leave it alone. They don't want to get in there and find out what's going on, find out what's available. When I came down here I got in to soil conservation and I found out about the tree reprogram. When I found out about it, it surprised me that nobody else was doing it. Here was an opportunity, a lot of people have property—here was an opportunity if your property qualifies to get some assistance to plant some pine trees. Naturally there is a certain lease fee that is paid once a year to the contract runs out. But there is so land sitting there idle that nobody was doing anything with it. I couldn't see that. But I did notice that there was a lot of White farmers they were talking 150-200, 250 acres and they had their property in there. When you compare the size of say their check as oppose to the size of my check at 40-42 dollars an acre that's quite handsome situation to be in. But with me I could see the blacks here that weren't doing it. I got one of my neighbors interested and he went into. But nobody wanted to do it. . . The [FSA] information only comes to the ones that are classified as farmers and own land. But that's mostly the elderly people. The elderly people some of them aren't able to do it. The elderly people who would be able they don't get into it. I had a mother-in-law I tried to put some trees over here. This land over here qualified for it, right across the road. Four acres right there. I had her talked into it she put her $25 down, this is the way people are about money. Before we got to the point, we were setting up a man to plant forage, she wanted her $25 deposit back. I would have loved to see some trees sitting across the road. Nothing is going to happen to that land. Its going to sit there, and there are plenty of children around here growing up and I know they could use some of that money when they are 18 or 19 for education or what ever else they want. . . . But I think the lack of participation comes from a lack of understanding. It happens with

that, it happens with voting, not so much voting. If somebody coaxes they will come out and vote, but at the same time, we kept pushing till we finally got a polling place over here at our church but there are people who aren't working who could spend time working each year in the polls. That's a little extra money and it give you and idea what's going on. But nobody was doing that either . . . You mentioned reading. Reading to me in this community is the key to it, because its not that they can't read they just wont. They will not read. That bother me more than anything when I came down here. Nobody wanted to find out about something. How to do this or how to do that. A few, but its the younger people that I'm interested in those are the ones that need to do it. . . . They are there when I need them. If I have a question or a problem every time I've called I haven't had any problem reaching them. Between them and the county—the county gets a little shaky some times because they keep changing supervisors but I know the office when I the soil conservation office has been really good in helping the County High School with a problem they had down there."

- A White male farmer feels that the local office encourages producers to express their concerns and opinions. "They do send me notices of programs. [The County Committee Member] has been out to my place since I have had the stipend check to check on it and to me, the doors are open."

- A Black male expressed frustration with the FSA service: "No. Their answer's always, you know, they're they've got so busy, they're so behind, they can't go out of their way, they don't have time to go outta their way to —"

5. **Impact of Minority and Female Representation and Lack of Representation in County Offices**

- A Black male farmer discusses the presence of minority personnel in county offices: "Over the period of years, I don't remember but one black that was in the ASC office...She was there for about 8 to 12 months. I don't know for what reason but they got rid of her. . . I talked to her when she got out. For what reason they got her out of there I think that if we somebody in office that was black or mixed we could get better because they know what is going on I really believe that." Speculating on some outcome of the disparity study "...you are here for whatever reason that it is going to be for the benefit of the farmers don't get some type of help or hope in the next 5 to 10 years there won't be any little farmers...For instance, if you can't get the source of money to operate and you don't have money on hand how can you operate ? ...If I don't have the money, the money has to come from somewhere.

If I don't find somewhere to get it, then I can't set my tobacco. ..if I keep waiting the time will be past and you will lose out there. " He draws the example for any crop, says "Even if I get planted, then I don't get the money to put the fertilizer, the poison, and what not. The little money that I can get from here and there, when it runs out well something is going undone."

- A Black male farmer, a 40-year veteran, discusses farming that he took over from his aging father: "I should have quit and done something else. Now I have gotten too old and I can't do anything. After farming I messed around and didn't get a trade and so I stuck with farming. That was one of the worst mistakes that I ever made. I have been losing money for the last 5 or 6 years. I have been coming out in the hole. Mainly it is because the overhead is more than you get—you can't get nothing for corn when you make it. In the last few years we have been having droughts or too much rain. The only thing that you would make a little money off of is tobacco. You end up spending all of it on fertilizer and seed and you didn't' make nothing on anything else. In the last two years the price gone to nothing. There just isn't any money out here." He continues about support from FSA office: "That's what we had been having a problem with. We feel that we are being discriminated in the disaster ——because we haven't gotten our rightful share that we should have gotten. I think of what early indication, I think that money could have served as a favoritism towards who ever they wanted it to go to." He feels his payment was miscalculated and reported that to the FSA office. "My brother and I had gone down and met the board last year because we didn't feel that they paid us what was rightfully due. The committee said that they were going to that is what the county committee told us. Afterwards we got a letter from the office saying that they had considered it and that we weren't going to get anything else. So I don't know." He did not make an appeal and says of other farmers: "The most of them have been grumbling. We met once or twice. But as you know to get Blacks together to go and protest things, you are on your own." Most having problems are Black, he names five and says, "We had been thinking, I don't know if they had done it to the local office or not but they planned to get together and hire somebody out from Atlanta to come down and check it out," but, he says of his income from farming, "truthfully, seemingly there hasn't been any income because I know, pertaining to me and my brother, we have been coming out short. Now since the banks don't want to let the farmers have money—They figure that you won't be able to pay it back I reckon. You can't hardly get a bank to finance you to farm."

- A Black male farmer believes FSA should have paid on his crop. When you have applied to FSA for the programs do you feel that you were treated fairly? "No. They should have paid on all the crops cause I didn't get them. As they stated on the letter, that everybody else gathered some of their things. I know for a fact that Ray had lost his wheat crop under the same conditions he was waiting on the same person to cut his that I was. Another farmer we know uses the same person to cut his wheat. They didn't get their cut. So I would know the one that lost the wheat crop to that.

  Well nobody was getting, a lot of most everybody was tied up cutting their own. Like, a lot of them probably had cut all the wheat, I know a lot of them didn't but then you have to make but a certain amount not to qualify anyway. If you have a real good yield, that would have cut 60 percent of mine and lost the other 30 percent or 40 percent, I could have made more than I been guaranteed to and it would have disqualified me for filing the disaster anyway. So critical not farming, you can go out here and you got a real low yield, a real low guaranty you might not make it. In fact you might make 50 percent if a crop might make real good, you might not make nothing on the rent but then your 50 percent make all your guaranty and qualify for disaster that way."

- One American Indian male farmer observed that there were more minorities in the FSA office, thus unfair treatment of minorities farmers was less likely to occur or go unnoticed.

- An American Indian male farmer makes reference that minority and female representation in programs, in the federal or county offices doesn't always prove to be advantageous. "On your federal and your — it is going to be hard to write rules and regulations or policy to relate to one group of people and make it successful, because once you do it — amend a program policy to make it first one group, then you will have another group to take advantage of it. Example: — did the ____ program for minorities on land — for social disadvantage people can only buy it what they was they ran the program through and did the amendment and all you had to do was come back and get a token Black and have an all White administration and then buy your land. So what have you done? You blocked a person who was qualified or was eligible but you got the same person over there who is qualified and eligible that you created." The same farmer goes on to address more discriminatory practices in his opinion, that impact minority and female representation. "I get calls all the time, we get somebody at the state office and I get some of the calls and I address some of the calls on

complaints and problems that they have within that particular — I have to get used to FSA and I have to get ASCS out of our head. I got a lot of complaints as I said earlier people with discriminatory practices, should have gotten promoted and have not gotten promoted, and job description that they were doing but they were not paid for and when they go on grades and they are still in the same rank and grade. Where in a White male or female comes in and pretty well get a grade increase above them. [staff] got to be secretary and we called [CED] I knew that we could not go in and fire White per se, but we told him that every other individual that was hired in ASCS had to be minority and I know he brought one or two in. I think there are 34 down there in the office and only 2 in the main office and they had four in the back. They were like grade four and grade five. That is kind of a disgrace and with the things that they are doing. Its pretty well, its [inaudible], we ran into some thing's: one of my cousins is in there and I didn't know it. It was just accidental that I came in and once he found out that I was associated with it and we were instrumental in getting the state director there, he had not even been in the state directors office but they could not go in there."

- An American Indian male comments on FSA relations. "Yes a lot of the older ones retired. Seems like the ones that are in there now are little more pleasant than some of the ones years ago."

- An American Indian male farmer discussed what he feels is the impact of minority and female representation on the FSA office. "Well, yes all the information needs to be more public. You know. Some of the little things that used to go on, I don't know that they still do. That you don't know, you don't know anything about. There could be things down there now we know nothing about now. But since we got so many people of our race—Indian and Black people—they keep us informed more than they used to."

- An American Indian male stated, "Well, I've uh conflicts uh several times about uh (inaud) probably recognize as you've been there, there's only one Black. I was instrumental in trying to get–at one time there was no Blacks. And there was only Indian. And in this past go around a White uh executive secretary, I called her, her office is next to [inaudible] has always been White, and the girl (inaud) yesterday, she was a senior girl in the office and it was time for, you know, when they, the girl that was ahead of her uh assistant Director, uh I don't know what her title is. Now uh CD, CDA, CS, some other assistant-she's next to [CED]–but, anyhow it was time for her, you know, it was by her seniority, it was, you know, she should have that position. Well, we

had to go to the congressman to put a little pressure. Cause they were probably gonna probably pass her over and be real quiet. So we really. And I think we–you know, we mighta caused a little uh riff raff by doing that, by putting pressure on, but that was a little time past now, and he was not as friendly with some of us as he was . . ."

- When discussing FSA staff, A Hispanic male farmer stated, "You got a bunch of people in there, drinking coffee all day long, going somewheres all day long, they're never there. They're not really providing much of the services to farmers. Not for a Hispanic. . . If you've got blue eye out there and your name is John Smith, man they say good morning to John Smith, but if you're a Hispanic, it's whadda ya want. You know, its—you need something? You know, it's a totally different environment." He further stated that voicing your concerns "wouldn't do no good. . . But I'll guarantee that we do not have equal representation." . . . But you haven't voted because you don't know any of the people that are on the ballot. . . —all of those boards that there aren't any Hispanics on any of those boards? We're 85 percent Hispanic in the Valley. . . You don't see too many young, Hispanic farmers come in (inaud). The odds are against 'em. The fences—barbed wire fences."

- An American Indian male and female farmer discussed the internalizing of USDA agencies: "I would go there and pick up a check and I went to the other man's office too." Because he straight across have you been in that building? "The Farmers Home is straight on down the hallway and this other man's office is to the right as you go in there. They work hand in hand. All of them work hand in hand."

- An American Indian husband and wife stated, "See that's–that's the uh, you might say the trick to the whole thing here on this–on this reservation. Cause there's a lotta land here that uh people on the outside want. And the quicker they get it on taxable land, that's . . .They sold our cattle and our machinery. Everything that we have. Cleaned us out. He sold some land over on the Cheyenne, and he bought some machinery with it. And they even took that too, that put it on uh as collateral. And they took that. They rubbed us plumb out . . . They were bouncing on just anybody that they could get em to sell out. Or settle out."

- A Black discussed FSA office personnel. "Well uh—well uh the concerns and opinions that I know about, like I say, that's way back in the eighties. Anything up to date right now, the people that I've met since I went down these last few months have seemed to be uh they

have a new secretary and she's —she (Inaud) she seems to be more concerned. Uh the man that I talked to down there the other day, he seems to be uh willing to work with you. Uh people that have in there now are much better than the ones they had. Way before. They from the old school."

- A Black male commented on FSA favoritism: "There's a small clientele of people that really benefit. I can't—I mean, it's not they'll send their lawyers for 'em. I think it's someone that they know related to, or go to church with or what have you that they just happen to have a good relationship with. . . Stays on certain racial lines, we only have two black people that I know that really benefit and do well from the FSA."

- A Hispanic male commented on suggested organizations, "There, you know, I'm not real sure where they draw the County Committee people from. I know it's localized in groups, but I've never been, it's usually, they get together to drink beer and I guess they talk business, I'm not real sure. My wife has never been one to have me wondering around at night. And I don't feel comfortable with it. To participate with the county I would have to be part of these groups and I don't really care much for them. And my name would not be pulled, things that might be said."

6. **Knowledge and Lack of Knowledge Regarding Disaster Determinations**

- A White male farmer has applied for and received Disaster Emergency Assistance payments and feels the payments were calculated properly. However, on understanding yield determination: "Yes, basically, I have some understanding. Maybe not a real good understanding. But yes." He further explains on yield, "The yield is figured on the county average. OK we have proven yields from over six or seven years and we have the records and we have raised ours from the county average to our farm average yield." He has had no problem with yield determination "..other than it took a lot of work to prove it...it was just gathering all the records. We had those but it's a matter of putting it all together.." He estimates that in hours, the entire process took about three to four days.

- An American Indian farmer commented on how he thinks his disaster payments are calculated: "I've always had some questions and concerns about, but I've never been able to prove it one way or the other. You don't get any information to make that kind of judgment when you get a payment."

- A Hispanic male said, "The payments aren't being calculated properly if they're having to come back and get the money back. And that's causing hardship for the farmers."

- A White male farmer expressed concerns about calculations of disaster payments. He said, "I question that. I guess I shouldn't, but there are some things about that '93 Disaster Program with the flood that I didn't feel were calculated right." He went on to say, "said in the contract that we didn't have to pay any of those price support money back and then the spring money. I didn't have to pay so much back but my son had to pay as much as $3.00 a bushel back. He had almost a total flood out and he only harvested 7 acres out of 200 and they came back and wanted 8 cents a bushel. Well, eight cents a bushel amounted to three dollars a bushel for what he harvested. I still— they couldn't tell me at the office how it was figured or anything."

- A Black male farmer commented, when asked if he received a disaster payment, "Yes." Was the payment calculated properly? "I think, as far as I know. All I can go by is what they tell me." Do you know how eligibility is determined for disaster payment? "No. I'm not in the program. On small farms you can't sign up in the programs and it takes to much to build an allotment on corn. . ."

- A Black male farmer gave up on participating in FSA programs due to poor service. "Like I said, all this stuff, I've heard about it, I've got some information on it, but I —for the last, the first three to five years I worked real closely with FHA, um soil conservation, I had my land— land checked and had it checked for corrosion and all this stuff, you know, so I can get you know disaster if anything happen. And I had a disaster one year, and they came out and looked at it, and they gave me all these rigs and stuff, and —and they never did act on it? I went down to FHA to try and get some money, and they gave me the run-around. So I say hey, look, I don't need this junk. I said I make enough money, I-the amount of acres—specially when I lost all the land for the trees and stuff—I say, look, I'm not worried about it, I said you don't have to worry about seeing me anymore, I won't be back down here, and this year was the first year I've gone back down. . .see like I work every day, and when you go down and talk to people, you— I had to go at a certain times, you know, and basically the—the man who's always not there, he's basically gone, and the secretary's there, and all she say well they met Thursday and they said that you did not qualify, and that was basically it."

- A White male was satisfied with the service he received from the FSA office. "They really do— they work with me, real good at times. If I need to sign my acreage report some this time they just mail it out to me. I say saving me a trip down there. They kind of look out for you a little bit. I have no complaints other than on this disaster thing. But on the county level you ask for something and they do whatever they can to get you the information you need."

- A White male farmer illustrated the inconsistencies of decision-making in the FSA office. "If I called him up right now he'd probably cooperate with trying...you see I had a weird circumstance right before that last director left. He calls me up and tells me going to get a disaster payment which I thought was fine and dandy, I didn't even know about it. Then a month or two later he says no you can't get that disaster."

- A Black male farmer was surprised to learn that FSA had run out of disaster funds. "I didn't know what to expect uh when I heard it on the news they said they had ran outta money before they got to his County."

- A Black male was dissatisfied with his payment calculation: "And I made a good crop, I don't have those records with me, and I don't remember right offhand, but uh I would not have thought—I probably made 80 percent of a normal year, 90 percent of a normal year. But they paid you as if it was a disaster."

7. **Consistent in Application, Program Administration Standards for Females and Minorities and White Males**

- A Black male farmer discussed the impact of FSA canceling his files and the incorrect procedure application. "When I went in '90 and then they canceled my file for two years and that automatic threw out all the program benefits. . .We no disaster payments, no reduction acreage and if I needed a loan I couldn't borrow a loan. If I needed a loan through the CCC I couldn't borrow a loan. The conservation program you said half the time you don't get any and there is some you are paying back, talk to me about that situation. On the conservation program, on the disaster part on the acreage reduction part that's where I had to pay some of it back on the Acreage Reduction when ever you go into the feed grain program, if the price exceeds a certain dollar then you have to pay the money back." Well, in '93 it went up for one day, the corn went up to $3.00 a day or so it went up to over $3.00 a bushel then you have to turn around and pay back then. For a short period anyway. So

it exceed the target price, then you have to pay the money back. In some case you have to pay it all back. I was fortunate I didn't plant no more corn that year. I stayed down under the 50%, if anybody went up to 92. I would have had to pay it all back, you know. By me was under 50% on two farms I didn't have to pay that one back. On that I exceed at 50% then I had to pay a smaller portion back, which I didn't get, I didn't get but half, they didn't pay us but half of it in the first and we were supposed to get the rest of it in September or October and we never get the last half, but we still had to pay part of that back that we got. . .They didn't pay us, they didn't send the payment out like they usually send it out the last of the year, somehow they kept dragging and they never sent it out until after until into '94 and then at that point they had determined that corn prices had exceeded the target price and they automatically didn't send them out. So if they would have we would have had a lot of money to pay and I would have had all (unclear). This time I was fortunate I didn't have to pay back $170, now I got caught once when a year earlier I had to pay. It happened once before I decided to go into feed grain in the wrong year and it went up and I had to pay back. I don't remember the dollar amount. This time I was fortunate and I had one farm and they hadn't paid me but half of the money so I just had about $176 I had to pay back. I was fortunate this time, real fortunate. They should have paid on all the crops cause I didn't get them. As they stated on the letter, that everybody else gathered some of their things. I know for a fact that Ray had lost his wheat crop under the same conditions he was waiting on the same person to cut his that I was. Another farmer we know uses the same person to cut his wheat. They didn't get their cut. So I would know the one that lost the wheat crop to that. Well nobody was getting, a lot of most everybody was tied up cutting their own. Like, a lot of them probably had cut all the wheat, I know a lot of them didn't but then you have to make but a certain amount not to qualify anyway. If you have a real good yield, that would have cut 60 percent of mine and lost the other 30 percent or 40 percent, I could have made more than I been guaranteed to and it would have disqualified me for filing the disaster anyway. So critical not farming, you can go out here and you got a real low yield, a real low guaranty you might not make it. In fact you might make 50 percent if a crop might make real good, you might not make nothing on the rent but then your 50 percent make all your guaranty and qualify for disaster that way."

- A White female farmer was also happy with FSA services. "Ohhh well uh we go in with whatever we need to have it taken care of, whatever it is, it's taken care of then, and uh if I don't know what to do, lotta times they can answer advice, and I think, you know, good advice was given to me."

- A Black expressed his concerns about discrimination practices within the FSA office: "I had problems in '90. I had some serious problems in '90. In fact they cut my payment in half and that purely because of prejudice. And that is the reason I know they are is discriminatory. We had a disaster. We submitted our data, and we submitted our records that they asked for and we factored out one price that I should have gotten. I say price I should say amount of money I should have gotten and then they cut it in half and then they denied me the whole thing. Then I called the state director and then I called Washington to the National Director. Then they came back and they gave me half of what I should have had."

- A Black male recommends these changes in the FSA: "Yeah, I would think on your conservation practices, and I know that you can't spell it out legally and get away with it because of your Affirmative Action and all that stuff now, but I think they should do 100 percent on your limited resource farmers on all your mandatory government practices that you have to install through ASCS and their new name and I don't know what there new name is ..FSA. I think that when the Federal government makes you come in compliance especially in the hills and highly readable land; I think with the income and production that you get off of there, and with the land owners should be rendered and or the farm operator or the owner or the operator, fiscally do not have enough money to implement those practice and sat the same time carry out and put them in to meet their specifications. I think they need the '95 Farm Bill and I think that it should have gone through this year '94 to '95. Practice should have been completed, but I think they should have paid 100 percent on every practice that they had to implement."

- A White female commented, "last year we sold our allotment plus 10 percent over." She also felt she was treated fairly when she applied for program assistance. She continued on to say, "they came out, we had a stream that, a couple of springs and they come out and showed us exactly how to fix the pond, it even give us water for our house; told us how to fix it; and they come out and any question we had ask they helped us with them."

- A White male farmer discussed the power of the FSA staff and it's impact on his willingness to express his concerns: "I know them all by name and that's scary. They're another bureaucracy and they hold a lot of power so you don't really voice your opinion. Especially back when they were holding and writing the check. This year they are not quite as powerful cause there is no money to switching hands."

- A White female farmer commented on her ability to obtain financing. "You know what? Cause they're men, they go right in and get financing and we sit in the middle of em and we (inaud) it really is a man's world, isn't it?"

- A White male farmer has contact with the FSA office about four to five times a year and says, "I've dealt with four or five of them [Program Assistants], they've all been real helpful," and, whether he is encouraged to voice concerns/opinions," I think so, normally, if I have any questions they are willing to try to answer them, if they can't find an answer they will go to somebody else."

8. **Limited Information Supplied by FSA Office Regarding Decisions Made**

- An American Indian female comments on the lack of information that the FSA is willing to give. "We have had farms that have been determined ineligible and when I have called and inquired why they take me through the procedure that your yield was this and perhaps—I remember one year a 48 bushel corn crop was found ineligible and I thought that was kind of (inaud). I think we figured it had to be down to 35 bushels to be eligible. But I have never been comfortable with it. They don't specifically spell out the formula they go by."

- An American Indian comments on the limited information supplied by FSA. "Once again I was asking in a round about way, how do I determine how many acres I have to- we have a carrier and I've provided you with my carrier over pounds — now how many acres do I have to plant to be within the nine percent allotment and they would never tell me or help calculate that, or tell me how to calculate that. Their response was you can how ever many acres you want to as long as you meet your pounds. However, if you don't plant nine percent you are not eligible for lease transfer in the fall."

- An American Indian farmer commented that in order to get the information that he needed he was going to speak with other tobacco farmers who had more experience and who have learned their lessons through experience trying to obtain the information that the FSA office was not supplying. He felt that the staff was so specialized that they could not answer general questions fairly. "Part of that comes in my opinion with their not being familiar enough with it themselves sometimes to be able to give specific information. They are very specialized. Which is good with specific questions. I felt mine was fairly general."

- An American Indian farmer said, "your best source for knowledge are your farmers — such as (name)—and a few others. They are more familiar with the programs and the eligibility requirements et cetera. What I know and what I pick up from customers as they come in and out the door."

- A Black male farmer did not obtain adequate information from FSA staff regarding his eligibility for a FSA program: "I really don't because uh, see like I work every day, and when you go down and talk to people, you—I had to go at a certain times, you know, and basically the—the man who's always not there, he's basically gone, and the secretary's there, and all she say well they met Thursday and they said that you did not qualify, and that was basically it. They would send me a letter saying that you wasn't eligible. But they never did will go into detail a lotta time they will say, you know, basically that you know, due to your land not being uh signed up for this or that, you know."

- A White female farmer was unsure of the method utilized by FSA to calculate her program payments. "I don't know whether it was calculated properly or not. They came up with a figure . . . and uh we were given the, you know, the payment based on that."

- A White male farmer in 1994 had established no base to sign-up for the program. "I was going to [sign up] this year but I missed the —the cutoff date, which I think was the 28th of last month.." He was aware of the cut-off date but, "I think part of the problem was that they didn't have my mailing address right and I never did get the information. Finally got straightened around late spring—finally starting getting the information.—I was wondering why I never did get it [information]."

9. Abuse of Power and Discretion

- A Black male farmer feels the CED controls the FSA office: "It seems to me that he is the one that is calling the shots."

- A White male farmer discussing county level FSA office control: "...the manager of the office, I guess, his name is (name), I'm not sure of his last name. I feel like he controls it."

- A White male farmer on control of the local FSA office: "Well I suppose the director, [name] would be the director, whatever the title is."

- A Black male farmer described the power of the CED and his ability to arbitrarily change decisions made: "This would be probably a hard one to get changed, cause the CED is the only one payroll like people working so it would be kind of hard to get them to. Now the CED, know they are there forever and they don't have to worry. The most I have visited the CED all during the committee person is supposed to be the boss as far as they are suppose to be the boss. But this guy the CED is the boss they are the one control the whole thing. If you don't know the CED you just ain't going to be there long. That's in most of these local office, we have that same problem. You go in there like I'm going to carry in my application before you the CED and the committee they will have already reviewed it. Most times you ask a question determine what answer you are going to get. You can ask the same question two different ways you get two different answer, be the same question. So you can ask the question determine the answer you are going to get. Somebody ask you to go over the application and if I answer that question right I'm going to get the answer I want. And that's what with the CED, cause they are asking questions of me, maybe the committee person will give them the answer they want , whether its right or its wrong. I've seen it happen on various occasions. Just like the fella said earlier, once they say something you can have it wrote down they still can get out of it. I've seen it happen several times, I got caught in it several times. Back here when it first went to smart cards, you know you get a smart card to set your peanuts on. They had stated definitely that the farmers would be responsible for keeping everything on the right form it should be on and all. Where the error was made the farmer could be responsible for it. I know in neighboring county, I went in for a transfer, I hadn't made more peanuts on a place and I went to transfer some corn in one place to that farm and a couple loads to low to get the peanuts transferred. So I went to the mill picked up the cards and carried them back to the office. They brought out a field that had a card that I didn't have, but then later on they did went on and transferred the peanuts on it. I sold the peanuts to Coda Peanuts and the fall they said somewhere in February or March they mailed me a letter saying the peanuts had been put on the cards before, the peanuts had been sold before the peanuts had been put on the card. So that made the peanuts go as additional peanuts, instead of quota. They paid me on quota peanuts. So I had to turn around and pay them back the money between the additional price and the quota price and they said at that time it was like $3500. They said they wrote me a letter in December. The next I heard from that was in '92 or '93, I went to pick up my cards, I noticed they didn't mail them out, so I went to pick them up. The lady told me I had to go back in the back to have a crop review. So I went back there then. She said I had a penalty I had to pay. She told me what year it went back to, it was like

five years later and so it went from $3400 to right at $5000 just in interest. See at that time you could get the cards, they had to make a deal where they took that money out front at the top of the card. Ain't nothing that you can do about it, cause you can't they just take it out. What really concerned me was how could they go five years and didn't—right now any time I be over paid, every six months they send you a notice to tell you ever time the interest change, or how much interest has accumulated up. I never did get a follow-up letter until I got ready to pick them cards up five years later. Then they come up with—I have seen them too many times they mail you a letter. Sometimes you owe them six dollars they write you a letter about that you know. I've seen that happen and in the same office they always give you a printout tell you each track of land how many pounds of quota peanuts on it, and any kind of allotment attached to that track land."

- A White male farmer commented, "If they [COC] don't like you. They have a lot of power if they don't like you, you can be pulled for spot checks."

- An American Indian male stated that, "the uh Minority Farmers Association, a lot of em and there are a lot of em, just like I made a comment, there are a lot of em are afraid to say anything because if it was to get back to him, he [CED] could–he'll put the pressure on. Uh not saying that he–he has never really put that much pressure on us because–uh being Indian Farmers, we're about the largest uh farmer in this county, and we, you know, it used to be, but now we pull a lotta weight, and he don't–he don't (inaud)."

- A Hispanic male stated regarding advice that he obtained from another farmer, "Get to know the people at the ASCS office very well. Be friendly. My [relative], when I started farming told me there was really only one thing you could not do at that office and that was upset the ladies behind the counters. You would be always polite. Even if you disagreed with them, you would be polite. They could lose you if they want to."

- An American Indian husband and wife stated they obtained fair treatment from the CED, not the staff. "Yes, CED. . . You call one of the others that work there, they kinda pass you on to the next one, see."

- One Hispanic male said, "I got mad with him because last year, I went in there and they rejected my legitimate disaster crop that would be

there. . .The payments aren't being calculated properly if they're having to come back and get the money back. And that's causing hardship for the farmers. . .Farmers are being penalizing for the FSA mistakes. . .You got a bunch of people in there, drinking coffee all day long, going somewheres all day long, they're never there. They're not really providing much of the services to farmers. Not for a Hispanic. You know, that's essential. If you've got blue eye out there and your name is John Smith, man they say good morning to John Smith, but if you're a Hispanic, it's whadda ya want. You know, its—you need something? You know, it's a totally different environment. . .were rejecting too many too many applications. Assistance applications. That I know for a fact, from farmers around where we are. He was rejecting too many of em. . .Well put it this way. He didn't treated anybody bad except he was rejecting too many uh applications (inaud) so that would be. . .unfairly rejecting these disaster applications. . .He discussed the treatment that a friend obtained in the FSA office. And he was there for three hours. And he was bumped a couple of times when—the White people came in.

- Due to the lack of familiarity with the agricultural product being grown in the area, a White female farmer felt that the CED was not addressing her concerns. "There have been lots of complaints about him. Namely because he does not have a livestock background. He comes from an area that is strictly crop. He seems to turn a deaf ear... He has more interest in the heavy crop producers as opposed to those who have heavy percentage in livestock operation. A lot of it is due to his background, but he is in an area where it is good for the land to have livestock on it, to have the manure return and its good for the land to produce pasture and forage."

- A White female producer stated, "these federal milk inspectors can write you up for things that you don't even do, and get away with it." She went on to say, "you have to follow them around, you have to see exactly what they're writing, when they're writing it, you have to baby-sit them."

- A White male farmer saw the state office as more powerful than the COC: "Well, the committee members are supposed to control the—certain parts of it but they're sent down the records from the state, as far as anything that's carried out as far as policy is concerned, I feel like it's actually from the state office is what I feel like. More so now. I've never sat in on one of the board meetings. I've been talking to his office frequently about this cross country leasing, and it seems to me that the board—the more the policies and things are set forth by the state office."

- A Black male farmer was dissatisfied with FSA's knowledge of crop insurance [FSA Program Assistance]. "Like when I went down sign up for this crop insurance, you know, and I was—I was really telling the lady more than what she was telling me. . . And then she said well I need to talk to my boss, you know, so we kinda got everything straight because the way she had it set up, I had to pay two or three hundred dollars, you know. . .I said, well, look, I said, this is not how it's been explained to me, how this actually works. So I tell her what, I'll come back and talk to you next week about it, you know, so I went back Thursday and her boss was there. And I got to ask him questions about, you know, signing up for it. Cause I say well hey, look, cause they want me to sign up, pay $50 for each crop I grow. But that was not how it was explained to me, and you just pay $50 and we're gonna insure whatever crop you wanna insure. So when he got to calling [City] and he got to calling different people, you know, then I was actually right.

  And originally I was told that crop insurance would end March 1st. But when I went to the groundbreaking ceremony in uh down in—they're building a warehouse down in neighboring town, I went down there, I talked to the district man who's over the district, and again, when my friends introduced me to him, he say, hey, look, we have a deadline for the insurance of the 28th so you can go down and sign up for, you still have time. And that's how I found out about it, I didn't find out about it —nobody sent me a letter saying hey there's been a standard, you know, that you could actually sign up. So that's how I find out about things, through informal means, yeah."

- A White male spoke of the power of the CED: "See he's the CED in both counties. I just assumed he gets the facts up and when they get there he more or less I assume make recommendations to the county committee. He provides them with the information. They from their knowledge of farming in the surrounding county they have their own information."

- A Black male farmer described a process utilized in his community to suppress Black yields: "That's the ASCS office, see they are designed now to go against the black small farmer. You have to carry in now—I got a check sitting over there right now that I've been approved for but they won't release it to me—$1700, a check for an advance payment. . .That's to show you how they keep your yields down so that you can't get any money but the Whites got 1500 and 2000 pound yields getting all the money and done got they checks and in the field. That kind of hard to deal with. When you take the cotton to the gin this is where all

the exchange to my knowledge is being taken. Most White people here at this gin. We have tried to buy stock in it they wont let us buy stock in it. But every (inaud) only White, and every White person that has stock in this gin you look at the yield they all have good yields. If we could get stock in to them maybe we could have good yield. If you take a thousand bales in there they you going to come out with 800 bales. They take those bales and put them on the light bales. But what can you do. They told us that you would have to purchase stock from one of their stock holders if they want to sell some stock. But they say a White guy is not going to sell a black guy stock. Well from my knowledge last year they sold they let another White guy buy stock into it. To my understanding. The gin used to be in [neighboring town] and we as black farmers we carry a lot of cotton to them and we were trying to get stock so we could have some kind of clout some kind of pull, but they wont here it. But you know they wont let black buy any stock and this is where I think all of the yields are being controlled at the gin from the gin to the warehouse. The warehouse wouldn't individual know what color you are. They would know that first hand because you are bringing your cotton to them and you have to go in there and sign up. But in (inaud) they will send you a sheet of paper you sign and send it back to them they don't know what color you are. But at the gin these people sit here and this guy knows all the Whites he knows all the black farmers coming in there and they got to the point where they don't want to deal with the black farmers. So they go the yields control so its not going to hurt them. Where they were getting $500,000 go in there the father, the son, sister, their daughter as a cooperative thing. When we tried to do that they changed that. As black we want to go into the ASCS office me, my brother, my cousin we were trying to get about 700 acres of land and go in as a cooperative that means that each individual would get up to $50,000. That's what the Whites been doing all the time. This is what they are saying that they are running out of money they have given it all away to the Whites. When we tried to start a cooperative now this is the last year we can not even get a disaster. The one in [neighboring town] they wont even gin for blacks this year. They have been ginning for blacks over the years, but they shut the door on us. They have been ginning for blacks all these years, but they shut the door on us. They built this big new gin over there in the warehouse which is called Holmes Gin and Warehouse and when they got that gin almost paid for like they wanted then they shut out all the blacks. So they are only dealing with stockholders and they have two gins right across the street from one another. One across the lake over here and the other one right here. So we're really into to it as minority farmers. And I don't think we will be in existence too long if something doesn't change. They have taken out the government program which was helping us some but

the thing that was killing us was the yield that the White man controlled at the gin. We had no place, we had a gin and it got away from us that was way back down the road. So we are trying to deal with the future. If you produce 300 bales, you probably get 275 and you can't agree with them because they control it. You take this sheet and take it to the gin and they put on it your lend in pounds. That you have to report to the ASCS office and it is just a big difference. We have been picking cotton. We borrowed the man's trailer. He had those big green trailers, and we packing cotton on the trailers and so I think they dumped about eight hoppers on there and we dumped about nine hoppers. We dumped a hopper more. It was so much cotton on the trailer it was falling off. He goes in there he comes out with 14 bale of cotton. We come out with nine. We using his trailer. Its just only good for the small black farmer in general."

- A Black male farmer said he was threatened by the FSA office. He told me, "they wouldn't—they would not do it. If I tried to push it any farther, he would take the tobacco off the place if I made any kind of (inaud) so to speak, or raise any kind of sand, that they would take the tobacco off the place. . .I know of several instances that people told me about that they were very displeased in the result, and they're satisfied in the uh actions that they received from the FSA office."

  A Black farmer commented to, have you been denied assistance through the ASCS office? "Well denied no I wasn't denied. I was told that the pond that I had dug the man told me that if he had of been on the program at the time I wouldn't got the pond. I was told that . . . I got the pond when this other man was over the ASCS office. The new man he just told me I wouldn't gotten that pond he wouldn't approved it. . . [I]n my opinion it's based on what I've been here all my life, it's based on what the government has done over the last over my life time over the last 40 years. I've seen people in here that will only give certain folks a chance to participate in these programs - the government programs. Just a hand picked few that can get ponds and get benefits from these programs. You learn about them you go over there and you just keep on pushing and you might get it, might get it. I just don't feel that they are trying to help people who they should be helping and if they are going to use that money to help some other farmers who got maybe 40 or 50 ponds already I guess. I don't have no pond I didn't have one my animals was drinking out of the .... traps. I'm being honest with you. . .But I've never tried to learn so much but once you're eligible and the man before this man that's over there now said I was eligible. He had given and done all the paperwork and he left and this other man had to finish it I guess because the other man had done the paperwork. But he told me he said If I would have been

in you would have never dug this pond. You got good government programs there good programs but they don't care who they put over them. The local decisions local. And I know this has nothing to do with ASC the Farmers Home Land they got over there now. Farmers Home his job is to help these people get homes in a area like this. He been there 3 years 4 years he build 4 houses for the poor people. Now the man before him build hundreds of houses. He was a black fellow that's giving you a good example. They go there to neighboring county and get this man who hate people sent him over there all that money the government sends over here. The government is going to start cut they start cutting the money out now. But when the money was there he built 3 houses. He should have been building 35 houses a year. Should have been helping these poor people put bathrooms in their house he didn't do nothing. I've been here all my life. Their credit bad, they hadn't come in to fill out an application, I don't like them. It's the same reasons when you want to not help people. . .And all these positions that we are talking about I remember when people was there and they did help. They might have helped 2 or 3 but they did so much some of them stayed 4 or 5 years. They did so much you could clearly see the work they did. Then this man he just disappears you don't even know whether you have anybody in the office or not. They don't do nothing. Don't build a single house. . .But many times many times there are people that don't need the services of the government if you understand what I'm saying. If you sit and don't do nothing then you still benefit certain people and some people you don't benefit at all. If you understand what I'm saying some people able to build their own roads to their home when other folks are not. Some people are able to dig their own wells to get water well I'm not. You understand what I'm saying now? See some people have always had water to drink in this county cause they can afford to dig them a well. Other people didn't have no water. . .Most time it's a race thing whether your White or black. Most of the time."

- A Black male stated that minority farmers do not find comfort in openly expressing their concerns: "I hadn't talked with too many farmers about it. I got involved in this Farmers Home thing and I talked to several people who said they had mistreated them. ASC no not that many. I haven't talked to them. People are still afraid to say what needs to said. It's 1995 but a lot of people are still afraid. Afraid of what they have always been afraid of they owe a few people, owe the banks. Some of them still live on other people land, some of them still depend on getting credit from the local store. Well they fear that if they raise questions about not getting this or that from a particular office that particular person will go back and tell that banker or tell that store owner or tell their landlord what they did. In the past that has been

problems in areas like that. Been kicked off or won't get no money from the bank or time you paid that grocery bill now ain't it. That kind of stuff you still got that they not afraid they going to get beat up and killed like they use to. They are not afraid of that. But there are other little settle techniques people use to keep their mouth closed. The other man approved me to get the pond and he going to talk to me like that."

- A White male farmer was dissatisfied with staff influence on COC decisions. "That was just some, I believe some poor judgment on either the CED for recommending that to the county committee. I don't know if the county committee did that on their own or they took the recommendation of the CED. I don't know. I know when they denied my appeal they did that, I was told, because I asked the county committee person or two specifically was this a recommendation by the District man? And they said yes the District director recommend that they pass it on to the state and that's what they did. You shouldn't be allowed to just pass things on just for the sake of not wanting to fool with it. If you don't want to fool with it, you shouldn't have been on that job anyway. You shouldn't have run for and got elected. If you run for it and you get elected you got to do the job to the best of your ability, and you do that. If you can't do it then you need to quit, let somebody else do it. What I really wish they had done when they—they should have told me up front: Say look this year is more precise than last year, we need more than you just telling us that it was cold and rainy. You need to bring more proof, or called me and say we can't approve this based on this if you got more proof we'll look at it if you don't we will have to deny it. I would have said hold it for a month and let me do some research and make sure that I do qualify."

10. Information received in timely manner/untimely manner

- A White male farmer had established no base to sign-up for the program. "I was going to [sign up] this year but I missed the —the cutoff date, which I think was the 28th of last month.." He was aware of the cut-off date but "I think part of the problem was that they didn't have my mailing address right and I never did get the information. Finally got straightened around late spring—finally starting getting the information.—I was wondering why I never did get it [information]."

- A White male farmer relates experiences receiving information from FSA. "They send out a newsletter that's not very factual," and explains that he usually subscribes to some farm publications—Domes Newsletter and, reads on his machine. He then calls the office and asks about what he's read and they don't know about it yet. A month later

they will find out about it and then get back to him. Furthermore, on the newsletter, "There's one right there. Half of the time they don't know what's going on until after the fact. Or they come up with these deadlines that have already passed and you are suppose to meet these deadlines and they don't tell you about them until after." On the reason for delayed information "I don't know if it the office's fault, I don't know if they receive the information to get it out to us. " His example follows "If you go out and spread wheat now, if I want to plant if to mill it next year or in '96 or '97 what I done yesterday will influence that , The government in Washington, DC is talking about the '95 Farm Bill they should have had it figured out two years ago, because when I plant winter wheat in September I had to know a month ago. So how do you comply with their rules after the fact . I just talked to a guy an hour ago about spraying some wheat that I may want to plant to alfalfa in '97 to know what chemicals to plant—to spray. Now if your spray it then plant to alfalfa in '97 to know what chemicals to plant—to spray. Now if your spray it then plant alfalfa the alfalfa is not going to grow because it will kill the wheat germ. What I'm saying is the government is two years behind."

- A Black male farmer praises the services of FSA. "'Cause even if I went up in to apply for something that I need to—some information on, I just call down there, I go round there. And they'll talk to us, you know, they'll jump right on it. Yeah so they—they've been pretty good to me. I couldn't hardly ask for any better."

- A White female farmer commented on whether the information she received was adequate enough for her to understand the program, "Not for me."

- A Black male farmer described the limited information he receives: "I haven't really run into any into detail with them, like I said, all information I have on them is basically what I've been getting from the people who I associate with. Now I picked up some brochures when I was down the other day and found out some new services —I haven't had a chance to go through em, no I haven't done. Like I said, I didn't even know the FHA had been disbanded and they have uh merged all these uh different places together. Even when I was down there and I was asking about the reorganization and how they have set it up, because they have moved their office now over into [neighboring] County. [neighboring] County and [neighboring] County has merged together. And I haven't got any information on that, the information I'm getting is like I said, you know, like talking to people

in—you know, sitting down, talking, like we are doing right now. And this is how I find out information."

- A White male farmer stated a need for FSA to be more timely. "The only thing is giving them information a lot quicker than they do. To me that's one big things. There are times we want to start planting crops if we know in time and it's December at least before they get anything out."

11. Changes in Office Hours, Office Procedures/Programs

- A Black male farmer recommends a change in the way that FSA programs are run: "I think that the office should have somebody to come down and check the records and go back and find out what has been going on. This investigator should be someone from the main office. Speaking from my own personal feelings, they would find out that we, especially the minority, haven't been justfully treated right through the program that has been set forth for disaster and what not, even down to back when they were giving assistance for digging ponds for irrigation. We would go down and apply and they don't have anything. Other people would go and get it and I don't know how they did it. You find the average farmers has two or three water holes dug on his place that he could irrigate out. We put in for it and they say they don't have any money and that all of it is gone. Out of our farm we have three hundred and something acres. We haven't got the first pond dug."

- A White male farmer of 50 years related "...back in the fifties I did work for the AFC ..." comparing then to now, "lot more people working in it...just more paperwork and more people and —just more work to be done really", and comments "I think the sooner the ASC gets clear out of it and lets the farmer raise what the demand is and not get paid for something he's not raising, the better'll be. Sorta like welfare they take advantage. But its has helped a lot of farmers."

- The way they're doing it now with appointments is a lot better. Used to be you just hadda go down there and wait til you get in...And there's been a lotta days that you spend pretty near all day down there trying to get—in and out, cause it used to be so many people, you'd go down there five o'clock in the morning, they're gonna be in line waiting at the door." He prefers visiting to writing the FSA office, "...I'd Rather have anybody talk to me personally about stuff. But they couldn't do that to everybody, cause there's just too much stuff to work on." He would receive information from FSA, "they usually had information

meetings every spring and brought you up to date on what all the new rules and regulations were gonna be." On attending those announced meetings, "Everybody had to[attend], if you didn't you'd become lost."

- A White male farmer commented on changes in FSA operations: "They are getting a lot more restrictive all the time. They want you to do this. It used to be we walked into their office called them and said do have time to meet with us today and they would say yes or no. Now they send out a card two or three weeks in advance and you be in the office such and such at such and such time." More recently, on appointments being flexible, "It might be but its tough. We used to go into the office once or twice a year. Now it seems like you in there four or five times a year because they need more stuff...Their requirements are getting more stringent or more restrictive." Instead of simplifying the system, he says, "Actually, I would like them to get out of the business." He expresses concern for budget issues, "If they want to cut the budget lets cut the budget. You walk around the FSA offices they're the newest in town. It doesn't make any difference which town you go to they all got new offices. There used to be two people in the office now there are six, eight and that's because there is more regulations, and paperwork I'm sure, but there are fewer farms. They're computerized and double their staff. Computers are suppose to make it more efficient and it took twice as many people to run them. It makes you wonder. You notice this when you drive through the town where the FSA offices are, they are the newest buildings." Further on the budget cut issue, "I have no problem with that just cut out the whole program. Lets cut out the 100,000 employees in Washington too. There are 100,000 people work in Washington, DC for the FSA. That's a bunch."

- A White male farmer has no recommendations for changes in FSA programs but says, "I would like to see them continue the CRP program whether that will happen or not I don't know."

- A second generation White male farmer describes farming when he began farming, "It was good at that time. I wouldn't say it was good you know because they [his father's generation] went throughout the 30s and it was tough all over, but as the years went along through the 40s and the 50s it was good. It really was." He feels it was better then. "Didn't have all them government regulations like we got now...Now we have a lot of things happen with our exports and the embargoes and knocking our prices down. I don't know. It's been good up until the 80s and then it come right back the other way. "

- A White male farmer expressed great dissatisfaction with the procedure for reporting acreage. " I have to report my corn acres. There is too much road travel and paperwork involved all the time...You have to go down there for some simple little thing that you could have done on the telephone or they should have mailed it out. But you get to drive 27 miles just to do that." He uses an example in which he called the office to report an error on his paperwork regarding a crop location. Instead of mailing the paper to be corrected, he was required to visit the office in person by appointment. He complied, and was told after signing document that it [paperwork] would not be applicable until next year. This has happened two or three times this year. "When I sign up my acres it takes two minutes. But I got a hundred mile drive to do that. It's ridiculous, it's a 100 miles round trip."

- An American Indian male farmer discusses changes in FSA, "Well like all of these like all of this grain sent overseas, I don't believe in that. I mean cause —the they're cutting our payments here....In order to send grain overseas, I don't understand that at all —the price of world power is getting too high."

- A White male farmer on program changes "I'd like to see some kinda disaster program made or an insurance like they've done this year, but they need to go back through and really overhaul that insurance cause it's major nightmare...just trying to get—figure out what you need to get insured and how you're gonna insure it for example, I had to write a bunch of policies that I'll never use, just because at that time I wasn't sure that I would go with that type of crop.. I mean, we were still in a variable mode when we had to have that in March...It makes it difficult cause you almost have to be president, all kindsa different things." On whether the insurance can be modified after application "Don't know. Well, yeah , you can. I mean, but basically you have to have it in place, and then if you don't use it then it just falls by the wayside....with each piece [land/crop]they want ...whether it be a five acre piece or a 500 acre piece, they want—you have to write individual policy for each one."

- An American Indian female commented on some changes she would like to see take place in order to better assist the farmers at the FSA office. "There are some things I can think of that would help the farmer in general. Specifically the hours they keep. Instead of this 8-5 thing, I'd like to see perhaps some evening hours especially this time of the year during the certification process. I would like to see the certification process become more mail or computer oriented. If I got a computer and I want to dial up and certify let me do it that way. Give me an access code and let me do that, or you can go down there—my

husband who farms maybe 20 to 25 farms could spend all day down there. This coming year certification ends Friday and when the whether got good enough so that you could figure out what you are going to plant and how much we really had or taken the time to go down there and sit all day. The process is so tedious it has to be some way that perhaps the information could be reproduced and they could mail it to us and we could certify perhaps at home or on the weekends mail it back or drop it off they enter it into their computers and if things don't mesh then you go down for an interview."

- An American Indian male commented regarding changes he would recommend, "No, I'd just like to see more minorities in it."

- A Hispanic male commented regarding changes he would like to recommend at the FSA level for the FSA Office, "They have instituted that something that probably was the biggest benefit, it used to be it was first come first serve, which created a problem for me because I have one farm, and I would have to sit there for 3,4 or 5 hours with a man who had 30 farms. Now they give you appointments, which means that I don't have to waste a day sitting in the office. And that one change that's really, it makes it easier for them, because then, you know, they don't have dead time waiting for somebody to come in. They know who is suppose to show up and at what time. ". . .As far as the local office, I think they do a very good job. I've never had a complaint with them, I've not always been happy with what they told me, and I'm not saying that everything they tell me is exactly what I wanted to hear, but they've always answered my questions, and if there is a problem they find someone who can answer them for me, or they will answer it themselves, you know, they'll dig until they find an answer. They're good about their appointments. They have a little too much paper work, but that's, I guess the government's way. They need a better computer system. The one they put in locally was out-dated when they got it installed."

- An Asian farmer emphasized the need for continued government farm subsidies. "Well, one way is the government would have to subsidize us. See because were faced with a higher labor cost everything operating cost. Whereas, say for instance like in Mexico or Chili they have cheap labor they have everything cheaper than us they produce it cheaper. They bringing in raisins here cheaper than we could grow it. The government would have to subsidize to keep us in business. Otherwise we are all going to go down the drain and it's only going to be in a matter of years. By the year I don't know see now they have free trade with Mexico well they are making raisins in Mexico.

They could bring their raisins over here a lot cheaper than we could grow it. What's going to happen when all their raisins coming here what's going to happen to us? We're going to die. That's the way I feel. But the government doesn't think about raisins or the farmers he's thinking about the machinery computer and all that other thing. They don't care about us. So I don't know how but they have to either subsidize us or put a tariff on to stuff coming in I don't know what but they've got to do something. That's one way they could help us."

- A White female farmer suggested that FSA provide more information on how to utilize the programs. "Well, I'd like to get you know, sounds like there's new programs on what programs are what. You know I've gotten list and stuff but they didn't really you know it's like you got to really look hard for way's to get to use the program. It's not like a you know well I've wanted to do a more when I do both of you know stuff like that do ... and things like that. There's things like that I would like to do and I seems like I've had problems with it before this bureaucracy.... but you know I'd like to see what programs there are now if there's any forestry one's they were trying to kind of work on it before."

- A White male farmer emphasized the need to make program regulations understandable for the average farmer with less than a college education. "To make them basically more understandable for what they are. I have gone to many conferences, and I'm on the local Soil Water Conservation District Committee, and I hear the explanation of them and they are—federal regulations—very difficult for most people to understand unless you are basically a college educated person who can understand federal government speak. It is virtually impossible for any small farmer to understand it. Most of the larger farmers which are primarily plantation based have access to most of the programs. I'm speaking primarily of most of the SCS or ACS or whatever their new names are now, their programs have just special people to deal with the interfacing with the bureaucracy. We pioneered several meeting with federal groups, primarily having to do with conservation work here because we were the first community to apply for these stewardship grants for re-forestation of the forest and watership and trying to coordinate a dozen or more federal agencies to work together on how we are going to deal with anyone but big business I think is a major problem facing that. They are primarily set up to service agri-business and not set up to service the small farmer. that's what I mean by it's been taxing, because going through the process, even though we are eligible and we can understand what's going on, many people don't approach them because it's too much trouble."

- A Black male farmer commented when asked are there any changes you would recommend in any of the FSA programs, "Well, one thing that would help a lot of us is that you're going through with the programs, when we go to the office, they have very little time. It's always real packed and you can't get to really ask questions and understand and they don't have a whole lot of time to explain things to you. I don't know if that's their job or if we are suppose to be just that smart or not. Things change so much and you know it's hard to keep up with the system with no time than you have with going down there."

- One farmer believes that crop insurance should be optional: "That insurance that's uh—I don't believe anybody should be forced to take something—to get to sell his farm. . .He might wanna take the loss hisself. Might not wanna—get into it. And it should be—Well that insurance, you know, it's based on their average, too. And unless something just wipes the tobacco farm out, what good's it gonna do you? You know?"

- Another farmer recommended that farmers should not be allowed to buy and sell poundage at the FSA office: "I got one big one that needs to be made. . .They need to let—they need to stop people from setting in that office soliciting the poundage —(inaud) can't camp out like they're—leasing out of county people —hire people to come in and set in that office—and—I've—I've talked to the state director about this. I have had no satisfaction whatsoever. There's a sign on the door, "No Solicitation." And I asked the state director, I said well what's your definition of no solicitation? He said well selling magazines or something. Well to me, solicitation is soliciting something, a product or service to somebody and that's exactly what they're doing and—and the bad part of it is, the local people don't have the time, and they won't go to the trouble of hiring somebody which that's what's happened. They set over there and they buy for abunch of people. It's just not—a person sitting over there buying quota for his farm. they set over there and they buy quota for several farms. And it's brokerage is what it is. It's a broker, broker, and that really should be stopped. I mean, the day after they could buy the poundage, I went in there one day and there was eight or nine people out of county. Sitting down there waiting. For everybody with came in. . . there was almost a fight in the office last year. The director had to break it up. He just notified the state director about this, they —the director's aware of all this that's going on. He had to threaten to call the police over there. And then it—makes it hard on him, he had to take and—they were calling in so frequently to take the—they couldn't get anything done at the beginning of the year, they were calling him one right after the other, out of county loans. wanting them to get names of people. If this cross

county leasing had been handled right, it might've worked, but it's outta control, even the state director and local directors they they won't go on record, but candidly they've admitted it's outta control. And it—everybody knows it's outta control. . . He also suggested a computerized bulletin board."

- A White male farmer suggested that FSA decisions should be synchronized with the farmer business cycle. "Not that I know of. The only problem I have with them is they need to make up their minds in September instead of the first of the year about what you're going to do next year."

- A White male made suggestions as to the proper role of FSA: "We have received payment from what they call the cost sharing. We were able to level some of our land and make it more suitable for irrigation. I am not really sure that that is really necessary. I think where we need government is if we have, maybe not a real disaster but if the water gets real high this summer and then after it goes down there is a good possibility that it would be a good idea to do some work on straightening the river. There is going to be some damage, I have a feeling, after we get through with this high water. Sometimes farmers do not have enough of their little money to pay for this and the government has been involved in these in the past. I think that is where we need government help more than anything else. I think a farmer can maybe afford to level his own land and do some of those things. Maybe help that is given when people can't do it themselves. I think that is up to the American people to make do the best they can and if you really need help then call for them. We have been in the dairy business for many years and I still do not understand the butter surplus for instance. Whatever it is in my opinion, it shouldn't be. I don't see any reason to have thousands of pounds, million of pounds of butter stored somewhere as it was ten years ago, maybe it still is. I think that we better get back to supply and demand. I don't know if it is a more free market. I know for instance, I think that has been cut out now. There is one side that is good and there is one side that is bad on the whole land industry. You can not say to the American farmer that is raising sheep, "Go for it guy. Do the best you can. Put your whole life into it." But the next sentence they turn around to Australia or some place else and say, "We will pay for all of your sheep because that makes a better trade for something else." So, the American farmer is left holding the bag. Right now that is why the price of the leg of lamb is $2.98, because they have killed the market. This isn't the farmer that had done it. Whoever it is, they have, we have gotten out of the supply and demand by importing things. I think that they do that in the orange business. Got to be careful about that trade business because

you can kill an industry. That is not fair to the American farmers. They got these programs going in depression areas of the 30's. They got them in place and they never got rid of them. I think they are needed but there are some that we certainly can, and I haven't made up a thorough study or anything, but I think there are a lot of programs that we don't need."

- A Black male suggested that FSA return to the method of determining program yields that was in place prior to 1988: "I would like to see that '85 yield done away with and base farmers on what they actually make. They pull three out of four yields. They take the three highest yields and they add them up. I think they should change it because the payment is limited. It's not much payment anymore. The way that it is going now you don't get any payment if you have a low yield."

- A Black male stated that in the future FSA will need to change its programs in order to ensure that their policies do not negatively impact the small farmer: "Not at this time. There might be some program changes down the road that will probably benefit smaller farmers. With a lot of the smaller farmers going out of business, it is going to be harder and harder for them to qualify for these programs. Especially programs where they require several farms to be in compliance if the person is leasing land, that land must be also be in compliance. It's a possibility that there might be some changes that might be taken into consideration for your smaller farmers in order to keep them in business.

  This is where the Conservation Reserve Program or some of your programs where compliance programs where if you rent land you must be in compliance on all your rented land and also on the farm that you own in order to be eligible for assistance on that particular farm. It's going to put a hardship—for example if I'm renting land from a neighbor and it needs irrigation on that land or pipes or whatever, that's going to be added expense unless I have a long term lease agreement on that land. If I'm not in compliance on the rented land that I'm using then it will throw my particular farm our of compliance and I wont be eligible for any programs."

- A Black male suggested that more minorities might become CEDs if the federal government hires, instead of COC: "No I—not particular, as I stated I did work with the ASCS for a year and one thing that I do feel like they might possibly could change is that the COC hires the CED in that particular county and when it comes to minorities sometime I know I experience this, at the time I had trained, it is not all the time

that the COC is going to, I feel that they want accept a minority. I felt like that I went to several counties in that particular position and I was qualified to become a CED and that County Committee voted me down at least in three counties. I decided to just switch back over to the Extension Service, because the Extension Service at that particular time was federal and state in doing so I did not lose any federal or state time. I do feel like they need to change their policy as far as letting the COC being the main people that hires. I think there should be another screening committee or somebody else that might make that decision or help make that decision not leave that solely up to them."

- A White male farmer did not like the current closing of some county office: "No. I would like to see them keep it more on county by county if they could. I'm afraid it might discourage some farmers from going to— Its further for us to have to drive and some you farmers may be discouraged and not go and participate and stuff."

- A White male farmer believes that FSA staff should be held accountable for their actions as they would be in private industry. "No, I just like to say I hope I hadn't thrown any bad lights on the ASCS or the FSA. I think its an agency that there is a tremendous need for. I think it needs to be here. I think they need to look at writing some more crop insurance changing some premiums and stuff and then phasing away the disaster which I feel like they might be going to do that. I feel they need to look back at—they need to be held accountable just like a private industry would as far as some of the things they do, when the announce a program such as a disaster they need to say here's the disaster pogrom herbs your rules, this is your yields everything. Set them up front. I have known of some instances on this disaster where they have finally approve the man then they come back and reduce his yield. That's like me telling you come on down tomorrow and I'll give you ten dollars to help you clean your chicken house out and when you show up I act surprised and say I can't give you but four. What ever we agreed on, what ever the plan was when we started that the way it need to be. But it needs to be done and over the long haul they have treated me fair, they are good folks on the county level here and my state appeal in."

- A White male farmer suggested that the program be geared toward the small farmer: "That's a hard question, I really don't know how to answer because as tight as money is in Washington, I hate to see it cut anymore especially on the family part and small farms, they are hurting. The set aside payments and they had to cut down on the helping them with planting and things like that. That doesn't need to be cut down anymore because that's preserving the land and we don't

have so much of that and the Mississippi river runs muddy all the time and you see places where they have a good program, the land doesn't wash away. If anything, it should be increased a little bit especially on the small family farms. I question whether some of these big conglomerates need some of the payments they get."

- A White male farmer comments that the FSA office should be more customer service oriented and that FSA staff needs to be more knowledgeable about the programs they administer. FSA staff should also be more sensitive to their farm constituents when setting times for program sign up and deadlines. He recommends that FSA "just make some of their stuff simpler."

- A White male farmer comments that he does not see a need for a State office. "The thing [FSA program] originally was designed to operated between Washington and the local counties...some where along the line, some political appointments got thrown in and created the State levels." The State office is a stumbling block in some respects because all the money, particularly on ACP programs, is used to staff another office. The money used to staff the State office could be distributed to the farmers."

1. **Impact of 1985 Set Yields on Farmer Operations**

- A White male farmer commented on eliminating disaster year yields in the yield determinations, "I have no problem if you are gonna give me a yield. For these guys that make real good yields they ought to be able to raise theirs. I don't see any problem with that. Here's my big complaint, we are almost out of time. I think changes need to be made and this has something to do with USDA, I guess is Federal Crop Insurance now its being turned over to the ASCS (CFSA), but in my opinion we get our yield dragged down, cotton or what ever, but what I say is that the year your county is declared a disaster area your yields if they are low should not be used that year as part of your history. That year ought to be omitted. It's not fair. Your peanut yields go down, your guarantee with your insurance company based on your yield history which is understandable but the year you were declared a disaster that means it was beyond your control so I don't see where I ought to be penalized for something that was an act of God or something. I ought to have the discretion if they are low not use that year. Because we have had some consecutive years when we have been declared a disaster area and your yield just goes to pot. I don't think that right. Here is another thing that is ironic in my case, I had a crop insurance claim that was denied course. But it will be determined in Federal court if they were right or I was right. I'm forced now to take crop insurance I didn't have any choice this year. I would have every reason not to want it because I had a year that I paid $40,000 and they didn't pay my claim."

- An American Indian farmer discusses CFSA disaster program. "Back then it was hard times. I don't know if ASCS could do anything about it or not. Maybe the disaster money wasn't enough to keep them alive. Disaster from the ASCS office ain't enough to keep you alive. If you qualify for that disaster you are already under the table. Its too late. Especially with the yields they give us. I just turned in some on that crop insurance and one farmer had it down to 13 bushel of beans. You going to get disaster on 13 bushels you might as well fold up."

- A White male farmer discusses his knowledge of the program yield determination "..I think they put a lid on it that—I mean, you used to be able to prove your yield, and I'd like to still see that capability because I know that in the area corn production has gone up

significantly, from—I think they calculate—they calculated the county average in the 1970s.. And corn production has jumped probably 20 percent.. On the average yield...Things of that nature. I don't think it's wrong, it's just something to work with." On his ability to prove his yield "No. You can through insurance, but you can't through the ASC. I'd like to see 'em go back to proving your yields." He cites differences in yields of area farms "One of 'em is because when they did prove yields, they didn't prove as good a yields...location is one—this farm that I've rented...its crop corn yield...Significantly lower than ours, and yet it's only four miles away...part of it's the producer. Cause I know the guys at this farm—at the time it wasn't a very good producer. So he went to prove his yields. . .and that's how it came about."

- An American Indian male noted that since his yields started out low it (low yields) hurt his price support loans and disaster payments. He believes that the way CFSA program yield is determined was unfair. "I just found out this week. They tell me it's determined by them going to some of the nearest farmers around you and get their yields to determine yours. That's what they tell me. Someone that grows the same crops and see what their yields are. I just found that out last week by that cotton yield and how to determine it that's what they told me. Three different farms—they pick three farms and do it. It would be all right if they did the closet ones but not going well along with it."

- A White male farmer believed that soil type produces higher yields in the same area. "Oh, I put all my ground together. Its not too high its like 100 and if I had know that I was going to be asked that I would a 100—its not much over 110. I don't know 111 something like that. I got a lot of good ground level 119 or 20 but then for some reason if you go south of here in [neighboring] County its even higher although the ground like—and muskatene soil which I have a lot of which is the highest—if you go over the county line I think its ranked higher—I think, I've been told that any how."

- In discussing the efficacy of program yields, one White male stated that "it encourages people to rely more on the—handouts, so to speak, than—like I say, it gives uh a false sense of security as far as the price is concerned."

- Commenting on the frozen yields, aBlack male farmer said, "I have had some problems on some cotton that I feel wasn't calculated right back a few years ago in '91 or '92. A flood came and swept my cotton up and they based it on a yield that was like 300 or 400

pounds, a small yield . I had been making 500 or 600 pounds on that place for the past 8 or 10 years and they still based it on that low yield when they had froze the yield back in 1985. I didn't feel like I was treated fairly there. What I think happened before they froze the yields, they left the blacks here and they raised the Whites over here. So, they are automatic to get more government payment. I don't know how they come up with those yield when [CED] had all of those yields frozen back in the '80s. I know that all of the black farmers were froze low. The average White person was froze high. Plenty of White farmers get 800 and 900 pound yields farming the hills like I farm. I got some high yields in [neighboring] County. That was based compared to all the other farmers in the area. My lowest yields are here. I think what [neighboring] County gave me were the actual yields that I really produced and they didn't give me the actual yields that I produced here in [the] County . The land in [neighboring county] is the land that I am an heir in. The family owns it. We had 780 pound yields, 690 pound yields on three different contracts. One was like 800 pound yield. It was based on like eighty something acres. Today it is 100 acres because we don't have any set aside or anything. I still got a good yield down there. My payment down there would be twice as much as my payment in [this] County. I am making about the same amount of cotton on the ground on an average." He concluded, "The only thing that I would like to say about it is like I told you about the yields, when they get the grant money in is to treat the blacks fairly like they do the Whites."

- A White male corn farmer stated, "if you are going to participate in a program there is no way you can raise your acres or your yield now days."

- A White male farmer commented, "that yield that I've got if you figure over ten years, in the past ten years I think is reasonable."

- A White male corn producer stated, "it's a number they (CFSA) got put on the farm years ago. I think that whole area needs some looking into."

- A Black male farmer described the impact of frozen yields on insurance coverage. "Well I had a low yield. Lower yield than actually you have anyway. Like [another farmer's] base is I don't know how good a crop he makes, it takes a long time to establish base and the other night I was looking at the federal crop to set a yield over there in [neighboring county], it don't take but just a—it develops so fast—you can have a real good yield and mess around

and have a bad year you drop a lot faster. Black folks just ain't got right now enough coverage. The insurance program won't cover crop and that has a lot to do with getting finance cause the yield is so low that when you get ready to borrow money if you don't have enough money to cover the dollar you are producing you can't get a loan no way. That's one of the biggest problems with the Black farmers today. It takes $350 to produce a field crop and you don't have but $200 worth of coverage or $250, you know then you got a $100 more an acre in debt and nobody will finance ahead. You don't have any coverage."

- Revealing the impact on program yields of lack of knowledge regarding modern farming techniques, a Black farmer stated, "The office up there. I've had . . . because when I first started off with cornbeef like I told you I knew why mine was down because my own live stock with the . . . outside jealous and cutting fences. The live stock would get in there and destroy them so I know why my yield was down. But I couldn't say why the other fellows cause we had. . . and one person would have 50 or 60 bushels of corn per acre and the next person would have a 1000 would have maybe 18 or 20. Well in some instances it always come back where you started at. They didn't have the . . . they didn't purchase the line and the light. . .The chemical wasn't in there and things that could have been in there. The majority of the blacks just knew the one grade of fertilizer at 5, 10, 15. All they knew about anything about using them and the. . . Different fertilizers different plants see and this was why we. . . they wasn't using no chemicals in there to prevent rust on the plants and they have chemicals right now that you buy if they be dry. I would be taken up a sample water for a 30 day period. And grain they use drops because the . . why you here you would need money to get fertilizer they would fertilize in February. The loans that the average black would have applied for wouldn't get in until April. Way April sometime. And wheat should be heading out and there was no proceeds."

- A White male farmer commented on the transferability of program yield determinations from one owner to the next. "I guess they did it before, with the person I bought the land from. But it's not right, but I don't think they can change it now."

- A Black male expressed these concerns about frozen yields, "On that question, on yield, yield in the area on similar farming similar type land and that's what you got to look at, similar type operations there are a lot of different in those areas, and that's what we are talking

about. On your frozen yields and your guaranteed yields and your ASCS designed yield, my farming I pick up a lot of farming that combined my yield and brought it down, but at the same time my production and farm production when it was frozen should have been higher than what they actually were. If you are going to freeze a yield, they should have given you a chance to come back and prove that you can produce say a two or three year average. A two year and prove that yield was too low. They should have given us a chance to prove it rather than assigning it and freezing it."

- An American Indian male states, "we are averaging about 30 bushels, but the CFSA yield is 13. They ought not only build they should let us build yields up and turn in our records to build our yields up where we could better support programs when we go to participate in the program. They got them frozen where we can't build our yields up. That hurts. That's one thing I wish is that they let us build our yields. Me and our projected corn yield 70 some bushels and we been averaging 100 or better. If they let us build it up it would help out when we participated with the programs a bunch. They are hanging on to records 20 years ago. Things have improved over 20 years. We ought to be able to improve our yields."

- A White female farmer commented about CFSA Program Yield, "We are distressed a little bit over some cotton because we have been in the cotton farming through the '60s and '70s before we went out. In our area it wasn't anything unusual to make a bale and a half or two bales an acre. Some of our poundage yields for the ASCS are very low. As a matter of fact we have discussed with the county officers about how we could appeal and get some changes made. My son's land and my husband and I have land that is black dirt with pebbly soil. It is (sounds like Teflon), which is ideal cotton land which is almost as good as delta. We are underwater and yet we are looking at less than a 500 pound average. You gave people with sandy land that have just established a [inaudible]. They are going up in higher [inaudible], so it is not real fair and it is just according to when it was determined that this gets set. I have been told that there is nothing that I can do to change this. We have to take whatever was set originally."

- A White male farmer commented, "I like the change now where now calculate based on poundage as opposed to how they used to set-up the yield based on acreage. I like it better because if you have a dry year, and have an allotment of 6,000 pounds, and you don't

make but 3,500, you carry that 2,500 over to the next year and you can raise instead of 6,000 pounds the next year you raise 8,500. The acreage, if you had 2 acres and you didn't have but 2,000 pounds, you lost out. I like the pounds best."

- A White male corn farmer stated "if you are going to participate in a program there is no way you can raise your acres or your yield now days...the only way you can raise your acres is to stay out of the program for five years and go for a 100 percent base."

- Another White male producer of corn stated, "We have tried to raise yields, but from what we've been told , if there is X amount of bushels in the county and in the State, if we put more yield, more weighted yield on your ground we have to take it away from some other person."

2. Disparity in Yield Determinations between F/NWM and WM

- A Black male states, "They froze the yields in 1985 and they froze all Black people yields low. We had about 645-675 right at 700 they froze me on. Actually production wise I think we are producing making over 2 bales. I think we should have had about 900-1000 lbs yield. Generally, the USDA froze yields across the board. County yield for your government payment. I think for your government payment, I think it was '85. Fiscally, we did not understand what they were doing. Whites in this area, especially, I know all those yields were up 900,000 - 13,000,000 pounds that's your payment yield. Most of your general area is Black, and they had this thing drawn off so that if you live in a certain location, they had this as a low area and White areas were kind of high producing yield areas, and you go right up above they had it drawn off in census tracks. You can call them census tracks with disaster payments and or government when you apply for you federal crop insurance. This area would be extremely low where the most minorities are, where the blacks would be. Whites are three times as high and at that rate your yields you couldn't get as much as you possibly could get. We produce 2 bales per acre. How they determine those yields I don't know, but we ended up with low yields. And I know that most Black farmers did end up with low yields. On the yield factor make sure you give each person what they deserve. If I can prove that I can produce a thousand pounds of cotton, then should get paid for producing a thousand pounds of cotton. If a White male has a thousand pound yield and proves that he only can produce five

hundred pounds. The county committees take the negative attitudes. When you go in you have strikes against you by the mere fact you are Black, and you ought not be farming angry."

- An American Indian farmer had this to say when asked how CFSA program yields are determined. "No, I've questioned it, even suggested that the yields are too low for this area relative to other parts of the county. I think its a real - you get west of 95 and north of 74 and you are considered a non-farmer more or less. That may be extreme, but our yields are a lot less than the folks in the southeastern part of the country. Or even just east of us across 95. I know we have an allotment here for the farm we work for my mother, but we also lease some tobacco from one of the areas that I feel are a lot higher than ours because of the community they're in, and we have raised this tobacco not more than half a mile from here. But if you get right here in this area the allotments are say 18-19 hundred pounds per acres where as in the [neighboring town] area its 21. So everybody in this area is raising 23-24 bushels per acre. I mean we are actually yielding that. But when we break up these farms, my yield my yield term won't be any better for this area. Those good yields continue to go back to that [neighboring town] area because of the way the program all setup. I think the committee should look overall and see if there is a problem with this quadrant, if there is they should ask for more specific information and make it a little bit easier to provide that information instead of having to go back and pull such tedious records."

- A Black farmer illustrated the impact of the differences in yield determinations by farm. "The yield on my place is 831 lb. yields and that been there for the last five no its been there longer than that; because they have frozen the yields. It's kind of a touch and go thing when you say what was the yield. We in '91, '90, '89 my father was living he was farming the land and I was helping him farm, and we had produced some of the good crops 2-2 1/2 bales to an acre and the yields never changed. At one point in time back in '79 he rented the place out to a White fella. The yields left from 831 and went to 1500 pounds in one year. So I told him we might as well go ahead and start to farming ourselves. So we got the place back and started back farming and we went into the ASCS office and you know got in the government program and everything and the following year they wrote us a letter that yields come from 1500 back to 830. But if a White guy gets your place then your yields jump from there to 15, 17, 19 hundred pounds. That the only one.

Because we have farmed and planted cotton in April, we planted on time and we took care of this crop from day one to the very day we harvested. It was grass free we controlled the grass and we controlled the insects, it cost a lot of money but we did it. There was nothing but a clean crop. It was like white popcorn and we were picking two and two and a half bales an acres. But somewhere between the cotton gin and the compress you can have clean cotton, and I saw this because this White guy was working the field adjourning and he had Johnson grass, he was on a place he had rented from a fella, he told me that he got 75 cents a pound and we had cotton that didn't have any grass and we only got 67 cents a pound. So the only way I could address that is the color."

- A White male farmer commented, "depending where they (farms) laid got a certain yield. I live close to X county so a farm in X county identical land could be as much as 10-20 bushels less yield than one across the road in X county. Even throughout this county there are farms that I have operated or been on or dealt with it is not fair.

  I took it over there. I called on the phone, they say, yeah, we take it. All you got. I took my sample out and they check it out and everything and stuff and he ask me who it belong to. He ask me who—you know, who the grain sorghum belong to, I told him, I said well it's mine. I said I talked to y'all yesterday. And he go back in the back and came back and—and uh—he was checking out, say, we can't take it cause it got foreign matter in it.

  Are you the only Black farmer who's producing grain sorghum in the area or are there others? I am the only Black probably I would say, yeah, that's producing grain of that—in this area, right. Now we have some in Loosdale and some in Hattiesburg. I was gonna tell you about this guy being (inaud) he works for the federal government too, now he farms and (inaud)."

2. Knowledge and Lack of Knowledge Regarding Program Yield Determinations

- A White male farmer involved in operation of several farms with limited participation on yield determinations "Either you have proven yields or records to prove your yields or use the county average . I assume that's right.." register his acreage annually. The last five years he's not partcipated "..we chose not to participate in the farm program and the corn program for five years until we got our base up and further explained how utilizing the base and set

aside process that were in effect at time of farm purchase would have precluded the ability to plant corn for silage.

- A White male farmer discusses yield determination "The government sets it. It used to be that you could go in and prove your yield and they would pay you the deficiency on that. It was cost them toomuch money so they threw that program out. Now its just set." On the proper calculation of yield I know mine isn't, because this year they required you to take Federal Crop Insurance. We don't insure so now we have to . They made us prove our yield so we proved it."

- A White male farmer, in explaining his understanding of yield determination, "The government sets it. It used to be that you could go in and prove your yield and they would pay you the deficiency on that. It was cost them too much money so they threw that program out. Now it's just set."

- A White male farmer expresses his concerns about the CRP (Conservation Reserve Program), "The major concern is that I think we ought to continue it. What ever it is when you have to sign up every year and certify your acres. I think that is unnecessary paperwork. It's in the CRP it's a contract for 10 years, why do you have to go down and certify your acres. I think that is something we don't need to do unless you broke your contract or the contract was discontinued then that would be a different deal. So I think it's unnecessary paperwork involved in recertification every year."

- An American Indian male farmer's description of the eligibility requirements was "through your certification you certify the acreage you grow each year then you have a base bushels per acre — they determine the average yield per county — and if yours is better, you have to prove your yield and then you are paid according to what you didn't make up to those yields. That's the way the diaster program works."

- An American Indian farmer stated that the only thing he knows about how CFSA program eligibility is determined is, "The only thing I know is its wrote up in numbers so that I know how it works the way its divided out and carried out how you have to be eligible by participating in the programs and staging your basis this that and the other."

- An Asian American described his knowledge of program yield determination. "It's what I report is what actually what I produced that year. I know exact amount of pounds or tons and then I just report that to them. It's harvested already it's not an estimate it's actual. They average it all off they get it from different area. And I'm one of them they got a lot of them you see. And then they make a report and they send me the report. Then they say the average on the raisins was say 2 1/2 tons per acre. Well that's an average because some people have 3 tons some people only have 2 tons. Then I can make 2 1/2 tons but they average it all off."

- A White male farmer when discussing accuracy of his wool subsidy stated, "I have no way of checking it."

- A White male producer, when discussing how eligibility is determined for program payments stated, "I don't know exactly. They explain it when you go in there and if you are not up on it every day its hard to come back and explain it." He also expressed a lack of knowledge concerning how program yields were determined and stated, "I don't know for sure."

- A Black male corn producer when discussing program yields stated "Uh, I don't know, Ma'am. I don't know what that is...I've never been involved too much with it."

- A White male responded, regarding the calculation for assistance, "It might have been calculated properly, but it wasn't calculated fairly. . . we got all these kinds of deals where they first subtract fees then they subtract 65%. By doing that you almost end up owing them."

- A Black commented on the procedure for program yield determinations: "Well, well I understand how the ASC program works. They will pay you, you know, they'll go back and maybe pick the worst yield that you had. Or combine 'em all together, and go to chopping them all and deprec-they depreciate you right on down till you get down to the lowest figure. That's the way they determine, yeah. That's the way I understood that when they told em and how how the insurance would work. They would go and chop you right on down. And maybe just give you something that you (inaud) but if you don't if you don't produceyou're in trouble."

1. **Appeal of A Program Yield Determination or Other COC/FSA Decision**

   - A White male farmer requested a reconsideration on a yield determination regarding a dry land yield converted to an irrigated yield with a highway yield and was successful. "What we did was just took the two numbers and combine 'em together and then gave us that yield, and I appealed that decision, based on it—at that time it was mostly irrigated corn. So they reevaluated it, and then dropped our—dropped it in accordance to what we were growing at that time." Commenting on the process "Simple. It was easy . . . I didn't have any problems ..Got what I was looking for." On any recommendations for appeals process "Not yet. But then I haven't been through any knockdown drag-outs." The FSA staff provided the necessary paperwork to file the appeal. "Well, at times I feel like I'm not sure what I'm doing, but usually they—between they—between the guys and the gals in the ASC, they [FSA office] usually have a pretty good idea of what I need to do .. they pretty well direct you through it."

   - A White male farmer described an appeal situation regarding a highway yield when discussing unfair treatment by FSA personnel. He says they were upset by the decision and he agreed with them due to circumstances. The dispute was over whether there had been continuous irrigation or not, but some of the guidelines had been modified so their [appellant's] contention was faulty.

   - A White male farmer cited some unrelated incidents that he knew of that allowed fellow farmers to receive program funds erroneously. To help determine a remedy, he consulted a CED outside his county. That CED told him what to do: "He said all you got to do is write a letter and appear before your committee and pay the money back plus the interest that you collected the year before and they will. But the guy wouldn't do it. But now they pretty well help you."

   - A White female farmer commented about FSA Program Yield: "We are distressed a little bit over some cotton because we have been in the cotton farming through the '60s and '70s before we went out. In our area it wasn't anything unusual to make a bale and a half or two bales an acre. Some of our poundage yields for the ASCS are very low. As a matter of fact we have discussed with the county officers about how we could appeal and get some changes made. My son's land and my husband and I have land that is black dirt with pebbly soil. It is (sounds like Teflon), which is ideal cotton land which is almost as good

as delta. We are underwater and yet we are looking at less than a 500 pound average. You gave people with sandy land that have just established a (inaudible). They are going up in higher (inaudible), so it is not real fair and it is just according to when it was determined that this gets set. I have been told that there is nothing that I can do to change this. We have to take whatever was set originally."

- A White male dairy farmer had been denied program assistance and successfully appealed before the board. He says, "Yeah, I got treated fairly once I got there," as he discussed the type of treatment he received.

- A Black farmer discussed his appeal of a disaster payment decision: "I told them the truth about I didn't fertilize the corn. So they didn't pay me. I usually make a blend fertilizer on my corn. I usually make a blend and put it out in one application during the corn season. Last year when I got ready to do it, it continued to rain and I didn't get a chance to put it out. So the corn got too big to do it and so I didn't put it out. So that's what I said on my application. So they said it wasn't appropriate farming procedures or something, so they didn't pay me. That's why I appealed it, because what caused the problem was it was too wet for me to go outside. I been farming 33 years never planted a crop and didn't fertilize it. I wouldn't start now. The rain was the cause that I didn't get to. So they said by not fertilizing is the reason it didn't make it. It could well be but still had to be something that caused the problem first, to not received and filed on proper time, you know. Then when they closed the letter out they say in the same letter, saying that after they went through all the steps saying the reason they didn't and turn down the disaster and then turn around then say that due to the fact that the letter wasn't received in proper time in the same letter."

- A White female farmer commented on the extent of her knowledge of the appeals process. "Pretty much. I think that and FHA probably was basically the same. You go before the county and then you go before the district and then you go before the state. You can also go all of the way to Washington with your appeals."

- A White male farmer discussed the results of an appeal of a program yield determination. "Uh, [the appeal] was on a yield that they gave me on corn. And I felt that it needed to be higher, but I did not have the records to prove it. I was just looking at my surrounding farms and this particular farmer was considerably lower than the ones boarding it. And I asked him if he could do anything and he did do

something. They upped it a little bit, just a little bit, just enough to pacify me I reckon. That was on corn yield or something like that."

2. **Time to Process Appeal**

- An American Indian female farmer discussed the tedious process of appealing a yield determination. "But the process anytime you appeal anything with FSA its so tedious and time consuming that you don't want to do it. I know that some of the folks who have participated in the insurance programs this year have been having supply yield information for the last four years. I've been questioning whether they have been doing that on a random basis or ask everybody to do that. Because I haven't received [information] and they told me they have been getting letters saying that they had until a certain date to appear before the committee to provide them with that information. I've not been given that option. I don't know if I have to call and do that but they said that they received a letter. I have signed for the insurance programs as well but not receive the option yet."

- A White female farmer commented on an experience with the appeals process, "And so in the in the appeals process, the county could've dealt with it better had that information been sent back to them or had the communication been made in some of the things that took place in the operation to the state or to the federal people."

3. **Preferred Treatment/Adverse Treatment**

- A White male farmer commented on a problem with the calculation in a disaster claim: "I had a federal crop insurance claim that was denied. And, before it was denied, when I reported my crop harvested, they refused to let me do a file transfer, transfer—I had quota left over and they refused, the CED refused to let me transfer it. I appealed to the County Committee and the Committee ruled in my favor and granted the planted and considered planted. They ruled that I had done what was required to produce the crop. (CED) had said I didn't—that was crop insurance ruling also. Federal crop was saying that I didn't do good recognized farming practices. Failure to follow good recognized farming practices, which had nothing to do with the ASCS decisions, so the Committee ruled in my favor that I did follow good recognized farming practices. But the CED in the hearing said that even though the Committee ruled this way if you try to do a file transfer; I'm going to tell whoever the farmer is that you try to transfer to that Federal Crop Insurance may deny your claim—see they had not made their ruling at that time—Federal Crop hadn't. Somehow [CED] knew what

they were going to rule. [CED] said that this might all be reversed. I had already talked to another CED in another county when I have a question I call the CED in another county because I can get a straight answer. He had already told me what to do and what would happen and that there would be no problem. But [CED] said I'm going to—well I said that's going to queer the deal if you do. A man would be crazy to do a file transfer if you do that. That wasn't only a threat. I had the peanuts. I could have sold the peanuts for $27,000 but I lost that money just because of what she said. I had been told by another CED and that's what I complained to all the people. I have the letter right here that I wrote explaining it in detail. I just lost that and I'm suing Federal Crop Insurance now. The case will be hear this summer. It's been almost three years. They owed us $190-almost $200,000 and because of their ruling I was eligible for $40,000 in Disaster Payments that I couldn't even apply for because, to apply for Disaster Payment you have to have your crop insurance worksheet where your crop insurance was done to qualify. They denied the claim so I did not have a work sheet. So I was not able to do that which I understand I know that's the way the rules are. But, her denying me the chance to do a file transfer, there was no reason for it whatsoever. I subsequently, my family what we had been farming (me, my brother-in-law, my other) for 17 years we'd been farming 2500 acres and because of all that we're all in bankruptcy right now. They are out of farming I'm in a Chapter 12 bankruptcy right now. We had a 140 thousand pounds in quota left over and we lost it. She didn't let us do a file transfer. We couldn't pay our loans back so we couldn't rent that particular farm any more and another a farmer got the quota the next year and there was no reason for it. Like I said I talked to a well respected CED in another county and he told me that its just a formality. If the Committee rules in your favor, but that's what happened."

4. Reasons Why Producers Do Not Appeal

- A White male farmer was fined $200 for over planting but did not officially appeal the decision. He commented: "Not legally. They are cut and dried that was it. " He paid the $100 fine that he says was more than the money he received from program participation. We didn't go into the hole on the deal so it wasn't worth the hassle — we had to pay that back." The fine was charged in December, "I could appeal it in January, but I wasn't going to get that money until January so that would have cost me more in income tax because it would raise my income the next year. If they had told me this in November, they had measured but did not tell me until five or six weeks after the fact."

- A Hispanic male farmer was very negative toward the appeals process. "You gonna lose the appeal, anyway. Once they've decided that uh you don't uh deserve that money, let it go at that. . . local committee is the first group that takes action on that—appeal, and if they say no, it's so very hard to overturn. So forget it."

- A White female farmer commented, "Before I was on the committee I didn't realize how, really, you know, I think like a lot of people didn't realize uh what our options were. And — so I never did because I pretty much just did what I was told. And I—I have been always probably more knowledgeable than the average person about the programs and things and our manager here is really great about helping, like, for instance when my husband died, and me being a woman, he was great about making sure I was informed and even helped me find my grain bins and see, I mean, this office was super in helping me with those things. In my position and then I then probably one of the reasons I was better informed than a lot of people."

  The White female farmer continues, "Well, I would—when I was on the board and as a member, I'd liked always to see everybody treated fair and equal. I mean, I wanted every farmer treated the same. Every decision made so that every farmer was treated the same. And I think that it was done, but one of the things is like the state and the national, I didn't think that they had as good a communication with the local committee as they should have during these appeals processes. And people—when people make an appeal sometimes when they go further, they would add additional information. That you didn't have at the county level. And so in the appeals process, the county could've dealt with it better had that information been sent back to them or had the communication been made in some of the things that took place in the operation to the state or to the federal. They would've known why the county made that decision. They would've had better access to why because those people live here, they know what's going on. They know that people, they know the county—you know—and so and they really do try to be as fair as possible cause there's their operators. But that way I think it's better communication with the state and the federal in the appeals system and when additional information comes to the federal or to the state, they should send those people back to the county because of the relationship of those people and the county. So if somebody gets an appeal overturned, they would go to the state or the federal, and right away, they're saying, oh, the county's the bad guy or this is wrong, when in fact, if they'd given that information, the county would've done the same thing. But it—it hurts the relationship between the people and the county office. The committee is a little insulated from that. But they're subject to that too, but the county

office it hurts that relationship when they overturn a decision instead of saying wait, this information isn't included in the package you go back to the county, then you keep the relationship going and those people have to do business there, I mean it's the people come in and they need that relationship with the county office to do their business."

- A White male farmer described how he was discouraged to make an appeal on a loan payment due. "But it was explained to me at that point that it would be a lengthy process to go through and go in front of the committee and ask for your deficiency payment early so it would be more hassle than it was worth. It was several weeks process the way they made it sound."

- A White male farmer who was not satisfied with yield determinations in his county, gave reasons why he did not utilize the appeals process: "don't do any good they won't change it so it don't do any good to make the trip." He went on to say that he knew of some farmers that were successful in appealing yields but stated, "I think they were on the County Board."

- An American Indian male was disgusted with the waiting period and "the hopes that you were going to get it [successful appeal resolution], then you [are] denied, then to appeal it and wait another time consuming process. I just gave up and found an alternative to complete the year or season." This same producer said, "I have heard it from other Indian operators that they call down there and their application is still in a stack or pile and that is probably the reason why a lot of the appeals aren't carried out from start to finish. They feel that it is going to cost them you gas mileage and maybe how many calls to get it all through the stage of process and appeal."

- A Black male was coerced into not appealing a decision commenting, "he [CED] told me they wouldn't—they would not do it. If I tried to push it any farther, he would take the tobacco off the place if I made any kind of . . . so to speak, or raise any kind of sand, that they would take the tobacco off the place . . . I just let it go at that. I don't know I never made a—an appeal. I mean, if you have a problem, I think you will really be more time to deal with the committee members. It was like I was saying earlier, if a farmer isn't uh . . . be in the field, he doesn't have time to be sitting up there at the office, going back and forth and you know, arguing with them. And that's the same with committee members. They —if you have one appeal or no appeal that's much better than 10 people out there with appeals. What I'm trying to say is I, I would possibly have it at night."

5. **Lack of Knowledge/No Knowledge of Appeals Process**

- A White male farmer commented regarding the appeals process, "I know that there is an appeals process and that you can go through basically, resubmitting and talking to the people higher up, they are always changing."

- A White male farmer described his knowledge of the appeals process, "I'm vaguely aware that it was there. The rules I have no idea what they are."

- A White male farmer said, "I don't have that much knowledge about it," when describing the appeals process.

- A White male farmer, when describing the appeals process stated, "I've heard rumors. I know it's typically the local county committee and state and federal but as far as all the steps in between I could not recite them to you. Typically most things should be handled at the county office, unless its a major problem."

- A Hispanic male farmer, discussing his knowledge of the appeals process, could not describe what it is like and stated, "I've heard people talk about it."

- A White male corn producer stated that he could not explain the appeals process because, "I'm not that knowledgeable about the appeals process. I guess I don't know enough about it."

- When asked about his knowledge of the appeals process, this White male farmer stated: "Only in a little bit of wording I saw on some of the forms that I have. That was all."

1. Familiarity with Election Process

- A Black male farmer offers the following comments regarding whether he'd recommend changes to the election process: "No. They seem to do it fair, they—get the ballots, you know, and—they let everybody send their ballot that's eligible to vote. Or you know, a ballot, to sign, you know. He says he doesn't know how they calculate [the ballots] and adds, they do it fair in that part."

- On the election and voting, a White female farmer cites, "they usually get the ballots and things through the mail with all the different people's names on it or if you wish to have a period of time that you can write in and submit someone for eligibility on it, I think you have to fill out a sheet with so many people's names on it to get someone's name on the ballot. When it is mailed out, you have to vote and send it back in a sealed envelope to the FSA office."

- An American Indian commented on who he felt should vote. "It seems like perhaps—I feel like larger farms should have a little bit more say, based on the number of acres that they work cause they've got more at risk and more at stake. A lot of the people that are on the committee may farm 10 to 15 acres and perhaps those people have time to attend meetings, I don't know, compared to the guys who really have a lot at stake on those committees could contribute a lot more."

- An American Indian farmer describes his lack of knowledge about the voting process. "No. When I met that committee a few years back and I–the Indian that was in there he used to cut my hair, and I was shocked to death when I seen him. I heard people say you know he was put in there cause he was a Republican. That's all I know about the election I never really heard any body say the exact procedures of it."

- A White female farmer believed that the process is there for those who want to be involved, even though she does not participate. You know probably you know if people want to get involved they can get involved. It's what the advantage is to being on it one of those committees. I don't really participate in it. For her, "there is no real interest. . . I guess I just didn't really care."

- A White male farmer described the process of electing candidates and the election. "You get something in the mail and you see if you recognize any of the names or what they are into and you check it off, and you vote for alternates and there is no real choice. Most everybody on the list is a shoe in. It's not like there is an active competition for positions on the local board. . .It's just a process. Again it's like joining any kind of organization, nine-tenths of the work is the process. When you try to see the results from the process it only comes over a period of five year increments that you see any. The things have, the process has gotten more democratic. . . I don't have an opinion about it. Its nothing that we even know about we just get the form in the mail, you check it off if you happen to see the name of this person and you can get a woman on the committee for instance or you can try and balance out just the view points of instead of having just ranchers on it, and have them dominate the process. But generally in the winner takes all democracy that we are dealing with there is no compromise with any of the alternatives. I think it is inherent in the political system. I don't think it is just in this organization."

- A White female farmer discussed the election process and a personal experience when she contemplated candidacy. She commented, "the State director had an agenda he wanted to promote. Now those are political positions. That's something they should get rid of. The state director should not be a political position. . . They should have to apply for the job, it shouldn't be a political thing, they shouldn't be because they belong to one party or the other. . . No the state director is appointed a political, if he was head of one party or the other and his buddies are somewhere, he gets that job."

- In a discussion on the election and voting and whether it is a fair process, a Black female and a Black male farmer commented, "I would say its uh very unfair because uh you don't know what's going on. You know every time they'll pick who they say they gonna pick. They tell you, well, you don't have enough votes there. You know, they'll put other votes you know after it's over with they'll say well, they're so far behind to—John being out so you, with you—there's no way of you knowing that John actually be there, you know." With regard to any changes they could recommend about the election process they discussed the need to have someone help count the votes saying, "I don't know who—I don't know who does that. Vote counting, you know. Are the ballots counted publicly or—just by certain people? I'm thinking the committee does it, but I couldn't—I don't know for certain. Think that they does. You don't know whether the—the

minority advisor participates in that or not? He supposed to. I know. He supposed to be there. He supposed to play an active part in that."

- A White male farmer and member of the nominating committee thinks the election process is fair but could be improved,". . . I think there are better ways it could be done. The ballots are counted by your committee and I think it's time for a . . . process. I think it's as fair as it can be." Another comment, with regard to potential candidacy for a COC position in the past, he says, "actually yes I'm on the nominating committee. It's the annual nominating committee." He stated he was appointed by the CED. "Well he calls me when the meetings that they had. So I guess I was just appointed, I'm not nominated. I've been on it two years."

- A White male cattle rancher when discussing his familiarity with the election stated, "No, I'm not [familiar]". He went on to say, "we just never have. I mean, I don't know enough about it. Even if I—right now, if we vote, I don't know about it to make it—it wouldn't be fair, I mean, we never kept up with all that."

- When thinking of suggested changes in the local FSA office, a White male farmer relates, "Well if I did say one [change], the boss. He is a guy with all these ladies, well they have guys working there. Every once in a while he ought to sit there and take care some of these guys. Its hard to tell where your fields are on some of these maps and all that. I never see him just standing there doing—but they have everything specialized now. They have so many different programs so they'll have a lady or two—you always pick at the guy at the top—it would have been cute to make him go through all that stuff. You assume he's not doing anything because he's not waiting on people at the counter. He does some but he never helped me. I just stand there and drive those ladies nuts and I've never had the joy of doing that to him."

- A White female farmer did not know the candidates on the ballot. "It's fair, but I'm sure the larger farmers that are known, that in my capacity, you know 26 acres of trees, I don't know the people. What I'm voting for usually. I try to figure it out or sometimes I don't vote if I don't know the people and can't get any information. I think that's better than voting for somebody that [I have no information on]."

- A White male farmer described the changes in the election process over the years. "I haven't been involved in the election in the last few years. But the way you used to have to do it you had to nominate secretly. I don't know if they still do that or not. They do it all by

ballot but it was a secret nomination and a secret vote and you couldn't say anything vocally. Now you can say you nominate someone but you couldn't do it that way you always had to write it down and hand it in. But I guess we had to do a little under table talking before we got to the meeting because everybody goes in and nominate a different name. You can't get nowhere so we had to talk a little bit I guess. But I don't know if its still done that way or not or whether its still done by secret ballot the way. That's the way it used to be done." He went on to discuss how candidates are nominated. "Well the way it normally works is you try to get some body that will accept the nomination. A lot of folks don't want to do it. I guess you ask around and say will you accept the nomination. . .Well I think the one that's on the county committee for that particular section. He would advise the CED who would accept the nomination. And then the CED might call and ask him will he accept the nomination." Then relating the effect of recruiting nominees, "Well its hard to get folks to take the responsibility. They don't want to give up their time."

- A White male farmer expressed satisfaction with the election process. "My honest opinion, they have a good election process. I wouldn't make any changes."

- A Hispanic male farmer discussed recommendations for the election process and expressed his concern. "And please believe, even though I have been involved in politics for many, many years, the way the thing was set up and knowing who was running for something, and they just picked the name from any place and put it in the ballot and that was it, you know. But I never did like the system, really, I never really did like the system and the way they went about their elections, I never did. . .Well, it's because I would say that they were not true friends of the farmers, the guys that were running for that office, and I felt like, and they, we do have a lot of qualified people in this area, that coulda done a good job. But I don't know whether it's because that people don't wanna serve, or whether it's because of the system, you know, some people are a little disgusted with the Federal Government, the way they go about their elections, and they decided maybe not, and that's why they didn't run for office. And as a result, then anybody that didn't know anything about the programs say, yeah, I'll run, even if you didn't know anything about the program."

- A Black male farmer contemplates whether he received his ballot in ample time to read over and decides, "I guess." He also contemplates any changes to recommend for the election process and says, "I think it would be good if they would have the committees in full—the full

county committees would—as I said before, call a meeting. Everybody must be there, but a lotta people passing on the next—I think you need to get familiar with what's going on. I think that a minority's got to the point you feel like I'm at the crossroad and they're not trying. I do believe that—that this is not time to give up. I believe there's a way to open the door if we can find out what's going on and I feel that the committees should be presented to the people." He adds, "people don't even know who's serving. And some—well, if we counted people we know, there's some don't care. There's some uh do care, and there's some is not gonna try to help."

- A Black male farmer discusses the balloting instrument: "They send out the person's name and leave you to check one. And I did fill that out for 'em and sent it back and I'll be frank with you, I didn't know either one among them." He further talks about voting for candidates: "You don't know these people anymore, and you just don't know what you're doing but sometimes it's better to not to, but you do it."

2. **Reasons Why Farmers Do Not Vote**

- An Asian American male farmer assesses the fairness of the election process, "I never see. I don't know what takes place," but he thinks that overall it works. He says that he will vote in the upcoming election and adds, "I vote every time. I haven't missed it yet." Voting every time covers 49 years of voting. He describes a particular election that had been conducted previously and seemed irregular to him. "The only time they fouled me up on the voting you know what they done one time. They tried to get a block vote this is all ... because they had to vote all over again. And I was in that group where they send me a ... Block I mean a certain section and this is in my section on the west ... side." As to whether he felt compelled to vote a particular way, "No I couldn't vote because I..... on my.... and you got a absentee ballot. You can't vote here anymore. I said I didn't even get an absentee ballot. I didn't even put in for it. She said, but it says right here then I found out I did get one later on. That's all wrong. That's the only time they fouled me up on a election but they caught them. They caught them and we had to vote all over again. They did those things. They tried to put somebody else in. You know that wasn't right but that's the only time I had problems."

- A White male farmer ponders the reason he did not vote for the COC. "I don't know. I have voted in '90, early part of '90 and in the '80s but I haven't voted since. I don't know why I haven't. Reflecting, he asks "when was the last election?" and recollects that they are annual. He

then adds, "should you receive information in the mail? OK, that may be part of the reason—we haven't receive anything in the last four or five years." He knows the correct ballot return deadline and procedure but knows that his ballot was not returned in time to be counted in the last election. He says he will vote in the next election "if I receive the information that I need for voting."

- An Asian American male farmer discusses the next election adding that whether he will vote is conditional, "It depends on what it is. If it's a major issue yes, but if it's business as usual, probably not." He notes that relative issues are communicated to voters. "They come with the ballot," adding, "previously they will send flyers yes. With the enrollment information the first time it come around it mention nominees and the issues. But I haven't seen too many issues to be honest with you." He describes the type of information you do receive on the candidates as a "small biography with their farm and so forth like that. A small one. It's not very in depth it's just very brief."

- A White male farmer stated that he does not vote because FSA does not affect his operations. "Uh just uh-what they did doesn't really affect me that much and I-I'm familiar with the people that are on there. I—I have in the past sometimes, but it's pretty much a set thing of the same people get reelected every year, and so I've never, like I say I—I know em and I'm satisfied with the quality of work they're doing now. They doing a good job."

- An American Indian male commented on the voting process, "Well as I said before, I–I don't like it because it's hard, you know, virtually impossible for a minority farmer to uh get elected."

- An Asian American male farmer who had voted for the last 49 years stopped voting when the programs he participated in were cut. "I lost interest. There is no more things. See they cut a lot of it out. You know when I use to participate they paid me for what you call Soil Conservation or you put in pipe line they pay you. But they cut all that out but they still pay you a little bit on drift and all this other things they you know they are cutting the budget. They cut everything out I got nothing to apply for anymore that they would help me. So I don't go there anymore but they keep sending me literature all the time. Then you see what's taking place but none of it applies to me."

- A Hispanic male farmer who is planning to get out of farming comments on the election and process for voting. "The only thing I'm

familiar with they send you a pamphlet uh through the mail and they go so many names in there, you wanna vote for whoever you wanna vote, and then if you do wanna vote, you put it in the mail and that's it. Well, what if you go to recommend anybody? You don't know where to go what to do? You got to vote for somebody that uh you don't even know, I mean, you do got a form out there that at least has some discussion you know, that three or four guys running and (inaud) and then you get some (inaud) people. And you don't know 'em. These people, they could do something for us. Request the name form people have served there for the last ten years and see how many Hispanics and Chicanos. You will find. I don't know if you have that—telephone. I don't know if you have the power to do so. But I'll guarantee that we don not have equal representation."

- An American Indian farmer commented on the reason he doesn't participate in elections: "there is an attitude within that mess already there. . . of the attitudes towards American Indians." Relative to his knowledge of a American Indian COC member serving, "He might be, I didn't even know he was there. The attitude will be there, if you're in there, why should you be involved?" He continues with his thoughts on the impact of American Indian representation on the COC: "why should you place yourself to a group of people that has already made up their minds and there is an existing attitude among them toward us? Why should you go in there? Try to change it, it ain't gonna work."

- A White female farmer commented on whether it was convenient for her to vote. "No. But no elections—you gotta go somewhere and do it." The times she actually did not vote, she admits, "I'm sort of a procrastinator, and I think it was, it was something that I just—I was gonna do it, and I thought well I don't wanna do it too early. And pretty soon it was too late. I may've been just busy, too, I don't know."

- A White male farmer expressed the reasons he didn't vote even though he was familiar with the election process: "I didn't know the candidate and I couldn't see that it made a difference to me so I didn't bother voting."

- A Black male farmer suggested that farmers be provided with information on the candidates. "What I would like to see done is make you aware of what the person who they're voting for actually stands—cause a lotta people who was on the ballot committee, I didn't really even know em. I wouldn't know where or what, they coulda been—

they coulda been a movie star for all I was—you know, all I knew about em. And that's one of the reasons why I haven't voted in, also, because I don't know even know the people who uh who are really on there. They just have it—all I know is that they are farmers in the area in that particular area, and I don't know who they are or what they stand for, whatever. There's nothing on the person whatsoever. And there's really nothing on the uh—there's no letter sent out—well, I guess there is a letter sent out to uh you turn in the people who you wanna nominate or whatever. Uh, but, I would think that should be some information preparing me to get ready to vote. You know, uh, saying okay, next year it's gonna be the time to vote for who you wanna put on the committee, or something like this sent out. Uh anything of that nature."

- A Hispanic male farmer stated that complicated ballot procedures discouraged some farmers from voting. "And that was so much paperwork and I am against a lot of, you know, paperwork. I like something that's simple and easy and where you can sit down and but pages and pages, and you can vote for this particular, but you cannot vote on these because of these area, it sorta kinda makes it— It was well, yes, it I figured at times the ballots were complicated, and uh—and then there was too much paperwork involved." This, he said, discouraged Hispanic farmers from voting.

- A Hispanic male stated regarding a fair election process, "I guess it's you could consider it a fair process, you know. In this community that I'm from, principally White, principally, a Polish ancestry, I mean it's close to your family groups. There are people around, used to be you would not see, you know, the Mexican-American community would not be a representative from our area. . .They wouldn't be nominated." In response to a question on how the slate of nominees operates, he commented, "Well, they usually make a list of, I don't know how many people, and then from that list you vote to see which one you want to vote for as far as, I guess, I I'm not for sure. And, quite frankly, they were similar to me Mexican-Americans, they would not participate, because, you know, they were excluded anyway, so why participate". . . Regarding his vote not carrying enough weight to affect anything, he said, "my vote won't carry enough weight to affect anything. . .I think that it was like I was telling you before, the good ole boy network, people grew in the network that wanted to vote, the rest of us don't care. You know, here we have to deal with the Committee, we really don't know who they are or don't really care who they are."

3. Notification of Election-Education on Nominees

- A Black male farmer discusses the effectiveness of his Minority Advisor: "Well you know, they are all just —you wouldn't know they were minority, unless you know. But you—that's, you know, they all just works together. But you know they had to have us so many minority on the committee you know. And so uh—they all just, you know, cooperate together. Yeah, they just all free will. And I can't speak for everybody." As to whether he had ever tried to become a Minority Advisor he says, "No, but you know they wanted me one time. But at that time, now, that's been about three or four years ago? And they was after—they was after me to get on it. They said they had to take trips to Atlanta and well different places and that wasn't gonna help me cause I was working shift work and farming tobacco too. and you know that's just how anything is. The bad time you get busy or into something, that's when they say well you need to go to Atlanta; You know or something, and so—it's kinda like your kids playing football, you know, and when you're working, you have to squeeze your time to you to make ends—to get them down and—and lotta times that creates a big problem. And so that's kinda the way that was with me, now, course I was busy working shift work too. Then coming in the evening after working my tobacco and stuff. So I just—that's the reason I turned it down."

- A Hispanic male farmer discussed the need for information to vote for candidates. "I don't know who they are or anything or whatever. They don't campaign or any—I don't know if they're supposed to campaign or anything but—nobody ever called and said, "I'm so and so uh can I trying to do this, trying to change that—that has not happened. I think it's an establishment there. . . They know who you are. He continues regarding any previous nomination of himself, "I don't have—nobody's ever nominated me. That I know of. I never know the process. You know, I don't know. He comments that he doesn't vote and says "No, I don't because I don't know who they are. I don't know what they stand for or anything—how they're gonna. . . change—why vote if you don't know."

- An American Indian male responded that the FSA office does not give enough notification of elections. "I think it needs more advertising when the election is going to be held and I think that it needs a little more publicity to make everybody aware of what is taking place. Anybody think hollered loud enough that its taking place and what role they play."

- A White male farmer wanted more information about the candidates. "Well maybe to have a statement by the nominees themselves as to how they feel rather than the standard bios of what they are. . . .position statements on various issues that maybe affect the water or this to deal with at that particular moment. Rather than just have it be. . . .rather than here we are going through this process again."

- A Hispanic male farmer complained about the lack of information on the election process. "You don't know where to go, what to do? You got to vote for somebody that uh you don't even know. . .Provide information, it's not dispersed to the right party."

- A White female farmer wanted more information on the candidates. "They might describe the candidates a bit better. How long they've been farming and where they're located. The majority of the farmers did not qualify in the area that I'm interested in. I mean, most of them that have farms would be out in the suburbs in the county, [the] County does not have a large farm population. There are few truck farms, stuff like that, but I'm not sure. How much is under their control."

4. **Reason Farmers Do Not Want to Serve on COC**

- A White female farmer believed that, primarily, large farmers had been elected to the county committee. "The people who are in there that are elected are the bigger farmers and I think they know more about the farming." She has never been on the slate of nominees. She relates that, "I don't think I would know enough to be on it."

- A White male farmer has not considered a COC position. "I was asked one—I don't have the —I'm not interested in it, uh, and don't have the time."

- An American Indian says why he would not serve on COC. "Just haven't. I stay busy with the various other boards and organizations. Its a time consuming job."

- An Asian American male farmer also was not interested in serving. I'm not cut out for that. They give you too much headache I won't be able to sleep at night.

- A White male farmer was not impressed with the COC positions. "No time. Unless you have a political and economic motive to be in politics, its all correct anyway usually. I don't think that this committee in general has any powers to begin with. It has a few meetings twice a year, people get together and rubber stamp a few things. As such I don't think it particularly positive or negative. I think most of the people are basically good people and they all have interest and they pursue those interest as everybody does."

- A White female farmer commented about ever being on any of the slates of nominees for the local COC, "I have been asked. At that time with other duties, I told them that I just didn't have time."

- A White female farmer commented, "Well, I'm a person that broke the good old boy network. (laugh). And they didn't like it and I ran not because I was a woman—it didn't even occur to me it's just that I needed to be informed. I needed to be involved and informed and it was, you know, the guys can go down and have a beer and talk things over, but I couldn't do that."

- A White female farmer commented that other responsibilities kept her from running for COC "(laugh), I have two children to raise. Two teenagers."

- A White male wool producer stated, "I just don't have that big a farm. They always seem like they get the bigger farm people on the committees I think." When discussing nominees for the local committees, "Yes. But like I say I don't think they have a whole lot of power though."

- A White male farmer commented when asked if there was a reason why he had not been petitioned to get on the slate of nominees, "I'm not that interested in it. I'd say we haven't participated very much. "This farmer had previously related, about fellow farmers who participate in the voting process, "Well I know quite a few people that do and they seem to be pretty well represented." He is aware of the voting place and times but does not vote.

- A Black male farmer discusses inquiries he made regarding service as a COC member and whether he had a desire to run. He says, "Uh no, I just asked. Someone come up to me and say we need someone young, Black, who share our interest in farm like us to—to uh voice our

opinions out there with them. Uh during this time, uh, I had just started farming, I had—I had a lotta people that, you know, come up to me and ask me about it, you know, and stuff, and said I was doing good, and they like to see what was going on, you know. And uh I was the only—I guess I was the only Black that had equipment of that nature, you know."

- A White male farmer who served on the COC said he was no longer interested. Years ago I did seek to get elected. I was on the ballot once seems to me. He did not try again. He says, "I didn't have any interest."

- A White male farmer said he would not run because he does not support the programs. "I am not a real strong supporter of these agricultural programs. I have the feeling they talk about eliminating a lot of farm programs, I think that I would have to go along with that."

- A White male farmer did not want to serve on the COC because of the amount of time involved. "I don't know. I never wanted to be on it for one thing. I had a gentleman ask me not too many months ago," His response to the request was, "I said don't you send my name in. I got enough to do without having to take off and run down there. Somebody needs to do it, but I was a board member for 10 years and I've been off that for a little over a year now. I was so glad that I'm through with that."

- A White female farmer commented that the same people continue to be on the committee. When asked if she had any changes to recommend regarding the election, she responded, "no, I know one thing and I think it's only because there aren't enough people who want to be on the committee, there have been the same people on the committee for quite a while. It might help a little bit more if (unclear) but I'm sure the ones who sign up that they want to do it."

- A Black farmer commented on the role of the minority advisor. "Well, they had asked me one time [about serving] back a few years ago. Most of the people on the committee were White. I didn't respond to it. I would rather not be there. They asked me one time, I can't deny that. At that time they were looking for some blacks to put on there. They did come up with some blacks. During that time when they asked me, black people I think were kind of shy. Some people said that I shouldn't get on the committee because I wouldn't be anything but an Uncle Tom."

- A Hispanic male farmer explained why he did not want to serve. I don't think that I would do a good job if I—not that I wouldn't do a good job. If I'd get elected, I would do a good job, but I just don't have the time to devote to it. To this particular program here."

- An American Indian male stated regarding recommendations in the county's committee election process, "Well, I feel like some means, there should be a way of putting a minority on this committee, I mean you've got three Whites, and it's been three Whites every since I've been–that I've known anything about it. I don't know how you could do that with the ratio of White farmers against American Indians and Blacks. I don't know, because you're gonna continually get outvoted. Because you may have a handful of Whites who would vote for an Indian, but the way its set-up, you know, I don't know who's voting, so, you know, they're non–there's no way that, I mean, that's just this county. There's no way that you gonna get 'em to enough of 'em to vote for you to outvote, I know that personally."

- A White female farmer stated, "They requested that I run for county committee because they wanted some women involved in the county committees...That started about six years ago. I guess I've served about six years and that time I don't think I may be wrong I was one of the first women to be on the county committee."

- A White female farmer commented about being nominated, "I was asked to be nominated. You are nominated. You run for the office. You are elected. It is always a state appointed person. They actually brought me into my position. I wasn't elected, but I was appointed."

- A White male farmer commented on his tenure as a community committee person. "I think six years now. That's a very limited, um, is a township committeeman. Your involvement is very limited, um, you basically go to an annual meeting and elect your county committee, and, ah, I kinda voice opinions of my township farmers. It is their duty to call me if they have a suggestion or something, and I can go to the county committee with that. Ah, in my six years, ah, I've never had it. Of course there are two others that are on that committee with me. I can't speak for them."

- A White male farmer discusses his service with the COC and says, "I didn't run, they called me up and asked me if I wanted to run. And I told 'em I would." He was subsequently elected.

- A White male farmer comments on his two to three term tenure on the COC. "Yes, I've been nominated and I've served. It's been a number of years." When he reflected on past election-related duty, he feels comfortable that the election process is being managed properly and offers, "I think so because I've served on counting boards and I think it was all done correctly."

- A Black male farmer said that COC members maintain tenure and control for long periods of time. I know the—like, basically the people who on those committees are old families who've been in it for years and years and years. Like the lady I was telling you about, who was on it back when I went down there, I think now her son is on the committee now. He's like a middle aged guy, in his forties, you know, so it's sorta like a deal that's passed down uh that's what I'm thinking from generation to generation. Ah huh good old boy network. And the Black man who was, was on it, you know, he has a lotta land in [the] County, he owns about oh, but he's mostly in forestry.

COC ADMINISTRATION(CC)

1. Discretion and Power of COC

- A White male farmer commented, "I've been uh chairman of the ASCS and a member of it, you know, for like 27 years. Not presently because I went off, I had too many consecutive terms and stuff, but–so I kept up with it a little better then, than I do now, it's just as a farmer." He went on to respond to who is in control. "Who control it? Well, it's really a combination, you know, of the county committee has a final say, but the day-to-day operation of it, you know, is the executive director."

- A White female farmer commented, "Well, I'm a person that broke the good old boy network. (laugh). And they didn't like it and I ran not because I was a woman it didn't even occur to me it's just that I needed to be informed. I needed to be involved and informed and it was, you know, the guys can go down and have a beer and talk things over, but I couldn't do that."

2. Familiarity with COC Members

- A Black farmer commented on the role of the CED as related to the COC. "He's the CED in both counties. I just assumed he gets the facts up and when they get there he more or less I assume make recommendations to the county committee. He provides them with

the information. They from their knowledge of farming in the surrounding county they have their own information."

- A White male farmer expressed overall satisfaction with the COC and FSA staff. "I know two of them very well the other one I just met him at my appeal. He seems like a nice fella. The ones, well all of them the people that work in the office I know them from the office seeing them over the years. I don't think you could ask for a finer bunch of people. I mean just good folk, laugh and cut up and we just have a good time when we go down there to tend to business. This disaster is the only thing that I have ever been disappointed in. And like I say I think it was pressure from somewhere up the line that caused all of it."

- A farmer was asked how much contact he had with local FSA office and COC members. He replied, "Well, when I think I have a problem or I need a question answered that he (the County Committee Member) should know the answer to, I feel free to go and talk to him and go and tell him what my problem is and see if he can answer it. Most of the time, I get an answer. It may not be the answer I want, but I get it answered anyway.

3. **Familiarity with Minority Advisor**

- A farmer commented on his familiarity with the Minority Advisor. "This County is mostly minorities so I don't know that I don't know anything about a Minority Advisor. Even White males are a minority."

- A White male farmer thinks there is a minority advisor for his county and on that effectiveness, "I think they need to voice their opinions on anything or be treated equally." He knows the name of the Minority Advisor but on whether the Minority Advisor meets with the minority farmers to discuss specific issues, "I wouldn't know."

- A White male farmer admitted that he had no idea if his county had a Minority Advisor. During the discussion, he discovered that there is one and when he recognized the name, said he knew this person and refers to him as a friend but did not know of his capacity as Minority Advisor. "I knew he was on the County Committee, but I didn't know he was Minority Advisor. " This farmer also doesn't know if the Minority Advisor meets with his constituency to discuss specific issues.

- Another farmer described the activities that his Minority Advisor initiates. "Well they have meetings, right, ah huh from time to time,

they'll schedule a meeting or sometime that will (inaud) you know. And uh they maybe set up things at different schools and different communities, you know and show films of stuff and all sorts of things. . .Yeah, I've talked—we talk with em all the time discuss of what the best thing to use or whatever, you know, whatever the newest thing that's come up. And the best solutions or something, you know."

- A White female farmer assumed that her county has a Minority Advisor based on certain events that have taken place. "Uh we had several minority uh events and things that take place here, so there-there may be, but I'm not aware of it."

- An American Indian farmer does not know the Minority Advisor. "No. I don't know who the Minority advisor is."

- Another American Indian farmer is not aware of Minority Advisor. "I didn't know we had a Minority Advisor."

- A Hispanic male farmer had no knowledge of Minority Advisors. "I have no idea. I did not even know that until you guys mentioned it."

- A White female farmer who has served as an alternate on the COC commented on minority advisors. "I don't know whether there is or not. I've never seen one up here." She further commented on the reason she was asked to serve. "I've served on the-as an alternate. They sought me out because they were looking for a woman to serve."

- A Black farmer commented regarding minority advisors, "I think the Whites. I think the Whites meet with them and tell them what they should and should not do and they do it. I think cause they have tried to meet with me many times and tried to tell me what to do. They do."

- One farmer was not sure if his county had a minority advisor. He also thought that the individual who was hired as CED would determine the quality of service. "The people they put in these offices makes a difference. They have always ....You've been in there you know how the staff is made up. It has been like that every since I can remember except for they would bring in I'd say a black person to head the program. Just for a certain period of time somebody that was trying to get back home. . . The man before him [current CED] might have been say somebody who was trying to do in my opinion what was right. It's not the office personnel them people been in there I guess for 20 or 30

years or longer. I guess they do a pretty good job. But they will do basically what the head person tells them to do. Don't they? Or are they over there running the place?"

- A Black female and Black male farmer commented that they knew the minority advisor. "He don't meet with me. I have never met (inaud) in my life. . . .He don't contact me. So-I haven't heard any others say he contact him for—I know I didn't hear nothing from him."

- A Black male farmer commented when asked if this county has a minority advisor, "No, I don't know. Seems to me if it did I would know because I've been in it long enough that somebody would have contacted me on the situation."

- A White male farmer commented on the difficulty of classifying persons in his state. "You're in a different state here which we don't consider anybody a minority. You know you have 150 bloodlines in [state] spread out throughout the whole territory. So it's pretty hard to determine I mean."

- An American Indian commented about the impact of using minority advisors. "I don't know how it could be changed to get some minorities on it, but if there is a way to be change to get minorities on it I think it should. If you get a minority he needs to be involved in farming instead of cutting hair. Not that I got anything against that gentleman he's all right but he might know a little more about your needs."

- An American Indian male commented regarding minority advisor, "The minority advisor on our local board here is he don't have–I never heard one of 'em make a comment, I have to go before that board. In fact, in our township, minority has never been able to get on the county committees. Always minorities are always kinda outvoted. Because there's not enough minorities to get a committee member on. But the minority committee–member–we don't have one–try to help or say anything, and I don't know what the process–I don't know if he's not supposed to, or I don't know if uh, he has in the past and they don't recognize him or what, but the times I've met with him, he didn't have anything to say or ways to just like you were saying before, and that's it. And I've often wondered about that."

4. **Tasks of COC**

- A White male farmer who served as an alternate on the COC years ago described what he did in that capacity: "Basically went to one or two meetings a year." During his tenure he was a part of the system that secured COC candidates.

- An American Indian male farmer feels that the maximum term of service for a COC member should be five years. "...cause it's no place to retire. Think everybody outta have a chance to get on there if they want to... Course they could run against a person too....But some people get on there and—they're automatically voted in so there should be a term limit."

- A White male farmer relates his understanding of the role of the COC: "They help make decisions of appeal and things of that nature that —you know, they've got a better understanding than I'd like to think somebody from Washington trying to make that decision. From standpoint they also live in the community and so —I think they do a pretty good job. ..It's part of their job is to you know, vote on what changes need to be done or—you know, like for example, if there's drought and there's haying, I think they're the people that go an apply for the —paying acreage to have ACR, things of that nature."

- An American Indian farmer, during a discussion, comments on what he feels the task of the community committee is. "No. I've never been on it, never been around it. I think all they do is more or less try to elect the county committee or something. I don't know. I've asked some of them what did they do. They tell me they don't do nothing. I do know a fellow who was on it one time. He said they didn't do nothing. Just paper work."

- A White female farmer discussed the absence of females on the COC. "I would, as I say, I would like to see more women serve on their-on the board. There are not many women that wanna take on the responsibility."

- A White male farmer commented on the involvement of the CED with the COC, "It's my understanding that she [CED] is there to make sure no laws are broken or in other words to inform the committee members what the law says and what the rules says. Anybody can be on the committee — any farmer that is elected and he's not going to understand that book that she's got. And she is there to help. At that time there was a lot of scandal going on in a few counties over, over

disaster stuff—squash and all this other kind of stuff—and there was a lot of alarm going on and that was understandable, but this was —the committee is there as my peers. You can go five counties over and farming practices are different than they are in your own county. So that's why you have a local committee. And the three guys were there. I had all my seed receipt, our tickets, our chemical bill, all that kind of stuff and I had testimony or statements from 5 other farmers and agribusiness people that had viewed the crop during the year, knew the problems we had. I wrote the whole history of the farm for that year in a letter and gave to the ASCS Committee and they ruled in our favor. "

- A White male farmer commented, "Who control it? Well, it's really a combination, you know, of the county committee has a final say, but the day-to-day operation of it, you know, is the executive director."

- When asked to describe who controls the FSA office at a county level, a White female farmer stated, "I really don't know. I'm sure there's a board of directors,... but I'm not familiar with it."

- A White male farmer discussed the inability of farmers to express their concerns before the COC. "No that's one they give you a little more diversified in who they get on their committee members. Like I know term limitations and things like that as far as cause there are some of us that never get heard and we farm a lot of acres. Then there are others that don't farm that many and they get a lot they get heard a lot. And it's not—I don't know what you call it—but it's not fair and equal by any means it's a the few that have been there the longest they get heard the most. Then the one's that have been quiet and has ... quietly and all of a sudden now they are big and they are still thought of as your suppose to stay quiet."

- A Black male commented on who controls decision making. "I think more or less the county committee makes most of the decision or however the CED is there but I think the county committee makes most of the decisions on what is—what type of program is going to be taking place or what program will be approved."

- A White male stated that the CED should be careful in the recommendations they make to the COC. "That was just some, I believe some poor judgment on either the CED for recommending that to the county committee. I don't know if the county committee did that on their own or they took the recommendation of the CED. I don't know. I know when they denied my appeal they did that, I was told,

because I asked the county committee person or two specifically was this a recommendation by the District man? And they said yes the District director recommend that they pass it on to the state and that's what they did. You shouldn't be allowed to just pass things on just for the sake of not wanting to fool with it. If you don't want to fool with it, you shouldn't have been on that job anyway. You shouldn't have run for and got elected. If you run for it and you get elected you got to do the job to the best of your ability, and you do that. If you can't do it then you need to quit, let somebody else do it."

- A Black farmer commented on the roles of the CED and the COC. "Well I know the CED answers to them, ah, I know they meet monthly, ah, they follow the directives that are sent down by the state, which is, I assume, I mean I never get to that level, but I assume that they follow the procedures that are set down by the federal government."

5. Effectiveness of COC

- A White male farmer relates his opinion that the COC does not know enough. ". . .not the County Committee. I think the regulations, the rules all the programs that involved don't have time or take the time so I think is a year's organization for the county supervisor. The county supervisor on the average does a pretty good job. The county committee is given a lot of attention nationwide, they need that local input. I don't think the county committee gets involved like they should on them knowing the programs and the rules and the way the game is played. They come to a county meeting and they all sit around the table and they talk about individual farmers and he got a problem and wants that program changed. I think they pretty well go with recommendation on the county supervisor. It's not that we should do away with the county committee, I think they are good. The county committees need to have some training sessions of their own statewide or attend some to the county supervisor meetings so they have a more in-depth analysis of what is going on. I don't think they get that."

- An American Indian comments on the effectiveness of the COC. "About four years ago, I met the committee during some transactions and it was four or five Whites and one Indian. The Indian on the committee he don't even farm. He's a barber by trade. I believe they said he was a Republican and he was in there by his party I guess. During the discussion, an American Indian Farmer commented on being treated unfairly. He said from listening to them talk that "they didn't want to deal with you and they just drug around with it. I think

that here in the last years as far as I know we've been getting information in plenty of time."

- A White male farmer commented on the qualifications of the COC members. "And like, one of the committee members there is uh–he didn't plant nothing this year, he just–is doing outside work with his tractor and stuff like that. Another one, he's uh concentrating on farming, but then he–he does some custom work for another farm there that he has a lotta working interest in and then one of em is uh the other one is just a he's a farmer, too, but just not really the type that sets out on a tractor like I do.(inaud) and stuff like that, but he qualifies as a farmer and he has—some uh most of his stuff is in uh winery stuff, that sort of a deal, right here."

- A White female farmer commented on the usefulness of the minority advisors, "Two minority advisors served for a long time." In response to their effectiveness, she said, "Oh, invaluable. Oh, [Native American minority advisor] is not actually engaged in farming."

- A Black responded to a question regarding whether he would petition to be on the slate of nominees in the next election. "No. 'cause I'm too old."

- A Black male farmer commented on the minority advisor whom he had never met with to discuss his farm. "Well I think, matter of fact, I know that he'll speak his mind and express his opinion. Now, how far he'd go, I dunno. You know."

1. Fairness in Treatment

- A White female farmer discussed the impact on high feed and equipment cost. "But to help farmers, the products farms sell need to be at a higher price. The feed that they buy needs to be at a lower price. And the price of equipment has tripled in the last 20 years, and to keep up with the prices of equipment will break you.

- A Black male farmer had a mixed experience with Farmers Home. "In Farmers Home, we do have Black in there in Farmers Home offices, and I was treated fair in Farmers Home offices. ASCS is what I'm really having problems with. . . [I]n 1980 I was denied a loan through Farmers Home. My first year of trying to borrow money from Farmers Home, we had had a bad year, I was unable to pay the loan off, and they denied the loan because I was . . . Well at that time, the supervisor over there was (named supervisor), and he told me when I got the loan, "If you don't pay this loan off, every penny of this loan, as long as I have anything to do with it, you will not ever get another loan through Farmers Home." So, I think I borrowed something like $38,000, and I paid it all off but something like $10,000. I applied for another loan, and he told me "We told you you could not get another loan if you did not pay your entire loan off by a certain date, and so that's it. No loan." Responding to a question regarding whether Whites receive the same treatment, he said, A lot of White farmers don't pay their loans off - a lot of them get their loans written off. They don't never pay it off."

- A Black male farmer discussed the difficulty that Blacks experience in obtaining loans. "They gave me a loan but the loan was not enough money. See if I go in there and put in for $60,000 loan they will say its not a feasible plan its too much then you have to—then they figure this thing up and say you can do this and you can do that. The next man can go in there a White guy, if he need a $150,000 to farm 50 acres of land or 150 acres he can get what he ask for. We can't and this is the whole thing to root out the Black farmer in this country and which it is gonna be that way if we don't get some help. We can not go in there and put in a loan and get it on time. There are farmers right now who have had loans in since December and they still have got the loan. . . Actually I believe they get them within the next week or two after they put them in. Now, that's what I believe because we've been scuffling trying to go to the chemical places, go to the diesel places and asking them if they would fund us until we can get a crop going. We get a

negative no, we are on a cash and carry basis. But these White guys can go in there and get what they want they just laugh and ride up and want the road. They give them what they need. Plus Farmers Home speeds up their process. Every one I see riding around got their ground broke up and ready to plant and most of the Black farmers are still trying to get the ground prepared, get the rows up because (unclear) the farm. You can't get the money, they want give you any thing on credit they wont give you diesel fuel and like the chemicals you need. Its all on cash and carry basis and not only that even dealing with the FSA."

- In 1991, a Black male experienced difficulty obtaining a loan from FmHA. "Well, some yields I was treated fairly and then I had some trouble in '91. . . I went and applied for a loan and they said that they had all of my paper work ready and that I don't have anything to worry about. I called the man up and he said that the only thing that they could see to do is to foreclose me. I asked him how much did I owe him and I think I owed him something like $167,000. That was total. That was on all of my equipment and everything. I had never really talked to this new supervisor that they moved in. They moved him in and he just foreclosed me out of the clear sky, he intended to. I asked him for what reason. He said that they were looking through all of their books and they were going to foreclose me. Then I talked to [local official]. I talked to [another local official] and we decided that we were going to the state office and we talked to [state official]. He said that there was no use for that because that is the supervisor doing that. We got all of the paper work together. The bank was already financing my crop. I didn't get a loan until July 19. . . What they were trying to foreclose on–Totally what I I owed them was $100,000. Everything, my equipment, my place, and everything was worth $50,000. They said that they would sell it back to me for $30,000. I went to my bank and he said that it was a little too much but he would go with it. The banker told me that I needed $10,000 to pay down. I went down to the office and they said no they couldn't take that. They came back out and reappraised and told me that they had to have $65,000. I told them that I couldn't pay that. They went back and told me that they were going to give a write-down for that $107,000. They gave me a write-down for $760 write-down . They told me that was the only write-down that I would ever get as long as I am with FHA. I came back and talked to [local official] and he asked me did they have my money ready and I told him yes. He told me to take it. I signed the write-down. That wasn't even the interest off of the money. I got my crop loan and I went on in and I payed the bank. I had used about $40,000 or $50,000 from First National. I payed him off and I had the rest of the money to go on and finish my farm so I made about as much

yield as I had ever made in the recent years. I payed them most of that money back that I had borrowed. I haven't really had anymore trouble since 1991.

Well, sometimes in the spring I get a little money from First National Bank until I get a crop loan. The only other that I was completely getting finances from First National was in 1991 when they were going so slow with me and pushing me through a lot of heat.

Well, I feel like under the (inaudible) administration, they had a lot of people in the state office who were determined to foreclose all of the Blacks that they could, which they did do a lot of. All of them that didn't really see about it, they foreclosed them on out. . . It was coming out of the state office. The state director had to know about it. They were letting the counties do what they thought was best to the Black farmers and that was foreclose them and make the loan so late that they couldn't get a crop. You were automaticaly foreclosed because you couldn't make anything."

- A White male described the need for stricter scrutiny by FmHA as to whom they granted loans and why. "[T]o start with they had what they called a supervised bank account. That meant they would have to co-sign the checks with you so that they could keep their eye on it. It was like that for a while. Then to you fill out I guess its a budget, its been so many years ago., to try to help you budget your stuff out. But that was really that should have been done not only by FHA but by Production Credit back in the late 70s early 80s when everything was wide open and you didn't—just go in today how much money you want today sir. You go buy a new tractor and go in on Monday, and on Tuesday or Wednesday its amazing how the money goes and buy the tractor and get on with it. People like myself who don't sit down to figure those things out we wake up one day and realize that we paid more interest than the normal two or three families would have borrowed in a year. We were paying that just in interest and it was about to kill me and it did a lot of people. A lot went under on that because we just didn't have the education enough, expertise enough and the financial part of farming to know how to budget it. The banks and stuff kept giving you the money and then all of a sudden when the land prices fell, bean prices fell they looked back and they were not as well colateralized as they once were.. and here comes the foreclosure..

  On some loans it was cattle, on some loans it was real-estate. The FmHA when I first started out in the early 70's I went with them and I had to get an operating loan no real estate at all and I had to put my

equipment up. I think I—I don't know if I purchased cattle from them or not. Later on I put some land in with it and then it got to be kind of a package deal with my equipment, my cattle all of it ended up as collateral. I think what happened when I went and I can stand corrected on this, but when I went from FmHA to Production Credit that's when I had to put the land all in with them. I don't know if I had prior to that. They had every thing. then times got over there so I went from Production Credit back to FHA. Then they in turn you know paid Production Credit off and they got the whole package back: land, everything else."

- A White male farmer commented when asked had he ever applied for or received a loan through the FmHA, "Got an FmHA loan. We made the final payment– FmHA, Yeah. We make the final payment on it in the Fall, remember, and then we're paid off. . .We were happy with everything but the paperwork, we had to hire a professional that was familiar with filling out the paperwork—there's you have to be a Philadelphia lawyer to understand em. And there were–if you make one mistake on one page, it throws the whole thing out, so, if you want it done right, you have to make sure you get somebody to help you with 'em."

- An American Indian husband and wife stated, "We came in and told the FHA and they told us, the guy told him that's poor management. We'll buy you 300 more head of cattle, but you've gotta mortgage your land. And we don't wanna do that. They further stated that money was available but not known to others. "What the real deal was, you know, they kept it hushed."

- An American Indian male stated when asked if he was treated fairly, "I wouldn't say we were treated fairly with the farmers home administration. I wouldn't think so. Would you [relative] when he denied us? I don't know. You know its everybody's opinion. but at that time we didn't feel it. But now we feel like it was the best thing. Yeah, when you look back over a lot of things you say well, it probably was the best thing to do at that time."

- A White female farmer commented, "I think that we were treated very fairly. When we got up to the (inaudible) we could survive on our own. We could borrow money from other sources. We paid off what was left. I think that it is a wonderful program. I am really behind it. I know a lot of young people and a lot of people my age getting in their middle years would not have been able to farm without it. I know a lot

of people still couldn't. We have a lot of people here who still depend on it."

- An American Indian commented, "I don't think so, maybe because of my race. I had one occasion where this guy was selling a (unclear) for pickup with one of the local banks and he was sure I could get financed because at that time I had a pretty good credit rating, but this same bank denied. I went to the bank and asked them why they denied my loan, the guy said you have been very good about taking care of your credit, I asked why did they go get my file, I don't think there is anything wrong with it, but I figured they denied me on account of my skin. I left the bank and never went back."

- A White female farmer commented, "And so it's very difficult for anybody who isn't an American Indian to get a loan in this county. And, you know, I may have been—able to get some of those things, being a woman, but I've never thought about it, I just thought about it as being me, so I never did—but it's very difficult for anyone who isn't an American Indian to get a a loan through FHA here because of—because of the preference. Much more difficult because they hafta uh jump through more hoops."

- A Black female and male commented on their experience with FmHA. "We just—on the 17th of May for ninety-. We're just last and that's around seventeenth of May, and you know, that's just too late. Seventeenth of May." In response what was the purpose of the loan, they commented, "For the farming. See uh uh some of the problem is uh uh White farmer for example, uh (inaud) need X number dollars and he say, well, I need some money, I don't have money to get started in my farm, start breaking up the ground and what have you. Uh diesel or uh might need some new equipment or something. All he have to do is go to the local bank, say, well, hey, I need this or that. And uh they will loan them, they give it to him immediately. But I go you know, up there, same thing and you know, you just get the run-around." About FmHA, they said, "As far as treatment, they were nice, they called you. They're respectful, but it's just the time limit—they just put you on the waiting period, you don't call each week, you call and say well um I'm working on it, I haven't had (inaud) next week I get the same thing." At one point the couple had to appeal a loan decision. "Uh they denied me from getting a loan. Because of—I didn't pay all of my—I didn't pay all my crop out uh—paid it all back but 5,000 dollars. And so they denied me for their—Well seemed uh any Black person is not successful in farming. Is only one reason why they not successful. And that reason is they don't have funds to carry

out the means to do things they have to do. And without money you can't—you can't operate a farm. And without having money on time, you still can't operate a farm, even you get the money and the money is late, you still run into a problem. You need your money and you need it on time. To accomplish uh all the things that you need to do. To be a successful farmer. When this comes late, then it going to tell up on you. You know like I said."

- A Hispanic male farmer described the difference in the treatment between Hispanics and Whites. "The Anglo people—they go to a bank and you know, they borrow a couple hundred thousand and pay it back later, they look at money, they go another bank and they say how much you need? But if you're Mexican, or Hispanic, and you borrow a thousand bucks, you don't pay that money, boy you're dead for you lifespan. They are—no, they borrow money any amount they want. . . you go to a White uh and you'll see the equipment out there, they're driving brand new pick ups and. . .you go A Hispanic, he can't borrow any money. Period. But it's not the amount that uh you need, sometimes they just deny it. The Hispanic people are not awarded loans."

- An American Indian farmer commented on his treatment when he applied for a FmHA loan . "I was under the impression that you had to repay the loan or not need the loan at all to be able to qualitfy. Those folks, those of us right here in the middle did not qualify."

- A Hispanic farmer pointed out the impact of the inability to obtain financing on his farm operation "Our biggest problem is that it is not the office that stops us but given the financial help to drop the seed in the ground, to irrigate it, to take care of it, and then produce it."

- A Black farmer complained about the services of FmHA. "Like I said, all this stuff, I've heard about it, I've got some information on it, but–for the last, the first three to five years I worked real closely with FmHA, um soil conservation, I had my land–land checked and had it checked for corrosion and all this stuff, you know, so I can get you know disaster if anything happen. And I had a disaster one year, and they came out and looked at it, and they gave me all these rigs and stuff, and —and they never did act on it. I went down to FHA to try and get some money, and they gave me the runaround. So I say hey, look, I don't need this junk. I said I make enough money, I-the amount of acres—specially when I lost all the land for the trees and stuff—I say, look, I'm not worried about it, I said you don't have to worry

about seeing me anymore, I won't be back down here, and this year was the first year I've gone back down."

- A Black farmer spoke of his experience with FmHA. "I went down and apply for FHA loan. . . he told me that I was sidefoster farmer. And what that mean was a uh a guy who farms uh on the side and does not live off to—he doesn't need farming to live. . .So uh I called em up and I went my friend down there, he told me to go in and apply for limited resource loan with FHA. I had gone there and talked to em once before about applying for a loan, and he told me I didn't qualify, so he told me, go ahead and apply for limited resource loan . . . And anyway, uh, so I went down and I told him what I want and he wants to know how I found about this, and I said well I was talking to this guy he told me this information. . . I went back in his office, uh he fill out the paperwork and everything. . . I say, well look, I say, I know you're busy, I said, let me have the application. I will fill it out. And bring it back to you. So he looked at me, he say uh—you don't want me to fill it out? I said, no I can fill it out. I say, you know, I can read and write. He say okay, so he gave it to me and everything. I brought it back and I filled it out and he told me what all to do and everything. I brought everything back to him. Then he say well next thing gotta do, gotta go and get you three people to say that you don't qualify for a that with the through the company, this is one of the things that, you know, for financial assistance."

  After obtaining this information the farmer returned to the FmHA office. "And then he told me, he say uh he told me, that uh, to come back Monday, you know and he was going at a committee there and everything. . You know and stuff, so I made the—(inaudible) application and everything, you know, he said, you know, you really don't need to come out here, I said why I don't need to come out here—I was asking for 65,000 dollars. I had the land, I had given him all the reasons how I could pay it back or how I was gonna spend it down to the dime and everything and all this good stuff, you know, he said you really don't need this, I said why not, he said well you have a good job. And he say your wife don't have—you and your wife don't have uh one child, I mean two kids. I said what that spose to mean, he say uh you don't need to farm in order to live, I say you right, I don't need to farm in order to live, I do it because I wanna do it. He says that's the main reason why you need the money because you don't really need it.

  They said I didn't need it. And I gave—every kind of plan there was that I was gonna pay the money back, I gave him everything—I said I

don't even have a bad credit rating. They had two Whites and one Black, they had one White lady, I went to her house and talked to her. Cause the man who I was friendly with, he told me to go by her house and talk to her. And her son is one of the biggest farmers in [the town] down there. And she said well anything I can do, I'm gonna help you now, I'm gonna sure help you. (inaud) she was the main one trying to back em. Had the Black guy. He told me that he—he voted for me, he voted for me to get the money because the White man, he did not vote for me and the White lady—both of them did not vote for me. And he told me I could appeal and go to [City]. And I told him I was going to appeal."

2. **Qualification Standards**

- An American Indian husband and wife stated, "your loan was foreclosed, because you went through this period and–and you lost your cattle because of the weather, but [FmHA] said–. "It was because of mismanagement" and was foreclosedon the loan.

- A White female farmer commented on, 'Have you ever applied for or received a loan through FHA?' "Yes, that is how we got our start. Our little 228 acres was an FHA farm. We got our house from that also. . . I think that we were treated very fairly. When we got up to the (inaudible) we could survive on our own. We could borrow money from other sources. We paid off what was left. I think that it is a wonderful program. I am really behind it. I know a lot of young people and a lot of people my age getting in their middle years would not have been able to farm without it. I know a lot of people still couldn't. We have a lot of people here who still depend on it."

3. **Farm Failure/ Reasons**

- A Black male farmer related experiences that seemed to be unfair treatment by FSA on disaster payments, drought and flood years, then reluctance by banks to lend to farmers, discusses a loan through FmHA "Well, we had one. We messed around and fell so far behind that we had to file bankrupt.—We just couldn't pay the money back that we put into it." On a previous loan application resulting in denial "Not before we filed bankrupt, but since the yes. In other words they stopped loaning money because we had no way to pay it back"continues about other farmers "All of the farmers, Black farmers, have a problem just— For instance now I need to buy plants. We need to get fertilizer. Everytime you go and get a (inaudible) That

money has to come from somewhere. The main source if you dont't have money to pay for it, then you are handicapped."

- A White male farmer had experience with FmHA borrowing 40 years ago. "It was terrible..Too long..Takes too long to get anything done, and too much paperwork, and—had too much control..they wanna know everything you do.." He adds "I don't know if it discouraged me, but I did never—after we paid em off that was just it." Further on lending, "Banks treat you all right if the interest rates wern't so high...then it depends on your bank too, but we've got along with our bank real good. Always." He has patronized his current bank for four years.

- A White male farmer discusses area farmers who have given up farming activities and says reasons were financial, low wage and to be successful they probably needed better management; further. "The people that loaned them the money need to keep operating needed better management. Alot of times when cattle are really cheap they foreclose your loan and make you sell all your cattle and when cattle are really high, they loan you all kinds of money when cost a lot. They are backwards."

- A White male farmer says that several farmers in his area have given up farming in his area and offering ideas on the reasons "Well..Probably just the times. You have to get bigger to—to make the farm big and not everyone can find the financial lenders." Possible causes ,"The prices from wheat, cattle and so on are not bringing enough to make ends meet...Crops yes are too little. Another thing, operating expenses are too high." He doesn't know if any of them applied to get FmHA loans.

- A White male farmer had applied for a loan through FmHA and was treated fine but does have a comment about the processing time "It did take a lot of time and at the time that we applied there wasn't any money available.." "Probably six months before the money was there to. I think it was probably approved before that , they just didn't have the money." He has applied for loans through other sources successfully and has no complaints."

- A White male farmer discussing farmers who have given up their farming activities. "Yes . There have been some people to retire I guess. Some that were washed out of farming for financial reasons." On whether this is an area trend "I don't think it is right now. It was worse 5, 6, 8 years ago than what it

is now. I think the banks were having problems and they devalued the property to make it tough for farmers to borrow money."

- A White male farmer recalling applying for a loan through FMHA about five years ago says, "I think it took them forever. It just seemed like the paperwork took forever. There were a lot of bad things going on then as far a lot farmers having problems. ..I don't know why it takes them so long, paperwork, investigating or what."

- A Black male farmer chose to grow peanuts based upon his ability to obtain financing for that crop. "That's about the only way you can get any financing is with peanuts. In Georgia, the farmer, that's the only thing in this part of the country peanuts and no labor for cotton [inaudible] and peanuts been my only money crop."

- A Black male commented that historically, most Black families in his area grew crops. "I can't say, that's—that's many—good while back. But I know we used to uh just about every Black family in this area used to plant you know, cotton, cucumber, that sort, till they come through you know, paying uh my dad and the others in this community not to plant. Until, you know, we got down to we just stopped planting at all. Just got into other things."

- A White female farmer commented, "The one thing that I have seen come out in what was FHA that I would like to see in place. . . My son went in as a supervised when he started farming. We went in as a supervised loan. That meant that you were looked after. It was like a student and a teacher almost or a father and son. We did not do anything without advice. We kept books. Those books were checked by the office. Every check that we wrote was also counter signed or endorsed by the office. We took our bills in. We had counseling and advice. If we thought about something and they told us no, my husband and I had enough sense to know that they knew where they were coming from and that we couldn't survive if we didn't listen to them. I know that we still have some supervisor council FHA. . .When you have people who are not with a (inaudible) . . . and a lot of high school graduates are not familiar with bookkeeping. They need some help in bookkeeping. They need some supervision. I would like to see

it last longer than a year because I think that a lot more of our young people need it." "All of those millions of dollars that went out of the window that every time you picked up a newspaper for years and years FHA was a dirty word. It would not have been that way had everybody started like my husband and I started. Every aspect of your farming was supervised, from the kind of house that you could afford to build to the kind of farming you could do and the kind of machinery you could own until you got on your feet and they knew that you were able to do your own thing." "I think that this is something that definitely something that needs to be kept in place."

- A Hispanic male commented on farmers or landowners that have given up farming in recent years? "Given up farming? Mainly it's financial (inaud)."

- A White female farmer commented, "They have to guarantee them, you know, their collateral and, you – the the specs are more stringent."

- A Black female and male commented, "Okay. Say you turn in your loan application, last of December, January. Say you get your money uh last of February, first of March. So once you get your money, you ready to start uh first thing you probably do is get diesel to operate. Uh second thing you work on your equipment, uh old equipment needs uh upgrading. So uh once you do that, get through all that, you're ready to go to the field. So say you get your money in May or June, then you just now starting to do your upgrading on your equipment. So that's gonna have you even further behind cause you didn't have the money to do it when you should of did. They need to be planting cotton by May 15."

- A Black male provided a reason for the difficulty for Black farmers to farm. "If you look at it this way, the Blacks don't own a packing house, they don't have no outlet. There's only two packing houses left in this whole county (unclear) and they were owning them themselves. You don't have no where to carry them. If you grow them what are are you going to do with them?"

- A Black male farmer believes that farm programs should benefit those farmers who need them. "Well according to the amount

of money that the state incorporate to them I think they divides it up among the farmers that need it the most. That's the way I look at it because a lot of famers is next door to being homeless. And there is a lot of farmers eating three meals a day and some don't have it and that's what you got to look at."

Yuma County - White Female Focus Group

Program Yield

- The farmers commented that the current system does not allow farmers to improve their yields. They cited several instances of farmers with significantly higher yields over a period of time than the FSA yield.

FSA Administration and Producer Participation

- Farmer A commented that the CRP program was a vehicle through which elderly farmers could retire their land, without having to sell it when they are too old to farm anymore. Farmer A2 felt that CRP was excellent for erosion control. The farmers believed that CRP should be utilized more to take out of production bad land.

- Overall, the farmers found the service provided by FSA to be good and the FSA staff to be helpful. In the past, they did experience difficulties, however, the staff has been changed and they are satisfied with the improvements in the County Office.

- The farmers did note that they experience some differential treatment in the office because they are females. Farmer A3 said "the girls in the [FmHA] office say he's twice as hard on you as he is anybody else because you are a woman. This is the first year that he's made me feel like. . .Maybe he doesn't mean it, but that's the way it comes across."

- The farmers also expressed other areas they found problematic. They were dissatisfied with the amount of paperwork that they had to fill out. These females farmers were unhappy with the constant changes in the regulations which forces them to have to redo paperwork and which limits the knowledge of the staff, thereby decreasing the staff's ability to assist them with their needs. Many times, they said, they know about new programs before the staff does.

- The farmers discussed the ability of farmers to maneuver around the $50,000 payment limitation. They stated that the rule operates differently for farming families than it does for farming associates. Farmer A3 said . . ."My girls own their share of the land in their name only. Their husbands own their land in their name only. They did that for financial reasons. But they only get $50,000 per couple, where you can go right across the fence and five guys get to farming together

running a big bunch of ground, and each one of those guys can get $50,000 limitations. The girls have their own land in their own name, but just because they are a wife of that farmer they can't do that. Farmer A added "They use a hired man, I've heard of them using a hired man." Farmer A3 continued, "Oh yeah, I know in our community where they do that real well. But in the ownership of the land it all might all be leased land or something. You can see how they are–my daughters own their own land in their own name, separate from their husband."

Appeals

- One of the three farmers had appealed a decision. Farmer A2 was dissatisfied with the appeals process. This farmer stated that she was encouraged by the CED to participate in a certain program. Later the CED informed her that the program for which she signed up would be different and it was too late for her to change. She challenged the CED who said he did not remember making such statements. When the CED decided against her, she appealed to the national office. The national office supported the decision of the CED. The national office did not inform her of her appeals rights nor the procedures for appealing the decision. "I think probably a lot of it still came back to misinformation, and in this particular case I don't think it was true. It could have been. It could have been an honest mistake. He told me wrong, but it still affected my economic well being considerably. I guess if I would have had the information, but where I didn't have any place else to get the information; he was the person I went to for the information and it was wrong. But, I was still ultimately responsible for it even though he was wrong. . .There are two kids, young families in our neighborhood, they made them sell their cattle and cattle is low as they can be right now. If they would just let those people keep their cattle till fall, they could get out of the calves what they are getting out of the cows and calves now. Its so unfair. . .They did the same thing to us. We could have got more out of our calves in three months time than we got out of our whole cattle herd that we had worked for 20 years (inaudible). We had the top gaining cattle at one of the feed boxes that had proven that. It took us 20 years to get to that point and they made us sell them all."

Elections

- This group believed that the COC members were open-minded and fair. They had not run themselves because they believed that there were more qualified candidates who would take the time to learn all of the rules and regulations.

Financial and Other

- The farmers expressed a great deal of concern with the private and federal crop insurance that they must purchase. They commented that the insurance is so high that it consumes whatever profit they make on the sale of their crops. Because of the high insurance rates, small farmers could only purchase the minimum amount of insurance, so when a disaster hit, the insurance was not enough to prevent the farmer from incurring a great deal of debt or going out of business all together. The farmers did state that the federal crop insurance program has improved the situation as they only have to pay $50. One farmer commented that it was somewhat unfair that large farmers pay the same rates as small farmers.

- Farmer A3, discussing her conversation with an FmHA official, stated that the official exaggerated in describing the number of tons that farmers can get off their land. Farmer A added, "You can't always prove it. You kinda–us people around here–you kinda know the people that exaggerate a little bit."

- Farmer A3 discussed her experience with the banks. She stated that the banks are so inflexible in their banking policies that they put farmers out of business unnecessarily. Farmer A added "This is just rumors, other farmers especially for a while there when things were really tight and you know. . .I know people have to pay their loans but when people. . .I think they should take the money and give them time to get the interest rather than just to say no. Farmer A3 illustrated this point with her own experience. "I bought $90,000 worth of cattle on the 15th of January and our loan was to be finished up the 1st of March and they didn't loan me the money. I had bought steers to go to pasture on the 15th of January and the first day of March, I was told that I had to sell everything. My lawyer wanted me to sue for discrimination because I was a woman. . .I think my problem was I went right down to the local office, the FHA office to borrow money and it was just when they got the new man in and I don't know, I think he was probably pumped full of crap from the bank and I was the one to watch me, and up till this year, he always made me feel like I was a little dishonest. I always made my payments and always done what I said to do, but he was like a different person. I tell you it's like I'd rather go out and be beat than to walk through that door. That the way I feel, I felt."

- The farmers commented that it would be very difficult to start a farm today because of the costs.

- The farmers expressed a great deal of concern about the big farmers and the foreign investors eliminating the small farmers. As to the big farmers, this group said they simply can not compete. Additionally the big farmers buy them out or drive up prices in their areas to a point where it makes it difficult for them to survive. Farmer A said "Elevators around and then they [large farm] started charging these astronomical prices and my husband goes heck he goes clear to Greeley to get his fertilizer because he can buy it cheaper and have it hauled in cheaper than what he can get it from around here. Where they used to like to do home town stuff and if they can find it they'll do it. But if it's not competitive then they'll go some where else." Farmer A3 commented "The butcher beef, three companies buy all the meat in the United States any more. It is controlled by three large corporations. We have no say in what we are going to get for our fat meat. . . You know they busted AT&T for that. But will they bust those guys: [Meat company] and they control it. It's just about the same way as the grain market. You would like to say it cost me $2.10 to grow this bushel of corn it would be nice to have $2.20 for it. But you never get to say that you are told what you will get for it. You are totally controlled the farmer is." As to foreign investors, the farmers commented that the French investors had been buying land in their county from elderly people no longer in a position to sell.

Dinwiddie County - Black Male Focus Group

Program Yield

- These farmers discussed tobacco allotments. "You get a farm number, and you tell the county office how many acres you have planted. Your allotment is the number of pounds per acre that you can take to market. Your projected yield is determined whether your crop is. . .irrigated or nonirrigated. That makes your yield higher too on certain farms. . .that makes a lotta difference". The inference is that farmers who can afford to irrigate are given bigger allotments. "...you can't plant over your allotment. If you have a good yield, you can carry it over to the next year and sell it." "And you got to worry, you gotta pack it up, look at it –hope it don't mold, hope it don't rot. . ." Farmers also have to plant their fields at least two years out of every three or they will lose their allotment forever. One farmer appealed such a decision.

FSA Administration and Producer Participation

- Farm producers agreed that program services in terms of treatment at the county office is adequate. " I've had no problems with the office

un, on a one-on-one basis. I've had to deal with them all too. . .they do a pretty good job of trying to treat everyone as fairly as possible once you go in the office."

- Farmers receive information by mail mainly, and by telephone concerning deadlines. They were aware of a farm radio show, but did not know the station and had not listened to it. Three of them had attended a community meeting to discuss changes in regulations. It was centrally located, had a large turnout and some Blacks were there. Sometimes the information they receive is not in enough detail. They have to go in and inquire. They may not have enough information all the time to know if they are eligible for programs.

- Two farmers had a lot to say about the Wetlands Reserve Program. There are a lot of stiff regulations for farm land that does not drain water well. Sometimes, what they were told to do seemed arbitrary, did not work well, and was expensive requiring drainage systems with pumps. If these farmers did not comply with the regulations for the farm land in question, they would lose benefits for all other farms that they worked. They also felt that these rulings made by FSA staff were biased since they were aware of similar, adjacent farmland that was not treated the same way. Reportedly, one White farmer was allowed to place baled hay in between several rows to handle the drainage problem.

- These farmers know about the Disaster Emergency Assistance Program, and some had applied, but they do not know how benefits were calculated. One farmer related an incident, which, after receiving his benefits check, he was so disappointed at the amount that he left it on the dash of his truck and never cashed it. Two weeks later he got a call from the county office saying that they had made a mistake in the calculations and he needed to return the check.

Appeals

- Only one farmer was familiar with the appeals process. He had lost his tobacco allotment because he let three years pass without farming at least two of those years. He went before the county committee to explain why he had not planted the fields, but they took his allotment away. He thought they could have come up with another remedy. This decision he felt was based on discretion rather than iron clad policy, since the vote had to be unanimous.

Elections

- Farmers present at the focus meeting, as a rule, voted in the county election. They did not understand the process however. In answer to the question, "do you know what the election process is like..how the community committee members . . .and county committee members are elected?" the reply was: "I can't really say I do, not as far as that." "At one time they was sending a form . . .for you to nominate. . .Now, all you get now is the. . .names already on there. . .and I wondered about that."

- The farmers couldn't decide whether they had recognized the name of a Black on the ballot. They knew that a Black was on the committee. They agreed that he must be the Minority Advisor. "I can't remember voting for him, I don't know how he got on there." ". . . he's been on there for –guess what, seven eight years or longer."

- They talked about how a son replaced his father as County Executive Director in their FSA office. They didn't feel like it was right.

Financial

- One farmer had been dealing with a credit agency (Colonial Farm Credit) for eight years, and was denied credit this past season. "I don't think I was treated fairly with em at all, I mean I deal with these people . .eight years, and all of a sudden, I was denied access to funds. Up until the last minute. They put me in a jam. Which I'm still trying to get out of right now. . . (they) should've told me in January. . .At the last moment, they come up with some type of reason, but they were the same reason that I had been going there with for the last seven years."

- Farmers have to take out crop insurance. Everybody paid the same amount whether they had a big farm or small farm. They did not think that was fair.

- These producers talked about the impossibility of small farmers, particularly Black farmers, diversifying into cotton to protect against the uncertain future of tobacco. "You know, I don't know how in the world any farmer of color will be able to credit cotton what it costs to purchase equipment. No I don't know how he gonna do it, but I see a lotta other farmers that (inaudible)" They talked about having to take a lien out on their crop season for season, meaning they had to pay everything back right away rather than being given terms so they could plan a way to get ahead.

Other

- Heir property. The requirement that all owners of farm property must sign papers before business can be conducted with the county office, like changing allotments, creates problems for Black farmers. Much of their farm land is heir property, having many owners. As an original owner dies, his or her share is divided among the children. There may be three or four generations of owners of the same property. Many of them left the farm two generations ago. Obtaining names and social security numbers of these owners on forms before business can be conducted is an impossibility. In answer to the question, "..what happens to property that doesn't have all the signatures? Does it lie dormant. . .can you farm it, or sell anything from it?", the reply was: "You have to leave it there." How much . . . land do you think is tied up. . ?" "Lordy mercy." "Oh my goodness, there's a lot of it."

- EPA regulations. Farmers are required to keep a record of all chemicals they utilize. "More you put down, more it gonna cost you. It cost you enough. . .if you put it down. If you don't put down what you suppose to, you still won't even have nothing. Crop ain't gonna grow. Bugs gonna eat it up." "If you go to the store. . .and buy chemical. . .you got to say how many acres you got, you got to figure to a T."

- Farmers have a farm number and that number is on the wall of Wal Mart and K Mart stores where they buy supplies. They stated that Blacks are closely monitored, however others are not. They referenced the perpetrators of the Oklahoma bombing, who purchased more than a ton of fertilizer. "EPA regulations–if they gonna regulate us, regulate them."

- Labor. Laws that govern the treatment of migrant farmers make it impossible to access this source of labor. They must pay them for thirty-three and a half hours a week, whether it rains all week or not. They have to have W2 forms, insurance, a lot of red tape. "It's bad. You have to have (for them) adequate place to live with running water and all this type of stuff and. . .still you got to pay 'em. . ."

Big Horn County - American Indian Focus Group

Program Yield

- Farmers in Big Horn County are generally not familiar with how program yields are determined. Farmers are occasionally satisfied with

how the program yields are set; however, they expressed dissatisfaction with the services that accompany program yield determination.

FSA Administration and Producer Participation

- One farmer commented that they receive regular notices of program information particularly whenever FSA has a deadline on a certain program.

- The local FSA county committee member is a staff person who regularly attends scheduled meetings/workshops. The meetings are usually well attended by landowners or representatives. The farm participants commented that the workshops are informative in terms of providing information on FSA programs, but also expressed the need to be "educated" about the programs.

- A program participant commented that outreach efforts are not often timely in announcing the availability of funds. ". . .by the time you get the newsletter, all the money's gone. Before we even learn about a program. . .the money is gone because it's on a first-come, first-serve basis." He recommends that FSA "earmark a portion of the [available] dollars for [the] reservation."

- The farmers commented that the paperwork required to become eligible for participation in various programs is too cumbersome. Many times the paperwork "somehow get[s] lost" or "they ask for the same thing they've asked for before."

Appeals

- One farmer comments that the appeals process is too lengthy. After going through the chain of appeals and completing all the necessary paperwork, he finally received payment for disaster relief some two years later.

- On the issue of disaster payments, several farmers complained of the appeals process stating that, "They overpaid me about uh five or six years ago in a disaster payment. . .There was a bunch of us around here that got paid overpayments. About eight months later. . .[FSA] sent us a letter saying they had overpaid us X amount of dollars [and] we want it back." The farmers went to the local FSA office to appeal this decision and pointed out that the overpayment was due to a mistake made by FSA. The farmer continued saying, "[The local FSA office] referred us to [the] state."

A representative was sent to the state office where he was told that they did not have the appeals board elected yet. "This [was] about five or six years ago. So [FSA] kept writing me letters that I owe them, I dunno, two, three thousand dollars, and they were charging me 19 percent interest on that money. Penalizing me for their mistake. And I said I'm not gonna pay it. It was your mistake. So, just last year, after about four years of looking that–writing letter[s] back to them I applied for my tax refund. They wrote me a letter back saying they're uh withholding my tax refund to pay back that debt that they made–they made the mistake on. Another individual that went up [to] that meeting with us, he only owed about five hundred [dollars]. He wrote a letter to them saying we'll go to court. I'll take you to court for this. . .He's never heard nothing from 'em. So right now they're withholding all my tax–taxes to pay that back. Plus charging on their mistake."

When asked how he felt about the appeals process, the farmer replied, "Not worth a shit, come to tell you the truth."

Elections

- When questioned about the election process one farmer commented, "We get the ballots. . .That's about the only thing I get in the mail. We used to get a newsletter. How the uh county functions and what uh benefits were available and all that. And this is in five years ago. I don't get any now. Only thing I get is a uh a ballot to vote by proxy or whatever. I don't even know the people on it."

- When asked what kind of changes he would like to see made with the county election process so that it would work better for him, the farmer replied, "I think we need more representation from the reservation, but how do we go about getting it I really don't know."

- Farmers interviewed felt that if they could get enough operators in the county to vote they could win the whole county election. "But American Indians are reluctant to do that so we only got very few operators, and I mean, this is why we need to have that money earmarked specifically for the American Indians on reservations."

Jackson County - White Male Focus Group

Program Yield

- On the issue of the determination of program yields, one participant comments that it is a fair process. "I think they're about like most any

other federal agency, they have a lot of things handed down to them they gotta rubber-stamp, this is what–what they approve, but they've got regulations they've gotta approve under. They can't write their own program. I think they're doing as well as they can under the rules they gotta live under."

FSA Administration and Producer Participation

- Most FSA program participants in Jackson County were born into their respective occupations and have always been knowledgeable of the FSA office and its programs. Participants were in agreement that the county committee is functioning in a good capacity and is thereby serving the needs of its constituents.

- Participants report receiving adequate information in a timely fashion from their local FSA office; however, one participant admits that he does not always understand the material he receives. "It's all–ninety percent of it goes in file 13. Until you hear something on the radio or you talk to a neighbor that has–went to some great length to figure something out."

  Participants primarily receive information in the form of newsletters. "...they tell you the programs that are there, but to understand 'em you [would] have to have a complete book."

Appeals

- Focus group participants have not used the appeals process. However, they knew of instances in which it was used and commented that overall it is a fair process.

Elections

- Most participants are familiar with the election process and vote regularly. They have never submitted nominations saying that it is difficult to get anyone to run. The over all consensus is that the election process is fair.

Financial and Other

- One farmer commented on the impact of government cut backs on farm programs, sufficiency payments in particular, stating that, "The only thing I'd like to say is that uh [if] they keep cutting us back, we're just gonna stay out [of the farm program]. . . .it's just to the point now where it's just so little payment it really isn't worth worrying about. . .if

we had to do anything other than what we're doing, we wouldn't be where we are now on the wheat program because there's not enough dollars there to–worth putting up with the–all the regulations."

- Most farmers agree that the paperwork required for government assistance is quite lengthy. One focus group participant said, "I got a cow and calf operation, now, I spent two hours filling out papers. Luckily I ain't in the wheat program or I probably [would have] been there for three days."

- In general, most participants think that there are too many restrictions on loans obtained through the Farmers Home Association (FmHA). One participant comments, "If I borrow money to buy this chunk of land here, and they've got to write rules to tell me I can't drain a wetland or break any sod over on this unless I go through all the–jump through all the right hoops, I don't know if that's quite right. . .If you do break any of their rules they can–even [if] it's on some other tract of ground. If I'm a share farmer. . .and I didn't sign up for the right–didn't notify the right guy to break some sod or–drain the wetland or whatever, they could theoretically pull that loan."

- One participant commented on the problems with government. '. . .[T]he only complaint I have with the government is–the corn people have a program, and the wheat people have a program, but the cow and calf man he–he kinda got forgot somewhere along the line. . .if [government] would get plumb out of the farm program, we'd be better off."

- Another participant comments, "What's bothering me is the farms I'm seeing sold to money people to compete against us and they don't have to make a profit. . .it's an investment in the land. He's been broke three times on paper and he said if I invested in land I'm never broke. So he started investing land. He's giving way more money than it's worth. I don't begrudge the guy for owning land; but, kinda make it tough for us guys to compete."

Fresno County - Asian Focus Group

- This focus group set a precedent, as the Hmong farmers themselves declared that this was the first time their community had gathered to discuss farming issues with anyone outside the community. The logistics of the meeting were done by Michael Yang, a University of California agriculture student of Hmong descent who felt that the focus group might be of benefit to the community.

- There was a great deal of caution and uncertainty about the purpose of our focus group. The group also questioned the benefit to the farmers of the meeting and charged the facilitator with responsibility for a productive outcome of the discussions. The DJMA team had to confirm more than once that the issues raised would be considered by FSA.

- The first issue discussed was the TIF program, Targeting Industrial Farms. DJMA was told that a commission sends people to the small farms to check on legal requirements for farm labor, such as proper financial records, health facilities, etc. The small farmers cannot afford to comply, so they stop farming. Some never return to the farms. The farmers say that they are not given any information about what exactly is required and no one is available to work with them to bring them into compliance. Some farms in existence for 15 years have been suddenly penalized for not following regulations that they knew nothing about. Lack of information and no communication were mentioned repeatedly.

- The request was for a representative in the Hmong community to act as ombudsman between the farmers and the USDA. The farmers wanted counsel, guidance in farming and farm management, and how to access financing for their farms. Their farming expertise came from farming opium in Laos under directives from the Spanish government; they have no formal training in agriculture.

- The biggest problem for the strawberry grower this year was the hail that destroyed 50% of the crop. No one has crop insurance, and when FSA was contacted they could offer no help. Hmong strawberry farming in the Fresno area is an annual $4 billion industry.

- The farmers expressed a need for an amendment to the deadlines for disaster to meet the needs of specialty farm items since they are grown all year long. They wanted no deadlines, or delayed deadlines, so they could apply for funding when the disaster occurred; or to at least allow more time for applying for assistance. For instance, if a disaster occurs in the traditional strawberry growing season, then the deadline for disaster assistance is tied to that time frame. However, the Hmong farmer may plant strawberries in August, a non-traditional planting time for strawberries, and if there is a disaster to strawberries in the nontraditional time frame, there is no framework for disaster assistance.

- The farmers stated that the County Committee consists of major corporation growers and does not represent the small farmer. They

believe USDA is designed to help large farms, not small ones. Hmong farmers said do not have the right to vote; they do not have the right to talk; they just know how to farm only, and have to hide out since they do not know what will happen to them next. They don't want to do this kind of thing anymore. They want to get organized and to make changes. Hmong farmers said it is important for them to understand what is available to them and what they can do to learn more about the benefits of FSA.

- Only one farmer had any contact with the USDA. The others, who grew strawberries, primarily, had no knowledge of the FSA office or of any of the programs administered through that office. The farmer who had registered with the office had experienced over 50% damage to his strawberry crop that year. He applied for disaster funds and he was told that he was a day late in applying.

- It appears that there is little or no communication between FSA and the Hmong farmers. It was mentioned that aside from FSA practices, there was also ignorance of any other related government programs or benefits available to the Hmong community.

Seminole County - Black Male Focus Group

Program Yield

- A farmer described a situation in which he lost his farm because he did not make his quota on a crop on more than one occasion and was ultimately disqualified for a disaster claim he filed based on that quota. He related some other incidents of filing for disaster and being denied, even in another neighboring county and says "that happens all the time. You Black, you get treated that." He said that the treatment by the respective CEDs is the same as well. " If you play along with–say what they want you to say, never challenge or question anything, you alright–you a good nigger." The committee is 'supposed be the boss' and the CED is to execute the committee's decisions, "but the CED calls the shots."

FSA Administration and Producer Participation

- A farmer expressed his concern over the absence of Black personnel on the FSA staff and suggested that the needs to investigated. There was a hiring situation discussed that the farmers were very suspicious about. A young Black female applicant had made application for the position as a FSA office position. She was the daughter of one of the local Black

long-time residents. Based on all indications she was to have been hired, but instead another female [White] was hired who was a relative of one of the influential White farmers in the area. When the young Black woman inquired about being hired, she was told that her application could not be located. She was not asked to file another application. Another farmer expressed his desire to see Blacks employed within the FSA staff. He cited neighboring counties that have Black personnel, one in which he also farms, saying his treatment in that county is very nice.

- One farmer discussed a complaint he registered with the office regarding an incorrect base. He felt that "it is not a racial thing" but instead thinks it was unfair use of authority. On three occasions he went to sign-up for a program, once was told it was not time, next time the map was out the office. On the third time, he was told that the program deadline had past by one day and a fee now would bè required to sign up. He felt collecting the fee was unfair and refused to pay it. The remedy by the CED was to cut his base to zero. The following year he had a similar situation and the remedy again was to cut his base to zero. The second time, the effect was reduction in his payment by 33%. To preclude any confrontation, he did not appeal. The District Director assisted, but was not able to restore his previous proper yields. They agreed that the treatment by and efforts of the former CED seemed inclined toward fair and equitable treatment of all farmers and for effective program implementation. The farmers expressed dissatisfaction with the treatment by the current CED which has effected their ability to realize maximum benefit from program participation. In various points of discussion they categorize the treatment as being not racially motivated but as unfair or a seeming power struggle. One farmer feels that the CED executes policy then "hides behind" the COC.

- One farmer says he feels the committee is run by "hand-picked insiders." Generally, the consensus seems to be that Blacks are merely "in positions" when they are in the FSA system. "A Uncle Tom, you a White folks' nigger and you'll always be taken care of as long as he be appointed to uh-they're [Minority Advisor] gonna do the job they want did . We never been treated fairly, right now it's going to be even morest harder due to the fact that every time a problem arise, you have to go back and address it. If we go back, they always make sure that they don't get caught in that same hole–you know mostly we always put in a escape."

- One farmer related an occasion during which he was told by a White male farmer "if we could just get you out of farming, we would give you everything you want." He concluded saying this happens ."

Appeals

- One farmer described the impact of CED on appeals process. "I don't think much of it cause I think ASCS committee is something for the CED to hide behind. Said Committee this, committee that. And you got a book, you got policies. You go by policy. The committee should be directly dedicated to following policies. If you use the committee to help you get around policies, then maybe they need to get rid of the committee, cause that 's what they use it for all this time.." These comments followed descriptions of various negative encounters with the CED, one in which he'd contemplated filing for disaster

- A farmer said of appeals procedure, "they [COC] already done made their decision. And they'll discuss it before you get back there–they already said what the gone do. . .they already done got together on what question they gone ask you." Another farmer during this discussion cites that "the State Committee is entirely political. So if you don't have politics on your side, you're wasting your time, cause they're just gonna refer it back to the county."

- A farmer who had a number of unsuccessful attempts at utilizing the programs and some denied appeals, said in one appeal situation he was denied, even though the Minority Advisor had personally witnessed and was familiar with the circumstances surrounding a particular disaster claim but offered no input when the claim was brought before the committee.

Elections

- The attitude regarding the Minority Advisor was very poor. They felt the Minority Advisor was ineffective. The farmers stated that a Minority Advisor "can have more weight than a committeeman." A farmer explains his opinion of a Minority Advisor's position as being one of an advocate, to try to help the minorities, but that his Minority Advisor is not vocal. "Sometimes peoples are put in places for tokens rather than–than for actual abilities or wisdom, or knowledge or whatever you want to call it, you see. And that's the bottom line." "Whatcha need, is just concrete sheer fairness and effort to give this person, no matter whether if it's male, female, whether Black, whatever–a chance to operate." Another farmer feels that Whites are

getting the 'fair chance' and says he "would prefer them [minorities] getting more of the benefit."

- One farmer suggested that all the terms of the COC members expire simultaneously instead of on an overlapping basis, with the idea that this would diminish the ability of the CED to wield power by having influence over COC members who remain from the 'previous' committee.

Financial and Other

- In discussion of Black farmers in the area, it was stated that "some counties do not even have any Black farmers. "If things don't get no better, it's gon be like that in this county. They like to get us all in the mid eighties. This county does have quite a few Black farmers hanging in there, somehow, I don't know how they made it in there. I wonder sometimes." In the region, there was a decrease in the number of Black farmers because some Black farmers "couldn't cope", couldn't "see enough benefit and get enough enjoyment" to continue farming. "Financing is the most difficult part of cash flow for a small farmer, and for a lotta big farmers too."

- An interesting observation is that Black farmers cannot get money to buy equipment even though they are farming the same crops as the White farmers.

- One farmer has the opinion that the USDA programs have not helped the disadvantaged farmer and thinks that it should be possible to prove this statistically. He gave the example of the CRP and said that fewer disadvantaged people took advantage of it.

SURVEY

RESULTS

Part I, Volume IV

Producer Participation and EEO Complaint Process Study for the Farm Service Agency (FSA)

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Contract No.
53-3151-5-00001
Project No. EEO-95-06

submitted by

D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc.

March 4, 1996

The four volumes of this report are interdependent. To fully understand the purpose of this study, DJMA's methodology, approach, findings, and recommendations, the volumes should be read collectively.

Below is a discussion of the results of the raw survey data contained in this volume.

PHONE SURVEY RESULTS

Of the 753 farmers surveyed, 52.6 percent are Owners, 4.1 percent are Operators, 42.1 percent are Owner/Operators, and 1.2 percent belong to other categories. Whites constitute 82.3 percent of all owners, of which 52.19 percent (of the total) are White males. The next largest category of owners are Blacks, comprising 9.6 percent of owners, followed by American Indians at 1.9 percent, Asians at 1.5 percent, and Hispanics at 0.3 percent. Operators are also skewed toward Whites, constituting 58.1 percent males and 19.4 percent females. Blacks comprise 19.4 percent of Operators while Asians are at 3.2 percent. There are no operators in the other races who answered the survey. The largest category, Owner/Operator, was distributed as follows: 85.5 percent were White, (62.7 percent male, and 22.8 percent female), 7 percent of the Owner/Operators were Black and 2.6 percent were Hispanics. Asians and American Indians constituted 1.3 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively.

The proportions of farmers who were familiar with FSA was 51.9 percent, compared to 47.5 percent of farmers who were not familiar with FSA—0.5 percent did not respond to the question. Mail, word-of-mouth, and obtaining information from family members were the three primary methods of learning about FSA among the producers.

With respect to FSA election, 50.6 percent of the producers did not vote compared to 43.7 percent that did vote in the elections. Of the 248 respondents who voted in the last FSA election, 63.1 percent were White males 19.9 percent were White females. Blacks were the next largest group of producers to vote followed by American Indians. The Asians and the Hispanics represented the ethnic groups that had the smallest number of respondents that voted. Among those who did not vote, White males constituted the largest proportion—54.5 percent, while White females and Blacks who did not vote constituted 32.3 percent and 5.0 percent of producers, respectively. Of the producers surveyed, only 5.6 percent were not eligible to vote in the election.

Among the various information sources, most producers receive information by mail. A small percentage of producers—2.3 percent—did not receive any information about the FSA election. Producers who did not vote reported "lack of interest" (41.1 percent) as the primary reason for not voting, followed by "lack of information" as the next best reason. Nevertheless, 64.3 percent of producers

reported having voted consistently in the past. Of these producers 87.8 percent are White and 6.1 percent were Black. The other races (Hispanics, Asians and American Indians) make up the remainder at 6.1 percent.

Of the producers surveyed, 58 had applied for FSA Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) benefits, and 67 had received CRP benefits. Of those surveyed, 298 had never applied for CRP benefits, while 68 had applied for CRP every year that they participated in the program. With respect to Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP), 49 reported to have applied for benefits and 49 received benefits. Among the participants of the ACP, 328 (83.9 percent of the respondents to the question) reported to have never applied for benefits, 36 (9.2 percent of the respondents) applied for and/or received ACP benefits every year, and 27 (6.9 percent of the respondents) applied for and/or received benefits in some years.

Only 16 among those surveyed applied for benefits in the Forestry Incentive Program (FIP), while 15 received FIP benefits. There were 10 respondents who had applied for and/or received benefits in the Emergency Conservation Program (ECP). The Water Bank Program (WBP) had 7 producers who participated, while the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) had 10 producers applying for benefits and 9 who had received benefits. Cotton Loan Deficiency (CLD) had 7 producers who had applied for and/or received benefits. Cotton Market Gains, Rice Loans, Dairy Refund Program, and Dairy Indemnity Program all had very few (less than 10) participants who applied for benefits.

Among those producers who participated in the Acreage Reduction Program (ARP), 51 applied for benefits, and 50 received ARP benefits. Among the ARP participants, 5.4 percent applied for and received benefits in some years, 10 percent applied for and received benefits every year, while 84.7 percent of the participants in the ARP never applied for and/or received benefits.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The survey reveals that a majority (47.1 percent of the respondents) of the producer population is over 60 years of age. Only 17.6 percent of the producers are under 40 years of age. Among White males, 44.8 percent of the producers are over 60, while 19.1 percent are under 40. White female and Black producers follow a similar pattern. The responses of the other ethnic groups were too small to make any meaningful inferences.

Of the 753 respondents, 613 (81.4 percent) of the producers had at least a high school diploma. Of the 753 respondents, 269 (35.7 percent) had received some kind of training or certification.

With respect to total farm land, 10.5 percent of the producers owned 500 acres or more, while 29.5 percent of the producers owned less than 50 acres of land. Less than a third of the producers surveyed lease or rent their land. Approximately 21.5 percent of these farmers rent or lease 500 acres or more, while 27 percent rent or lease less than 50 acres.

Sixty percent of the producers surveyed actually use the land for farming. Among these producers, 15.2 percent of the farms are 500 acres or more, and 35.4 percent of the farms are less than 50 acres. Many of the producers rent or lease their land to others. These include 36.6 percent of producers with less than 50 acres of land, and 9.9 percent of farmers with greater than 500 acres of land.

INCOME

In 1994, a majority of the producers (70.7 percent) earned less than $100,000 a year. In that same year, only a small percentage—0.9 percent—earned over $500,000 in income. Among White males, 71.7 percent earned less than $100,000, 9.1 percent earned between $100,000 and $300,000, and 1.3 percent earned over $500,000 in income. About 60 percent of the producers surveyed had less than 25 percent of their income from farming, and 15.8 percent of them reported greater than 75 percent of their income from farming.

A considerable number of producers—59.4 percent—reported less than $20,000 as their gross farming income in 1994. Less than 2 percent of producers reported over $300,000 as their gross farm income in 1994, while the remainder of the respondents (15 percent) reported gross income between $20,000 and $100,000.

COUNTY COMMITTEE EFFECTIVENESS

Regarding County Committee effectiveness, approximately 37.8 percent of all producers reported that the system for announcing program activities and benefits is effective. White male and female producers seem to be in agreement on this issue, while 50 percent of Black producers agree that the announcement system is effective. The number of respondents from the other races were too small for any analysis on this issue.

A majority of the producers of all races and gender groups (about 72.4 percent), state that timely information about programs and equal access to benefits is an important issue for farmers in their area. White males and females and Black males concur with this statement. Another important issue raised by a majority of farmers (about 90 percent) is program yield determination.

Regarding County Committee representation, 78 percent of producers believe that the FSA County Committee members do a good job in representing their interests. White males, White females and Black male producers support this result. A majority of farmers surveyed (82.3 percent of White males, 72.2 percent of White females, and 60 percent of Black males), stated that for farmers in their area, an important issue is ensuring that they have representation on the committee. While greater than 90 percent of all White producers stated that the interests of their racial groups are represented on the committee, only 56 percent of Black male producers support this fact. Similarly, only 59.2 percent of White females reported that the interests of their gender are represented on the committee. The number of respondents from other races was too small for any analysis.

Among all groups, 66.8 percent of White males, 44.6 percent of White females, and 35.0 percent of Black males, feel that the interests of low income farmers are represented on the committee. With regard to program participation, 68.2 percent of Whites reported that they were encouraged by FSA County Committees, while only 46.1 percent of Blacks were encouraged by the FSA County Committee. Similarly, while 80.2 percent of Whites feel that they are treated fairly by FSA in its provision of services, only 61.5 percent of Black males agree with this result. The number of respondents from other races was too small for any analysis.

Form Approved--OMB No. 0505-0020
Expires 3/31/97

Detail of Telephone Respondents to Questions on

National Survey of Customer Service Through the Consolidated Farm Service Agency (CFSA)

Please complete this survey according the instructions listed for each section. The information you provide will assist D. J. Miller & Associates, Inc. (DJMA, the consulting firm conducting this study) in its study of CFSA County Committee System and producer program participation. (ASCS recently became a part of CFSA. Please keep in mind that your responses to this survey can pertain to your experiences with the USDA under either name.)

PART I: Please answer the following questions based on your knowledge and personal experience with the Consolidated Farm Service Agency (formerly ASCS). Place a check mark ( ) in all spaces that apply, or write in responses as appropriate.

1. Where do you farm? County: _____ State: _____

2. Are you an: ***753***
   2.1 Owner ***396*** 2.2 Operator ***31*** 2.3 Owner/Operator ***317*** 2.4 Other ***9***

3. Are you familiar with CFSA (formerly ASCS)? 753
   3.1 Yes ***391*** 3.2 No ***358.*** If no, skip to question 26. Don't know ***4***

4. If yes, how did you first learn about CFSA (formerly ASCS)? 391

4.1	***121***	Mailing	4.5	***57***	Family member
4.2	***13***	Flyer	4.6	***0***	Telephone call
4.3	***3***	Posted notice	4.7	***7***	Radio/TV announcement
4.4	***20***	Other USDA office	4.8	***77***	Word-of-mouth (other organizations, farmers, etc.)
	54	Other		***39***	Don't know

5. Did you vote in the **last** CFSA (formerly ASCS) Committee **election held in 1993**? ***391***
   5.1 Yes ***171*** 5.2 No ***198*** Don't know ***22***

6. How did you receive notice of the CFSA (formerly ASCS) County Committee election? (Check one.) ***171***

6.1	***157***	Mail	6.5	***1***	Telephone call
6.2	***4***	Flyer	6.6	***1***	Radio/TV announcement
6.3	***0***	Posted notice	6.7	***1***	Word-of-mouth
6.4	***3***	Newsletter	6.8	***0***	I did not receive notice of a CFSA (formerly ASCS) Committee election.
	4	Other			

7. If you did not vote, which of the following were reasons why you didn't vote? (Check all that apply.) ***198***

7.1 ***54*** Lack of information
7.2 ***93*** Lack of interest
7.3 ***9*** Elections are unfair
7.4 ***8*** Dissatisfaction with the election process
7.5 ***11*** Not eligible to vote
7.6 ***4*** Ballot too long or complicated
7.7 ***51*** Other: _____
10 Don't know

8. Have you voted consistently in past elections? ***391*** 8.1 Yes ***248*** 8.2 No ***136***
Don't know ***7***

9. If no, which of the following were reasons why you didn't vote? (Check all that apply.) ***136***

9.1 ***35*** Lack of information
9.2 ***68*** Lack of interest
9.3 ***10*** Elections are unfair
9.4 ***10*** Dissatisfaction with the election process
9.5 ***11*** Not eligible to vote
9.6 ***4*** Ballot too long or complicated
9.7 ***27*** Other: _____

PART II: Answer the following questions regarding your principal crops and CFSA (formerly ASCS) **program yield determination.** Place a check mark ( ) in the spaces for all that apply, and write in responses as appropriate.

10. Which of the following are your program crops? Check all that apply, and give the average (**for the last three seasons**) for the acreage and actual yield. In the space provided, give the 1994 CFSA (formerly ASCS)-established program yield. ***391***

	Program Crop	Planted Acres	Actual Yield per Acre	1994 CFSA-Established Program Yield per Acre
10.1	Corn	*123*	*95 bushels*	*61 bushels*
10.2	Wheat	*76*	*68 bushels*	*37 bushels*
10.3	Upland Cotton	*10*	*7 bales*	*4 bales*
10.4	Extra-long Staple Cotton	*0*	*0 bales*	*0 bales*
10.5	Tobacco	*37*	*32 pounds*	*17 pounds*
10.6	Rice	*4*	*3 pounds*	*3 pounds*
10.7	Peanuts	*4*	*5 pounds*	*1 pounds*
10.8	Barley	*21*	*17bushels*	*9 bushels*
10.9	Oats	*33*	*17 bushels*	*12 bushels*
10.10	Grain Sorghum	*16*	*11 bushels*	*3 bushels*
10.11	Other:	*92*	*55*	*15*

PART III: Please answer the following questions regarding your **request for and receipt of program benefits** from the CFSA (formerly ASCS) County Office. Answer all that apply by placing a check mark ( ) in the space provided, or write in answers as appropriate.

11. Which of the following program benefits have you applied for and/or received in the past **three** years? ***391***

	Program Benefits	Applied for	Received
11.1	CRP (Conservation Reserve Program)	*58*	*67*
11.2	ACP (Agricultural Conservation Program)	*49*	*49*
11.3	FIP (Forestry Incentive Program)	*16*	*15*
11.4	ECP (Emergency Conservation Program)	*10*	*10*
11.5	Water Bank Program	*7*	*7*
11.6	WRP (Wetlands Reserve Program)	*10*	*9*
11.7	Disaster/Emergency Assistance	*57*	*56*
11.8	Price Support Loans	*32*	*29*
11.9	Cotton Loan Deficiency	*7*	*8*
11.10	Cotton Market Gains	*3*	*5*
11.11	Rice Loans	*4*	*6*
11.12	Acreage Reduction Program	*51*	*50*
11.13	Dairy Refund Program	*5*	*9*
11.14	Dairy Indemnity Program	*1*	*3*
11.15	Other:	*23*	*24*

12. In the past **three** years, have you ever appealed a CFSA (formerly ASCS) County Office determination? ***391***

12.1 Yes ***8*** 12.2 No ***366*** Don't know ***17***

13. If you have appealed a COC program determination in the last **three** years, what type of determination was appealed? (Check all that apply.) *8*

	Program Determination	Successful Yes	Successful No	Not Appealed
13.1	Conservation Practices	*1*	*1*	*6*
13.2	Payment Eligibility/Limitation	*0*	*3*	*5*
13.3	Disaster	*0*	*2*	*6*
13.4	Price Support Loans	*0*	*1*	*7*
13.5	Acreage Reduction Program	*1*	*2*	*5*
13.6	Dairy Program	*0*	*1*	*7*
13.7	Other: _____	*0*	*1*	*0*
13.8	Other: _____			
13.9	Other: _____			

14. How often have you participated in the following **farm programs** in the last **three** years? *391*

		Farm Programs	Every Year	Some Years	Never
14.1	*391*	CRP (Conservation Reserve Program)	*68*	*25*	*298*
14.2	*391*	ACP (Agricultural Conservation Program)	*36*	*27*	*328*
14.3	*391*	FIP (Forestry Incentive Program)	*7*	*8*	*376*
14.4	*391*	ECP (Emergency Conservation Program)	*0*	*9*	*382*
14.5	*391*	Water Bank Program	*2*	*5*	*384*
14.6	*391*	WRP (Wetlands Reserve Program)	*6*	*6*	*379*
14.7	*391*	Disaster/Emergency Assistance	*4*	*53*	*334*
14.8	*391*	Price Support Loans	*19*	*18*	*354*
14.9	*391*	Cotton Loan Deficiency	*3*	*2*	*386*
14.10	*391*	Cotton Market Gains	*0*	*1*	*390*
14.11	*391*	Rice Loans	*1*	*2*	*388*
14.12	*391*	Acreage Reduction Program	*39*	*21*	*331*
14.13	*391*	Dairy Refund Program	*3*	*4*	*384*
14.14	*391*	Dairy Indemnity Program	*0*	*3*	*388*
14.15	*20*	Other:	*12*	*5*	*3*

PART IV: Indicate how much you **agree or disagree** with the following statements by placing a check mark ( ) in the appropriate box.

		Statement	Agree Strongly	Agree Somewhat	Disagree Somewhat	Disagree Strongly	No Response
15.	*391*	The CFSA (formerly ASCS) County Office system for announcing program activities and benefits is not effective.	*49*	*99*	*104*	*97*	*42*
16.	*391*	CFSA (formerly ASCS) County committee members do a good job in representing my interests.	*163*	*142*	*24*	*19*	*43*
17.	*391*	The interests of my racial/ethnic group are represented on the committee.	*172*	*101*	*16*	*12*	*90*
18.	*391*	The interests of my gender group are represented on the committee.	*158*	*116*	*18*	*14*	*85*
19.	*391*	The interests of low income farmers are represented on the committee.	*100*	*122*	*30*	*38*	*101*
20.	*391*	My participation in programs offered by CFSA (formerly ASCS) is encouraged by the CFSA County Committee.	*114*	*143*	*40*	*23*	*71*
21.	*391*	I am treated fairly by CFSA (formerly ASCS) in its providing services to farmers.	*186*	*118*	*19*	*20*	*48*
22.	*391*	An important issue for farmers in my area is making sure they have **representation** on the committee.	*185*	*122*	*31*	*12*	*41*
23.	*391*	An important issue for farmers in my area is **program yield determination.**	*140*	*131*	*20*	*9*	*91*
24.	*391*	An important issue for farmers in my area is **timely information** about programs and equal access to benefits.	*213*	*113*	*13*	*7*	*45*
25.	*391*	Benefits are received by famers in a timely manner.	*149*	*134*	*24*	*12*	*72*

PART V: Please provide the following **background information** by placing a check mark ( ) or writing your response in the appropriate space as it applies.

26. Identify your ethnic/racial group. ***753***

26.1	***72***	African American/Black	26.4	***9***	Hispanic/Latino
26.2	***11***	Asian/Pacific Islander	26.5	***15***	Native American/Alaskan Native
26.3	***620***	White	26.6	***14***	Other: _____
				12	No response

27. What is your gender? ***753*** 27.1 Female ***267*** 27.2 Male ***486***

28. Indicate your age range. ***753***

28.1	***25***	Up to 30	28.3	***108***	31 to 40	28.5	***181***	41 to 50
28.2	***78***	51 to 60	28.4	***151***	61 to 70	28.6	***204***	Over 70
	6	No response						

29. Indicate your highest level of education. 753

29.1	***140***	Less than high school	29.4	***131***	High school graduate
29.2	***269***	Training/skills certification	29.5	***167***	Some college
29.3	***26***	College degree(s)	29.6	***10***	Other: _____
	10	Don't know			_____

30. How much total farm land do you own, rent, or lease? ***698***

30.1	***698***	Total acreage owned:	30.3	***460***	Total acreage farmed:
30.2	***237***	Total acreage leased/ rented by you:	30.4	***264***	Total acreage you lease/ rent to others:

31. What was your gross income in 1994? (Income derived from all sources, including farming.) ***753***

31.1	***264***	$0 to $19,999	31.5	***4***	$300,000 to $399,999
31.2	***268***	$20,000 to $99,999	31.6	***4***	$400,000 to $499,999
31.3	***37***	$100,000 to $199,999	31.7	***7***	Over $500,000
31.4	***11***	$200,000 to $299,999		***158***	No response

32. What percentage of your income in 1994 was from farming? ***753***

32.1	***452***	0 - 25%
32.2	***54***	26 - 50%
32.3	***35***	51 - 75%
32.4	***97***	76 - 100%
	115	No response

33. What was your gross farming income in 1994? ***753***

33.1	***378***	$0 to $9,999	33.5	***22***	$60,000 to $99,999
33.2	***69***	$10,000 to $19,999	33.6	***21***	$100,000 to $199,999
33.3	***46***	$20,000 to $39,999	33.7	***8***	$200,000 to $299,999
33.4	***20***	$40,000 to $59,999	33.8	***11***	Over $300,000
				178	No response

OPEN COMMENT: Please write comments about what works and what does not work about your county committee process. If additional space is required, please use the back of this page.

Thank you very much for both your time and your response. Please return this survey in the enclosed, postage-paid envelope.

If you would like to contact D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc. (the consulting firm conducting this study) to discuss your responses, please call us at 1–800–555–0913. **Both your name and address will remain confidential.**

PART II

EEO COMPLAINT PROCESS

Part II

Producer Participation and EEO Complaint Process Study for the Farm Service Agency (FSA)

of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Contract No.
53-3151-5-00001
Project No. EEO-95-06

submitted by

D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc.

March 4, 1996

The four volumes of this report are interdependent. To fully understand the purpose of this study, DJMA's methodology, approach, findings, and recommendations, the volumes should be read collectively.

Methodology and Findings Regarding EEO Complaint Process Analysis

OVERVIEW

On December 1, 1994, D.J. Miller & Associates, Inc. (DJMA) was commissioned by the Farm Service Agency (FSA) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to conduct a study to determine the existence of any disparate treatment of minority and female employees in the EEO complaint process within FSA. In the course of performing both the statistical and anecdotal analysis portions of the EEO complaint process study, our work was impeded by two significant occurrences: (1) the unavailability of data requested from FSA and the limitations of data provided by FSA that is restricted by legal confidentiality requirements, and (2) changes to the EEO Complaint Process by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1995 and slowness in the full implementation of the new process and in the dissemination of information regarding the new process.

After reviewing DJMA's initial analysis and the impacts of the above limitations on that analysis, FSA requested that DJMA provide only a methodological discussion on conducting a disparity analysis of the EEO Complaint process, limitations on performing this analysis, and limited quantitative and qualitative findings. Below is DJMA's response to FSA's request.

METHODOLOGY TO CONDUCT AN ANALYSIS OF DISPARITY IN THE EEO COMPLAINT PROCESS

Statistical Methodology

Data Requirements

A statistical analysis for EEO complaints requires comprehensive data in the following areas:

- FSA workforce—specifically, by race, gender, geographic area and division
- Informal and formal complaints—filing dates for complaints, race and gender of complainants, issue of complaint, area or division where the complaint was filed, and, type of resolution corresponding to each complaint

Additionally, determining disparity in the complaint process statistically requires that data for analysis has a sample size of at least 30 observations[1] and is completely random to yield meaningful results. If this data is available, the following methodology would be utilized to conduct a statistical analysis to determine whether or not disparity exists.

Methodology

Workforce Analysis

An initial analysis would entail examining the composition of the FSA workforce. Workforce data would be summarized by race, gender, geographic area, and division.[2] Workforce data is studied to compare its composition to the number and types of complaints. In an environment where there is no disparate treatment, the race and gender composition of the workforce should essentially coincide with the race and gender composition of the complainants.[3]

To conduct the most comprehensive analysis, workforce and complaint data for corresponding years in a study period should be examined. When this is not possible (i.e., when only one year of workforce data is available), hiring and promotion policies may have to be examined to determine if possible changes in these procedures may have affected workforce data over the period being examined. If no change in policy is indicated, it can be assumed that no major change in workforce composition may have occurred over the study period.

Complaints Analysis

Examining the composition of the complaints by race and gender would indicate whether minorities and females are participating in the complaint process. An analysis of complaint data by issue and geographic area would define overall levels of complaint activity for each issue within a geographic area; determine whether complaint activity regarding a specific issue is significant for a particular racial/gender group; and, indicate whether complaint activity is significant for any particular racial/gender group in a particular geographic area or division. Furthermore, comparing the composition of the workforce and complaints by

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[1] In this instance, observations would be complaints.

[2] This is based on the assumption that ethnicity and gender data is available for an adequate number of complaints. This analysis may not be possible by type of complaint if the sample size is not adequate.

[3] This is based on the assumption that composition of the complaints is identical to the composition of the workforce by ethncity and gender. The results obtained by this analysis are biased to the extent of the validity of this assumption. Refer to J.L. Gastwirth, *Statistical Reasoning in Law and Public Policy*, Vol. 1 (1988) for a detailed discussion of the assumptions for ratio analysis.

geographic area and division and issue would enable policy makers to isolate problem areas.

Mantel Haenszel Analysis

Complaint data would also be required to conduct the Mantel Haenszel (MH) analysis. The MH analysis is used routinely in equal employment opportunity and other discrimination cases. This analysis provides a statistical examination of the significance of differences between observed and expected numbers of complaints by any racial/gender group. The expected number of complaints for any group is calculated based on the racial/gender composition of the FSA workforce and total number of complaints. Formally, the expected number of complaints for a given group (i.e., Blacks) would be calculated as the proportion of a given group among the workforce (i.e., Blacks) multiplied by the total number of complaints by all FSA employees.

The MH analysis may also be used to study the differences between the actual number of resolutions of complaints and the expected number of resolutions of complaints. The expected number of resolutions for any given group may be calculated based on the racial/gender composition of complainants and the total number of resolutions. Formally, the expected number of complaints would be calculated as the proportion of a given group among the complainants (i.e., Blacks) multiplied by the total number of resolutions by all complainants.[4]

Additionally, in conducting the MH analysis, instead of considering all complaints (resolutions) in the two previously mentioned analyses, it may be useful to consider only the total number of complaints (resolutions) of women and minorities. This would then reflect whether the number of complaints (resolutions) by any given minority or gender group is disproportionately different than any other minority or gender group.

Disparity Analysis

To analyze the data further for any disparity in the complaint process with respect to race and gender, a disparity analysis may be performed. The disparity index is defined as follows:

[4]A detailed discussion of this procedure is provided in J.L. Gastwirth, *Statistical Reasoning in Law and Public Policy*, Vol. 1 (1988). This procedure has become routinely used in equal employment opportunity and other cases.

$$\text{Disparity Index (for Blacks)} = \frac{\left[\frac{\text{Number of Black Complaints}}{\text{Total Number of Complaints}}\right]}{\left[\frac{\text{Number of Black in Workforce}}{\text{Total Number in Workforce}}\right]}$$

Disparity indices have been utilized and accepted by some courts of law. Briefly, disparity ratios compare the percentages of complaints by the FSA workforce to the percentage of FSA employees by each race/gender group. For example, if Hispanics constitute ten percent of the workforce, and five percent of total complaints arise from Hispanics, the disparity ratio is 0.5. When the disparity ratio is less than one, this implies that complaints by that group are not in proportion to their representation in the workforce.

Disparity ratios may differ for one for a variety of reasons: disparate treatment, loss of faith in the system, lack of efficacy in the complaint process, County office with a high proportion of White males, lack of awareness of the complaints procedures, no valid reason to complain.

Disparity analyses should be performed over a period of time to indicate patterns. Similarly, if sample sizes permit, disparity indices must be calculated across race and gender for the various geographic areas and divisions. This may indicate whether there has been a disproportionately high number of complaints (compared to the workforce) in some divisions or geographic areas of the nation.

Resolution Rate Analysis

While disparity analyses indicate which group has a disproportionately high number of complaints, resolution rates would indicate any disparate treatment in the resolution of these complaints. Resolution rates are defined as the number of settlements and letters of withdrawal divided by the total number of informal complaints.

The resolution rate analysis would provide information about patterns of resolutions of complaints over time, and differences in resolution rates across race, gender, and geographic areas. Furthermore, examining resolution rates by issue would enable the researcher to identify issues with the lowest number of complaints resolved and potentially determine disparity—i.e., if Hispanics filed more complaints based on nonselection and these complaints had the lowest resolution rates, then non resolution may indicate either difficulty in resolving the issue of nonselection or disparate treatment towards Hispanics. Similarly, if the maximum number of complaints by Asians were in the Southwest area and the lowest rates of resolution in the nation were observed in the Southwest area, it may imply that there is disparate treatment towards Asians.

Methodology for Performing Anecdotal Interviews

Subject to the availability of FSA workforce data and unrestricted informal and formal complaint data, it is important to gather anecdotal or qualitative evidence and documentary support to explore the reasons why disparities in the EEO Complaint Process may exist. Anecdotal evidence includes interviews with employees and management staff. Documentary support would include the policies and procedures governing the EEO Complaint Process.

Anecdotal Interviews

To understand employee experiences with the EEO Complaint Process, DJMA would interview three categories of FSA employees:

- Employees who have actually filed complaints—to determine if complainants have received disparate treatment in processing and resolution of their complaints
- A cross-section of employees (regardless of whether they have filed complaints or not)—to determine whether employees are familiar with the policies and procedures of the EEO Complaint Process; whether they are aware of their rights within the process; whether they are comfortable with the process; whether management is properly and fairly managing the EEO process; and, their perception of the work environment which could affect a decision to file a complaint
- Specific management staff—to determine whether policies and procedures are implemented fairly, equitably, and efficiently, and to learn their perceptions of the work environment

Documentary Support

The following documents should be reviewed in assessing the EEO Complaint Process:

- Policies and Procedures Handbooks governing the EEO Complaint Process—determine whether these handbooks conform to federal and departmental regulations, and are written clearly and concisely to communicate the rights and responsibilities of employees and managers of the EEO Complaint process
- Office notices and handbooks—determine if EEO Complaint Process information is sufficiently disseminated to employees
- Complaint files—determine whether accurate and adequate documentation is maintained and decisions are rendered fairly and equitably, based upon the evidence provided

Disparity Study Limitations

Statistical Limitations

DJMA's efforts to conduct a disparity analysis of EEO complaints was constrained by both the unavailability of some data and the limitations of data that is restricted by legal confidentiality requirements. In the absence of FSA workforce data from the FSA office, DJMA used the MARS database and ASCS Workforce data from the Focus Report. These data included federal employees who are not involved in the complaint process at the County offices. Hence, the data did not accurately reflect the FSA workforce. Any composition analysis derived from this data would not, therefore, depict the true racial/gender composition of the FSA workforce—the workforce data would either underestimate or overestimate the workforce at FSA. Additionally, any conclusions drawn from the composition of the workforce may have a degree of error.

A significant portion of the existing informal complaint data and the formal complaint data provided by FSA lacks the race and gender information that corresponds to each complaint. Therefore, the composition of the complaints derived by race and gender was based solely on those complaints that had a corresponding race and gender. This did not, however, reflect the true composition of the complaints. Table 1 shows the percentages of missing complaints data for race and gender. Consequently, conclusions drawn from the analysis would be flawed.

Table 1
Percentage of Informal Complaints with Race/Gender Not Known

	Total Complaints	No. with Race Not Known	Percentage with Race Not Known	No. with Gender Not Known	Percentage with Gender Not Known
1990	162	145	89.51%	124	76.54%
1991	81	66	81.48%	61	75.31%
1992	135	119	88.15%	66	48.89%
1993	121	115	95.04%	79	65.29%
1994	55	44	80.00%	38	69.09%
Totals	554	489	88.27%	368	66.43%

Source: FSA

A Mantel Haenszel (MH) analysis was rendered ineffective by the data limitations. As stated previously, the MH analysis is used to statistically examine the significance of the differences between the observed and expected numbers of complaints by any race/gender group. However, since the number of complaints for every race/gender was not available, the MH analysis could not be performed. The expected number of complaints for any group is calculated based on the

race/gender composition of the FSA workforce and total number of employee complaints.

DJMA was unable to perform a resolution rate analysis relevant to the study of disparate treatment in the EEO Complaint Process. Since data on complaint resolutions had no corresponding race/gender attached, resolution rates could not be compared across races and genders. Moreover, this discouraged drawing conclusions regarding whether any racial or gender group was skewed towards certain types of issues.

Anecdotal/Documents Analysis Limitations

There were two impediments to the anecdotal/documents analysis: confidentiality of complainants and restructuring of the EEO Complaint Process. Because complainant identification and complaint files are confidential, DJMA was unable to select employees for interviews who had actually filed complaints to assess their experience with the EEO Complaint Process and determine whether decisions are rendered fairly and equitably, based on the evidence presented.

In January 1995, the EEO Complaint Process was restructured. Given that the restructuring was implemented during the course of the study, it was difficult to accurately assess employee understanding of the new process, as well as the efficacy of the new policies and procedures to date. At the time of our analysis, the new policy and procedure handbooks had not been created and employees were not yet familiar with all the changes to the EEO Complaint Process.

FINDINGS

Statistical Analysis

An analysis of FSA informal complaints for the years 1990 to 1994 revealed resolution rates. Table 2 shows that while, on average, 64.5 percent of the complaints were resolved in the five-year study period, resolution rates also declined from year to year of the study period. While 87.0 percent of all complaints were resolved in 1990, 52.6 percent of all complaints were resolved in 1992, 50.5 percent were resolved in 1993, and 54.6 percent of complaints were resolved in 1994. In its present form, resolution rate data does not allow inferences to be made regarding the decline in complaint resolutions, however, further analysis is warranted. The resolution rate for 1992 should be interpreted with caution, since information about the type of resolution was missing for 34.8 percent of the complaints. For the other years, nearly five percent of the data on resolutions was missing, with the exception of 1991, for which there was no data available on resolution of complaints. DJMA's inability to perform any

analyses of rates for each ethnic/gender group as well as geographic area was a result of the limitations of the data.

Table 2
FSA Informal Complaint Resolution Rates
1990 to 1994

	Letter	AGR	NRF	NRF/ AGR	Blank	Percent Blank	Yearly Total	RR1**
1990	110	31	15	0	6	3.70%	162	87.04%
1991	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
1992	72	37	30	0	3	2.11%	142	76.76%
1993	40	14	48	0	5	4.67%	107	50.47%
1994	20	10	22	1	2	3.64%	55	54.55%
Totals	227	55	102	1	60	13.07%	459	64.49%

* #11 is assumed to be settlements, as indicated on page 1 of the 1992 data.
** RR1 is defined as: (Letters of Withdrawal plus Settlements) divided by the total number of Informal Complaints.
*** 1991 data was not detailed based on the categories used, and is therefore, not used in this comparison.

Anecdotal Analysis

In attempting to determine whether disparate treatment of employees existed within the EEO Complaint Process, DJMA reviewed old complaint process operating procedures and interviewed management and staff to determine their views on the effectiveness of the EEO Complaint Process.

DJMA interviewed staff in FSA offices in 30 counties. These are the same counties utilized in Part I of this study.

Table 3
FSA Employee Interviewees—By Site, Ethnicity, and Gender

State	County	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian	Amer. Indian
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
AL	Wilcox	3		3						
AR	Washington	3	1	2						
AZ	Maricopa	10	1	5			2	2		
CA	Fresno	11	1	6	1		2	1		
CA	Los Angeles	5	1	3				1		
CO	Yuma	9	3	6						
FL	Glades	3		3						
GA	Baker	2	1			1				
GA	Jefferson	6	1	4	1					
GA	Lowndes	6	2	4						
GA	Seminole	4		4						
HI	Hawaii	3		1					2	
HQ	Washington, DC	14	4	3	3	1			2	1
ID	Canyon	6	2	4						
IL	Macon	2		2						
IL	Stephenson	9	1	8						
KCCO	Kansas City	10	4	2		3				1

Table 3 (continued)
FSA Employee Interviewees—By Site, Ethnicity, and Gender

State	County	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian	Amer. Indian
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
KCMO	Kansas City	12	5	3	1	2			1	
KY	Taylor	3	1	2						
LA	St. Helena	2	1	1						
MD	Prince George	3		3						
MS	Holmes	5	1	3		1				
MS	Perry	3	1	2						
MS	Sunflower	7	1	5		1				
MS	Washington	7	1	5	1					
MT	Big Horn	4	1	3						
NC	Craven	4	1	3						
NC	Roberson	13	3	6		1				3
NM	Dona Ana	6	1							5
NV	Douglas	2	1	1						
OR	Multnomah	4	1	3						
SC	Beaufort	2	1	1						
SD	Jackson	5	1	3						1
TN	Maury	6	2	4						
TX	Duval	9					4	5		
TX	Hidalgo	13	1	2			2	8		
UT	Salt Lake	4	2	2						
VA	Dinwiddie	4	1	1		2				

DJMA also interviewed staff at eight additional FSA offices. These sites were selected because of the diversity of employees, or the site was identified by employees in Phase I interviews as areas where complaint activity had occurred. DJMA also obtained input from the headquarters FSA EEO/CR by interviewing those individuals who maintained responsibility for the process.

The eight additional sites were Headquarters; Washington, DC; Kansas City Management Office (KCMO); Kansas City Commodity Office (KCCO); Baker County, GA; Washington County, MS; Duval County, TX; Macon County, IL; and, Sunflower County, MS.

Our assessment pointed to the need for further research based on:

- The perception of a negative work environment in areas with higher racial diversity—DJMA found during anecdotal interviews that most of the negative comments about FSA management, the work environment, and the complaint process came from areas with higher racial diversity. In particular, most negative comments came from the Kansas City and Washington, DC offices.
- An analysis of management's commitment to the EEO Complaint Process—Employee perceptions indicate that they are concerned about the extent of management's commitment to the EEO

Complaint Process, as reflected in a commitment to quick and adequate response to complaints and a willingness to resolve complaints.

- An update of Policies and Procedures—As previously stated, new policies and procedures handbooks have not been created and disseminated during the period of our contract.

This report is a starting point for further investigation and a more in-depth examination of the FSA workplace and management practices.

ANECDOTAL

COMMENTS

EEO Awareness/Training/Performance

A White male employee feels that the dispute resolution board is a good idea, however, they have staffed it with people who are not familiar with employment matters. He further believes that OCRE's training and atmosphere instills improper beliefs that all complaints must be resolved and that management is always wrong. He feels that OCRE counselors are sometimes unprofessional. This employee says that there are diversity workshops every three months or so. Some classes are mandatory. He is not aware of Module 6, specifically.

This Black female at FSA says that she is aware of EEO information available in office, i.e., brochures, leaflets, bulletin boards, and EEO handbook. She says that she underwent the mandatory EEO training last year, but has not heard of Module 6. She does know who the special interest counselor is and how to contact.

An American Indian male employee of FSA is aware of EEO pamphlets, and says that all employees are given an EEO package when they are hired. He has not received EEO training—it was pulled over nine months ago. He is not aware of Module 6, and does not know who his special interest counselor is.

One white male FSA employee says that EEO pamphlets have been provided to him and are available to his staff. The information provided contains the aim of the EEO representatives and how to file a complaint. He says that seminars have been provided—the last one, about a year ago. He knows that there is an EEO portion on performance appraisals. Although he is knows the EEO process and his rights, he does not know who the special emphasis program counselor is. He feels comfortable that complaints are kept confidential.

This Hispanic male employee says that he is not sure if there is still an EEO Counselor program since the reorganization. He says that EEO information is posted and available in the office. He says that training is provided annually, if not more often and says that it is the Manager's role to ensure employee awareness. The DD is not aware of any office-by-office evaluations, and states that the agency struggles with ratings and communication. He feels comfortable that the EEO complaint process is confidential.

A Black female employee says that this is the first year that they have had a semblance of an EEO staff. They are now trying to staff up with people who have some expertise in EEO/Civil Rights. She also states that there is mandatory EEO

training/modules. She has had positive feedback about the modules, except for the Civil Rights module—some employees confuse Civil Rights and EEO.

A White female employee stated that all employees are to be trained in the complaint process by 12/31/95. She also states that handbooks and procedures will be rewritten as a result of the reorganization. She believes that Managers now know their role as a result of 1989 training, although it was quick and not very in-depth. This employee says that training is monitored by the State, however, County training is not mandatory. The majority of counselors were from the County Offices. Requests for counselors of a specific race or gender are rare. She says that counselors were once effective at problem-solving, however, not anymore—the new process does not require program knowledge. She also stated that very few states have performance evaluations. The reporting mechanism for substandard performance by a counselor was informal—word-of-mouth from the CED or a complainant.

One Black female employee stated that she is aware of the EEO process and all leaflets, posters available in office concerning the EEO program/process. She stated that a "diversity" festival was hosted by the EEO Advisory Council, however, many people did not come. She has attended mandatory EEO classes—they were fine—however, she was already aware of the process. She has never heard of Module 6.

This White female employee received 80 hours of EEO training initially and 40 hours annually. While her decisions were not often questioned previously, she feels that her decisions as an EEO counselor are not as readily and unquestionably accepted regarding EEO issues. She believes that this behavior is more closely related to knowledge and background in the area, and has nothing to do with her gender.

A Black male employee feels that, overall, the EEO staff does a good job. However, he believes that, generally, there are far too many counselors that are not capable of carrying out their function. He suggests that the high rate of complaint activity at KCCO and KCMO is a result of uninformed temporary employees with an assembly-line mentality.

This White female feels she has knowledge of her EEO rights. There is a handbook in her office and they receive updated handouts on EEO rights, but in her office they'd not discussed the rights and comments, "we never gone to training on EEO."

Another White female feels she knows what her rights are and comments "we've had a training just recently, finishing up training...out of our state office." She has not though discussed her rights with anyone outside this setting.

During this training she was exposed to the complaint filing process but admits she'd need to refer to the handbook to file, if that became necessary.

This White female has been with FSA almost 20 years and knows her EEO rights to an extent, but admits she is not well-versed on the subject. She relates that no one has discussed her rights with her personally by "at [state training] meetings we have been informed."

A White female says on being instructed on EEO issues through classes, we've had training on that. He's attended three classes during the 16 years he's been at this county office and found it helpful. It just brought out things I hadn't really thought about. Words that someone can say, actions...little small things that's part of my everyday life but then, 'hey, this person may like this cause they're not used to this'; they [classes] did bring out some things.

This White female says she's been to about five training meetings on EEO and related issues and says "that was just for that purpose [EEO issues]. A lot of times they work a little [EEO issues] in [with other meeting items] but probably about five for that primary purpose. She found that the information was helpful especially with regard to sexual harassment. The meeting also included information on how to file a complaint.

This 10-year veteran White female has attended two training classes since being employed, "one was just recent, like in the last year, I think." She found they were helpful for knowing the process and the personnel to consult "if there really, really is a problem."

This 10-year veteran White female has attended EEO training at least two times during her tenure. She discusses her knowledge of the complaint process which she initially received through training by her CED in the first year of her employ and says what she doesn't know about process she can quickly find in the manual.

This Hispanic female says they [office] have had EEO training at a seminar in her state and "had a handbook to take home with us." The session included civil rights training. "You get more knowledgeable about civil rights and EEO and I haven't had a chance to read the whole handbook...everything's in there if maybe I would have a question...look it up, see what are the rights...it's always handy."

Another Hispanic female has been with FSA for a short period of time and is not aware of any training or classes regarding EEO issues nor had her rights explained to her. She has not received any civil rights training. On her knowledge for filing an EEO complaint, she says "I have no idea." She does not know who her EEO Counselor is.

This PA attended the mandatory EEO training which included information on civil rights. She found it to be effective and received a manual for reference. They were advised to refrain from filing frivolous or retaliatory complaints. The CED has as well distributed information on EEO during staff meetings.

Another Hispanic female has been with FSA for a short period of time and has not received any training on EEO issues.

This Hispanic male has not been provided with any training classes regarding EEO issues. He has not heard of Module 6. He has a friend who formerly worked with EEO "on a one-to-one basis" who had told him if he ever had a complaint, EEO [office] would "take care of it." He has not had civil rights training and does not know what his EEO rights are. He does not know the procedure for filing a complaint so if he needs to file a complaint he speculates that he'd call the (800) number or call his friend [formerly in EEO office]. He seems to think that any complaint filed would not be kept confidential due to the familiarity of employees with each other [families have known each other from past associations] and that the COC would become aware of a given complaint.

This White male employee has had three training classes. The class material included an overview of EEO/civil rights, each class averaging about 2-1/2 hours. As for effectiveness, since he's had this material presented over several years, he feels its 'positive reinforcement' advantage was dulled by the fashion it was presented in, his attitude is I've heard it before." He knows his EEO rights from having been trained in the classes.

One Black female employee has been through some of the training classes of the total series. She felt in some respects they were effective but admits "in other respects, it was kinda like, you've heard it before and you know you are familiar with it and some of the stuff was, you know, repetitive." The length of the class has been reduced which she feels is better and suggests that "people would be more receptive of it if it was something new or a different slant."

A White male employee has been through some of the training classes when he makes recommendations for the EEO complaint process better he suggests "I think the classes, maybe refresher courses periodically just to keep it in the forefront is good." This is his only recommendation is "keeping it [training] up because you tend to forget if it's not."

A White female employee admits she did not retain much from the training classes but "I do now know the difference between the civil rights and sexual harassment and that sort of thing, so I think that part was really beneficial." She feels the material promised was not all presented and what was covered could have been in greater depth.

A White female says there have been notices and printed materials on EEO rights in the office but "I don't know really if anyone has actually discussed it [with her personally]." She believes that only one person from her office had attended a training class.

Another White female has attended a mandatory counter skills training course, but it did not include any material on EEO issues. The requirement was that any PA who had never attended this course participate, but not at the same time as a fellow office mate.

This White male employee says there was a training session approximately six months prior to this interview but no one has ever discussed one on one his EEO rights and there have been no in-house training sessions.

This White female says her EEO rights were discussed with her at a recent training meeting she attended. She seems to recall vaguely that her manager mentioned EEO rights to her as he discussed her change in job position to where she is currently.

This Hispanic female says the "atmosphere is pleasant" when describing her workplace and setting. "It didn't used to be that way but it's that way now." The difference is in the way there was friction under the guidance of a previous CED.

Another Hispanic female says "when we got more information on EEO was when we went to that meeting [state training]. It was very informative. We didn't know our rights then [prior to meeting], but once we went to the meeting, we found out what rights we really have."

One Black male stated that while the goal is to resolve complaints at the lowest possible level, or as quickly as possible, the position of the department has been to "settle, settle, settle, at all costs." He says that even illegitimate complaints have been settled, just to get rid of them.

This Hispanic female has attended training in her state but has never had her rights discussed with her otherwise, outside that context.

Another Hispanic female has attended mandatory training recently and has the handbook given to her at that meeting.

This Black female employee says the recent two-hour training conducted by KCMO was not effective, explaining that she is a trainer so her standards may effect her opinion by the lectures did not encourage or illicit attendees' responses, citing that the participants intentionally did not participate so they could "get out" [leave] . The information was sufficient but boring , so not well received.

She complains that they did not give her a book after the session and she wonders why.

This American Indian male employee has attended two of a series of three mandatory EEO rights-oriented classes. He knows "vaguely" what his rights are. Aside from the discussion in the training session, no one has discussed his rights with him personally.

This Black female employee with almost 20 years at FSA has had EEO training but feels 'that it's probably a futile effort.'

This male employee with over 20 years of experience at FSA is "not aware" of any existing minority outreach program in the area. He does know that there is a minority advisor with whom he has "very little" interaction. The advisor does attend the meetings. He "assumes" that the advisor is informed about the programs. This employee cites that meetings are held once a year. There is a performance appraisal done annually on all PAs. Civil rights performance appraisal is not included as one of the items.

This White male employee has received mandatory EEO and civil rights training. He says it was informative. His manager does not discuss EEO/civil rights responsibilities with the employees regularly. They are unsure of their responsibilities.

This White female attended an EEO training seminar and found it to be very informative. Her CED does not discuss EEO issues with the staff on a regular basis, but has discussed EEO rights with from time to time. She noted that if an EEO issue arose, she would know how to call an EEO Counselor listed on the bulletin board. She had not heard of Module 6.

This White female employee had attended training in the state office on EEO and civil rights which was conducted in more than one session.

This White female employee has recently attended training seminar in the state office on EEO and civil rights but admits she has not read the office manual on EEO rights.

This Black female employee has been with FSA 14 years but only recently has she had EEO and civil rights training. She says "each office [county] is required to go over it once a year."

This White female employee has not yet attended training "I have not received any training on EEO training."

This CED has had very limited formal training in EEO and civil rights although when first became a CED, EEO training was a part of the program for CEDs. He says that PAs have just begun to attend civil rights training provided by the state in FY '95.

This Black female employee has attended mandatory EEO classes but she was already aware of the process. She has never heard of Module 6.

EEO Counselor and How To Locate

One White female PA relates that here is a listing of EEO Counselors on the bulletin board in her office. If faced with the need to file a complaint she would "pull that handbook and see about going about how to do it." In her office all the PAs have been employed there at least nine years each and to her knowledge, there has never been a complaint.

Another White female PA says there is an EEO Counselor in the state office, but not in the county office. She comments that she would feel comfortable discussing any EEO matter with the EEO Counselor.

This White female PA does not know whether there is an EEO Counselor on site and speculates about what person would be appropriate to discuss an EEO matter with says "I'm sure it would be through ___[the CED], through our County Executive Director." When relating what person she'd feel comfortable discussing a matter regarding discrimination with she says "certainly ___ [the CED]." She describes role of the EEO Counselor as the one who would "hear your case, complete, and give you all the rights that you might need in having that."

This PA filed a complaint and had her case mediated. "I have this list of EEO individuals who are part of a task force, so to speak, for the state and I could contact any one of them. In some cases, the DDs are the contact." Referring to what she feels is a result from her complaint, she says, "At that time, notices of positions openings and such were not situated and now everyone is fully aware of all postings."

This 22-year veteran White female is not sure who her EEO Counselor is, but says "I believe it's our CED."

This 10-year veteran White female says would feel comfortable discussing an EEO matter with her EEO Counselor, who is her CED, and adds "he's a nice guy." She also commented that she's not talked with her manager about her EEO rights, but "you know we talk about things like that in the office sometimes."

This White male employee filed a complaint several years ago regarding age discrimination. He was unsuccessful, but thought that the EEO Counselor was very objective and did a very good job, and in estimation of this interviewee, seemed to be knowledgeable about the laws and the process. He attributes his loss to the inexperience of the actual investigator and some false information supplied to investigator by some staff members queried as part of the investigation. He relates that he views the role of the EEO Counselor, "now [post claim filing] as just an intermediary, just advising me," explaining his role now as guidance instead of just counseling.

This White female is not sure of who her EEO Counselor is and says "I would assume it's ___ [CED] but I don't know." She would feel comfortable discussing EEO matters with the CED or the DD. She is not sure of the role of the EEO Counselor, but feels that CED (as EEO Counselor) would be accessible to her if the need arises.

This White female relates that there is no EEO Counselor in her office, but "if I had a concern, I'd probably go to ___ , our CED. If I didn't feel comfortable there, I see no reason why I wouldn't, but if I didn't, I would just pursue the procedure we have and I'm sure I'd find the answers there or at least who to contact out of the office."

A White female PA doesn't think there is an EEO Counselor in the office but would probably go through the CED if there were any EEO matter to be dealt with, but would go to the DD if the CED were the problem. She would follow the same course of action if she needed to file a complaint.

Another White female employee says there is not an EEO Counselor in the office, but explains that there is a state counselor accessible through a number posted in the office for EEO Counselor. She would feel comfortable discussing and EEO matter with her CED. Based on an experience she knows of with a temporary employee who sought guidance of one of the current EEO Counselors and ultimately lost her [temporary] job, she does not have a lot of confidence in the ability of at least that counselor. She even feels that the termination was related to her having filed a complaint and supporting information being asked of only certain people in the office. She doesn't feel that an employee should be reluctant to file a complaint from her office now because the CED is a different style of manager and would probably handle the situation appropriately.

This White male employee has been apprised that if there is an EEO matter he needs to discuss and it needs to remain confidential, there is a number he can call but has not been told of any EEO Counselor in his office. When he is describing the role of an EEO Counselor, he says an EEO Counselor is someone "who's supposed to help." He would feel comfortable discussing a matter with his CED, if it did not involve the CED.

This Hispanic female says there is not an EEO Counselor in the office, but relates that there is a contact number posted at the entry to her office that should be utilized if a counselor is needed. She feel that if she has a valid complaint, this person's role is to direct her through the proper channels for the complaint process.

Another Hispanic female says there is no EEO Counselor in the office, but there is a telephone number provided if there is the need for a Counselor; she refers to this number as a hotline. If she needed to discuss an EEO matter, she'd feel comfortable with a fellow employee before going to the CED.

Availability of/Accessibility to Information

A Black male employee comments that "we may have done a pretty poor job, especially in the county offices." He feels that the information gets to these offices but is not properly interpreted. He has been told by the county offices that EEO complaints do not exist in these places. He stated that he was unfamiliar with Module 6, specifically. Information, to date, regarding the new process has been disseminated via memo and telephone. At this point, the employee is not aware of a formal handbook, and says that his office only maintains copies of official investigations, and reviews are limited to high level 'cases.'

This White female comments that she has knowledge of what her EEO rights are and says "we get handouts and stuff and I get with everybody. I make copies of all the stuff and give them to everybody so they are basically aware of what their rights are." Discussing whether her rights have ever been discussed with her she says "they just give us the handouts, we never discussed it. We never gone to training on EEO."

This White female discusses the office copy EEO manual, which is kept updated and says she's read it, but "not completely, but through the recent training that we've had and I do have a copy for myself." There are also leaflets and posters on EEO information.

A White female who has been with FSA for more than 8 years explained that the office copy of the EEO manual is maintained in the administrative clerk's office, and comments, "but, we've all [PAs] got EEO books." Discussing whether she read the manual, she says she has, and adds "we've had meetings on them."

This White female thinks that there is not a separate manual for EEO issues and says, "I believe it's incorporated in with the administrative stuff." She adds, "we've been to [training] meetings concerning the issues and all but as far a whole manual, I'm not sure." She says the informational posters on EEO rights for her office are posted out in the front area of her office.

Another White female employee comments, "The person that is in charge of administration makes sure that any new flyers or information is circulated in the office."

Though this Hispanic male has not had his EEO rights explained one-on-one, he knows that a complaint can be filed and the initial step is to "call the 800 number and somebody will look into it [complaint]." To file a complaint, he'd first call the number. Further, he says "it's good that we have EEO, but to a certain extent there's still discrimination all over the United States."

This PA relates that there is information regarding EEO rights and the complaint process and it is posted on the bulletin board, and always available. She adds that this information is accessible to all employees and "even for the producers." She notes that the EEO manual is available in the [employee] break room.

This Hispanic female PA commented on leaflets, posters, flyers explaining EEO rights, "I'm not sure. I think there is." She cannot recall whether she has seen posters or leaflets regarding the EEO complaint process.

Another Hispanic female is aware of EEO rights and complaint process information being available and conspicuously posted on the wall but will not file a complaint though she has given thought to it, because of fear of reprisal or threatened job security. In her office, in an unrelated matter, a CED was terminated after an investigation due a sexual harassment charge several years ago.

This Hispanic female PA has been with FSA for less than one year and does not know of any informational leaflets, posters, flyers on EEO rights and does not know if there is separate material regarding EEO rights or complaint filing procedure within the office. She speculates that if she wanted to file a complaint she'd consult one of the other employees for guidance. She has reason to believe that a complaint filed wouldn't to resolved to the employee's benefit but was not at liberty to explain why not and also felt that information associated with a complaint would not be kept confidential.

This White male employee knows that there is a manual on EEO matters, but is not sure exactly where it is located. He has been told that it contains material on the EEO complaint process but does not have firsthand knowledge of this fact.

This White female PA knows that there is a handbook on 'EEO rights, but is not sure where it is kept and has never read it due to lack of time and real need, to date, to read it.

Another White female PA discusses whether there is any manual on EEO matters, says "I think there is." She feels certain there is some material on the subject because she has seen some related paperwork come through the office. She says if she had a need to file a complaint, she'd read whatever is available in the office. She has seen EEO leaflets passed around the office but does not know whether this information is posted.

This White female PA says there is a manual on EEO rights located in the library of her office. Though she hasn't read it, it is accessible at all times and kept up to date.

This White female PA knows that there are posters on EEO matters in the office, is unsure of the content, but knows that they are posted on a board in the front of the office.

This White female PA attended a mandatory two-day training session on EEO rights, but has not discussed her rights personally, one on one with her manager or anyone else.

This Hispanic female PA says there are handbooks that are available on EEO rights and issues. She seems to think there was an attempt by a previous chief clerk to preclude the employees free access to certain handbooks but she did not indicate any in particular. Each employee that attended training has their personal handbook from the training.

This Black female employee to the director says there is a poster in her office regarding EEO rights on a bulletin board. She has her own handout on EEO matters. She says if she had a complaint to file, she'd go to the poster for the telephone number listed for EEO Counselors.

This White female PA admits that she doesn't now whether there is an EEO Counselor on site, but that office administrative staff may have information, and adds "we are informed and each person receives the information that comes through the desk, the front desk, anything that comes to us. We are well-informed, and leaflet that might need to come to us, nothing is kept from us." She relates that the procedure for filing a complaint "material that would direct us" is kept in a book in her office where all that related information is maintained.

This White female PA says his office has posters and flyers posted explaining EEO rights "It's out front...anybody that comes in they can see it."

A white female with more than 7 years at FSA is not sure whether there is a separate manual on EEO issues but says "I believe there is. "On the location of this manual she doesn't know "not right off but I'm sure it wouldn't be that

difficult to locate." She has had no occasion to read it, but admits "if I did have some problem I would find the book and read it and find what I needed to do." She does know that informational leaflets, posters, etc., on EEO rights are in the office located on the bulletin board.

This White female PA says that some of the information on filing complaint is posted.

This employee has been with FSA for four months and suggests pamphlet of handout be given to an employee when they are hired.

A Hispanic male PA relates that the EEO manual is accessible with the other manuals at the front desk. He has read this manual "just for my information." The CED maintains the manual. He says the policies on filing an EEO complaint is always posted, available in leaflets. He relates that EEO Counselor is a "phone call away."

This PA notes that there is a poster on EEO discrimination posted on a bulletin board at the front of the office. He also says there a manual that is available to the office kept in a central office. He relates that these references are always available.

This White male employee says there is information on EEO rights and the complaint process posted on bulletin boards throughout the building, but is not sure if there are on every floor.

This Black female employee says that there are flyers and posters regarding the EEO rights posted in the office. She thinks there is a separate manual on the EEO process and complaint filing policies and procedures but says "we all went to a class. I know everybody has a copy. I'm pretty sure it's in that manual, but I can't say for sure. It is accessible to the office staff members.

This White female employee relates that there are leaflets and flyers on the various bulletin boards in the office regarding EEO rights. She does not know offhand of a separate manual containing information on EEO rights and complaint filing process but makes reference to handbooks they received as result of training class.

This White female PA knows that the manual on EEO matters is located in the back of her office but admits she's never read if due to lack of time. She knows that the information is kept up to date. She is uncertain as to whether the policies and procedures for filing a complaint are posted, but believes they are, however unsure about leaflets on the subject, maybe one posted with the other information.

This White female PA describes the EEO climate in her office as good, explaining that there has not been any conflict and no complaints have been filed. "Our office morale is a lot better than some from what we've heard talking to other counties."

This PA has worked in her office for over 15 years, personally maintains the file on EEO materials, keeps it updated, and says that the material is always accessible. As for the EEO complaint process, she's not sure whether the information is on the bulletin board and says the leaflets are possibly in the file.

Manager/Counselor Performance/Effectiveness

This Black male employee feels comfortable discussing EEO matters with his EEO counselor.

This veteran Black male employee feels that EEO counselors are adequate but lack authority. He says that Managers seem to consider the process a joke—they do not know about EEO requirements or the process...EEO counselors seem ill-equipped to investigate facts or overcome manipulation of management. He suggests that the consensus is that the counselors chosen are those least likely to be controversial and most likely to get along with management.

This White male employee does feel comfortable discussing EEO matters with his immediate supervisor.

A Black female employee at FSA feels that some supervisors work harder with their lower grade employees and other supervisors don't care. They have the attitude that they're going to put whoever they want into these positions. One White supervisor allowed a White employee to abuse leave, and then go through a career enhancement without taking all of the classes, while a Black employee was required to take all of the classes. This employee says that she does feel comfortable discussing EEO matters with EEO counselor, however, she is not comfortable with the Supervisor because "they won't do anything." She feels comfortable that most EEO complaints remain confidential.

This American Indian male employee of FSA does not feel comfortable discussing issues with EEO counselor because he doesn't think they would remain confidential. He suggests utilizing an after-hours hot line.

A White male employee with 10-years of experience at FSA says that the EEO process tends to polarize supervisors and employees, however, he feels comfortable discussing EEO issues with his supervisors.

One Black female employee does not feel that she can speak to her present supervisor because she is involved with Mr. ___ [a male supervisor] on a

personal level. She said that for some reason Mr. ___ was present during her first EEO complaint interview. She doesn't know why he was present since the complaint was not directed at him, nor was her supervisor. "I wouldn't feel safe."

This Black female employee says that she discusses EEO responsibilities with her supervisor. She says that there are performance standards for each manager and employee.

This Black male employee stated that "top managers have a tendency to do things their own way," and he feels that "this is a big problem."

A White female employee stated that the employee is usually moved if a Manager is a problem, however, some Managers have been fired and others disciplined. She added that a former EEO Director said that 'you are not effective unless you have a lot of complaints against you.' It is her observation that previous administrations have been less proactive regarding discipline for sexual and racial discrimination, except for Kansas City.

This White female PA discusses her knowledge of EEO rights which she was informed of through a session at state training meeting, but says that the subject is sometimes informally broached in staff meetings through comments like "be careful with everyone's feelings, let's be sure that everyone is treated fairly. We are reminded of that."

A White female PA related that no training classes have been conducted regarding EEO, but that the CED has attended a training session "we have talked about some of the things that were discussed at those meetings." She says that they are aware of some understaffing problems in neighboring county offices and sometimes discuss how their own office would handle a similar situation.

A Hispanic male PA says no recent classes have been held on EEO but in 1994 there was a two-day seminar sponsored by the state. He has attended similar sessions approximately every five years. He feels they are effective and "inform you of what your rights are." Also, he relates that his manager [CED] discusses EEO and civil rights responsibilities every three to six months and includes information on employees' rights.

This Hispanic female PA has been with FSA for four months, but is not aware of any discussion or training provided by the CED regarding EEO or civil rights.

This female PA relates that the manager does not discuss EEO and civil rights responsibilities with the staff regularly.

This Hispanic male PA does not know who his EEO counselor is. His manager does not regularly discuss EEO and civil rights responsibilities.

This White male employee relates that his manager discusses EEO and civil rights responsibilities with the staff almost as regularly as each time a notice comes out.

This Black female employee has been in her current position for less than 6 months and has not had opportunity for significant discussion of her EEO rights with current manager, but explains that her previous manager "would always mention" EEO rights when they would meet regarding her job review. She adds that it was one of the critical job elements for that former position.

This White male employee says that he has not discussed his rights personally with anyone but that his manager convened a group discussion at the office after the training class to further talk about what they'd been exposed to.

This Black female employee says her manager discusses EEO and civil rights issues "regularly, almost every week." He discusses information or reminds them of points already known or expressing concerns.

This American Indian male employee says his manager does not discuss EEO and civil rights issues with the staff. Management makes sure that everyone goes to the mandatory training.

This White female employee says that her manager discusses EEO and civil rights responsibilities each time they have their three-month (quarterly) appraisal of her job performance. The manager wants to be updated on what activities [EEO-oriented sessions] she's participated in.

EEO Climate

This Black male veteran employee at FSA believes that the reorganization has had a negative impact on the climate—eliminated units headed up by the only two blacks; elevated all White male-headed units; all senior management staff are White males (two are new appointees); two Black males with significant qualifications have been ousted. This veteran feels that when Espy was here, the racists went "undercover." Now that he is gone, they are back, and it is business as usual.

This White male employee feels that prior to the reorganization, his was a cohesive group, however, now there is a little uncertainty. He feels that management at FSA is relatively autocratic—"there is a tendency for this to be a relatively closed organization as it pertains to decision making."

This Black female veteran employee FSA says that a lot of people do not like going through the EEO process when they have a problem. She believes that Whites get promotions quicker than anyone else. You "show them the ropes" and they get ahead and you get left behind." She also believes that the "higher ups" are not going to change their minds even after the EEO review process.

An American Indian male employee of FSA believes that manager/employee relations are good within his office unit, however, overall, they are not good. He sees people take two-hour lunches, come in late, and leave early. He feels that his boss has a positive attitude which influences the entire staff, making them function better. There are other minorities in his office, American Indians, Asians, and Blacks—he feels that they all get along.

A White male 10-year employee of FSA feels that the climate in his unit is excellent. To his knowledge, there has been only one complaint filed in the eight years that he has been in this office. He feels that there are pockets of individuals who believe that they will never get a 'fair shake,' while there are other individuals who feel that as the 'political tides' change, you get a better or worse chance. He feels that DC is better than other locations. He subscribes to the theory that where there is smoke there is fire—he has heard that there are problems in the agency.

An Asian male employee says that the overall climate is pretty decent. While there are job opportunities available, people don't apply, yet they complain. He feels that positive people create the positive environment.

This Black female veteran employee of FSA says, "I think the climate is getting better, it was awful." She feels that management is more willing to work with and understand EEO. Management is willing to do some things now that they wouldn't have done in previous years. She says that years ago, management promoted technical people to management positions who were not trained in handling employee/management relationships—it caused problems. She states "certainly there is always a lot of improvement that needs to be done."

A Black female employee commented that many people are married or dating coworkers which has contributed to lack of mobility for minorities. "I thought [my old job] was bad, but this is a mess." Additionally, she feels that there is a division between Blacks and Whites. She came in as a GS4, and just recently, has moved up to a GS6. She says that she has trained many White secretaries and they have all moved up the ranks to GS9. She started with secretaries that were "5s" and now they are GS12s. "They have no more education than me, the majority of them...but they are white." She is aware of people who have quit because of lack of opportunity. She was told by one woman that "sometimes you just have to leave this agency and go to another one."

This Hispanic male veteran employee feels that the climate is positive, overall. He perceives employment opportunities, feels that the staff is very professional, and cannot recall any incidents.

A Black male employee expressed that morale is affected by lack of communication and response from counselors—"there are lots of complaints from employees about agency lack of response." Additionally, this employee has gone on record stating that "the new process is not working—the resolution rate has gone down tremendously. There are more complaints now..." The idea seems great in theory, however, in reality it is not working. He suggests that returning to the way it was would be better than now, and would like to see the complaint program returned to his office. He expresses a concern over whether the agency supports the program because they want to or because they have to. In offering an explanation for the low morale and high complaint activity at KCCO and KCMO, he states that, overall, job grades are very low, and it appears that promotions are given primarily to white males and females.

A White female employee perceives the climate to be "pretty good, its tough for everyone right now." People seem upbeat. Minorities are promoted—males moreso than females. She says that working conditions are not the greatest in the Counties, there are personality clashes in small offices. She comments that the states are working to upgrade working conditions, but are not as strict; the Southeast Area is far from perfect and underrepresented, especially females. She stated that high level of complaint activity at KCCO and KCMO is a result of an unhealthy environment; the physical design and layout of the offices; and, limited opportunity for advancement because of the number of low level jobs, fewer specialists positions. She added that the Director [he] is very brash, can be obnoxious, but is, however, always open to resolution; he has been know to say things that make people very angry. She comments that personnel offices are not "user friendly," i.e., no explanation for non promotion.

This White female PA discussed the EEO climate, problems, complaints in the office, says "I don't think we have any [problems]. I think everybody is treated the same, even the Black producers and everything. I don't treat 'em any different 'cause it doesn't matter to me what color they are, what gender they are. They are here for a purpose and that's it, it don't matter what color they are."

This White female has been with FSA for over 17 years and speaks highly of the EEO climate in the office saying, "I think we have a very excellent way of getting along with each other." She attributes this harmonious interaction to individuals because of "our personalities, all of us" adding that they work well together.

This Black female has been with FSA for over 24 years. Though she considered applying for position as CED, personal constraints caused her to decide against it,

even though, admittedly, she was performing much in that capacity. She discusses the EEO climate in her office and says, "I would probably rate it as being, if I was rating on a scale of one to 100, somewhere around 95%, which is pretty good. There are times when little things might occur. Basically, the male/female relationship is good, the interaction between the PAs, maybe the only thing you might have [as impediment] is personality. Discussing being the only ethnic minority besides summer or temporary or field recorder employees, she says, "I have no problem with that, I get along fine with people."

This Hispanic female PA relates that "everybody gets along as far as I know" when commenting on the working relations in the office. As for ensuring a positive working environments, she says "we usually have meetings...maybe once or twice a week."

This Hispanic female PA says of the office working relationship, "I think associate real good. Our CED is real good if we have family emergencies...he's understanding." To ensure positive working environment "we have a break...that allows all of us to sit around drinking coffee and we all talk. I think it helps a lot."

This Hispanic female PA discusses efforts to ensure positive working environment, "On occasion we have staff meetings...sometimes there is positive reinforcement...not all the time...I don't think it's consistent enough."

Another Hispanic female PA relates that the climate in the office is good except for the preferential treatment received by an older, seasoned male employee. He is not required to follow the same office procedure and protocol as the female employees, and some feel it is due to his being older and his tenure with the office. She has thought of filing a complaint, but instead will "just go along with it [leniency by management]." She fears there would be reprisal or some penalty if she filed a complaint; she alluded to job security as the potential threat.

A White female employee commented, "At this point I'd say it was very good...it's always been a good place to work."

This Hispanic male PA says of the climate "it's been fair for everybody." With regard to morale he says, "like every other office, sometimes it's a little bit down but overall it's fine." On the office method of ensuring positive working relations, "we hold meetings and he'll [CED] explain anything that's got to do with employees or the equal opportunities."

This Hispanic female PA says of the interaction in the office "we try to help each other out as much as we can, I think we do okay." She further relates that the CED is available to discuss issues and concerns with them, "whenever we have a problem we go to the ____ [CED]. To ensure a positive work environment she

says the CED" goes to each employee and if you're having a problem [i.e., processing a file]...he'll work it out with you...make sure you understand it."

This Hispanic female PA relates that there is definitely a difference in treatment of employees. The males are not required to comply with regulations the same as females—office procedure requires that the 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. are standard office hours and females working before or after these hours are not compensated in any way, yet the males in working before 8 a.m. are allowed to leave early. She cannot cite any measures taken to ensure a positive working environment. She does think the manager is open to working to resolve issues before they become problems.

This Hispanic male PA has been with FSA for less than 6 months and describes the working environment as "pretty flexible." He says to ensure a positive work environment, some of the seasoned program assistants will provide morale boosting activities and additionally, the board office will get commendations from the county office that they "are on top of things."

This White male employee says that there have been no problems where he works, on his floor. To ensure positive work atmosphere, USDA/FSA puts out memos from KCCO or Washington stating support of EEO and civil rights, entertains discussion in staff meetings occasionally which seems to be approximately quarterly, sponsors classes for staff members to attend.

This White male employee says of the EEO climate "I never had to think about all that much. Generally, I think they've been pretty fair with, I think more with the race than with the gender in some ways. I think there are some very qualified women that might've gone a little further, I think. That's what I would say. I think with the race they've been pretty fair on that." He discusses equitable treatment of all in the office, "I think they've been pretty fair. I think there have been some people that have maybe given a little bit of trouble they didn't need give." He goes on to cite personal examples from past experience wherein some who deserved opportunities were not the benefactors and other instances wherein some got opportunities and he alluded to favoritism; these instances were not within FSA. Discussing efforts to promote positive atmosphere, he says "one thing that's very good, there have been cash awards given to more than one woman in that department" and credits his boss with making sincere effort at showing appreciation for his employees' work, characterizes his supervisor as "fair."

This White male employee discusses the EEO climate in his office and says, "I feel that it's gotten out of hand. The attitude of the employees is that they will just file [complaint] for any little whim without justification." He thinks this level has been reached because "it's probably throughout government. I think that race has a factor in it. I think Blacks felt they could get ahead this way and

now it's gone too far and the whites are being discriminated against." In this particular office he says "it's got a very bad attitude and I think race is part of it." To ensure a positive a working environment he cites the training and classes "although a lot of those are waste a of time and a joke." He continues regarding the efforts to ensure atmosphere "and the door is always open to the director's office, he's very open about it." In explaining his attitude about training etc., he cites a policy statement developed and says, "I think it discriminated against white males and I think it still does." He doesn't recall the specifics of the statement but says, "it just infuriated me to sit through that class." This class was conducted by personnel from HQ "and most of these are put on with minority contractors and it clearly, as far as I'm concerned, leans toward minorities and women." He thought the classes were "not effective at all and adds, "it actually encourages people to file." He supports this assertion by the fact that the class "explains the process on how to do it and what is available and they leave the class and go back and say 'hey I'm discriminated against, I think I'll file.' And it's proven with the payoffs that have been made that it's beneficial." He thinks the managers and employees receive two different kinds of training.

This Black female employee relates that the EEO climate in the office is harmonious saying "I guess pretty much everybody gets along "cause I guess have to, I think everybody realizes that." Explaining that the attitude may be light she says "sometimes I think we expect from the EEO process" and continues with the example that staff attending a meeting together will seat themselves respectively according to their race. There are sometimes remarks made about the former Black agriculture head, comments she says she may be taking too personally because she is Black. She also had "heard through the grapevine," though not from management, that she was selected for her current position due to the need to fill 'some kind of quota.' To ensure positive work environment she relates the in-house training is a method and says, "I think that's helping people out," discussing the meetings they have and the ability to cross-train, "I think that's helping morale a bit. It makes it more interesting."

This Black female employee describes the EEO climate as "good." She adds, "you can go and talk to the people and sometimes you pick the one you are personally familiar with to get information from but they are very helpful." "There are people who feel that there is inequitable treatment and they have filed claims, some discrepancies that have occurred that the employees have been in disagreement with they've talked to counselors about to see if they had a legitimate right to file a claim." To ensure a positive working environment she says, "office wise, yes, but then sometimes it doesn't filter down to the division and branch chiefs, even they are told to comply...the office is always sending out policy statements" regarding rating being based on skills and abilities.

This White male employee describes the EEO climate as "pretty fair as far as myself is concerned. I haven't had any problems whatsoever." To ensure a

positive work environment he says policy statements are posted on all the bulletin boards, and most have attended EEO and civil rights training. When discussing the effect of the training on climate, "I definitely think it makes it, make you more aware of it, such problems as your rights." He assesses training as effective and adds, "course it's a kind of a dry subject, you know, and it's a hard subject to teach."

This White female employee discusses the EEO climate in her office and says, "I think it has room for improvement. I definitely think that they need to be, I don't know, I still think there's a lot of problems with how they do their promotion systems with the EEO. I think there's still a lot of favoritism going on, there's still a lot of promoting of the people they specifically want and I think that hurts minorities, people of color, and women, too." She feels the favoritism is based on "who they like, who they like to drink with, who they golf with, and that sort of thing. To me those aren't bases for promotion. It should be a person's work and their capabilities." Relating that it is frequent, she says "I have seen that demonstrated over the years...it's in a lot of companies [private sector], but I think government should set the standard. We should do a little better than the private industry." "It definitely does impact the environment [EEO climate] because I think it fosters...a lot of people just feel like they're not going to make it unless they 'brownnose' or drink or whatever and it shouldn't have to be that way." She praises the incentive programs (i. e., college) for underprivileged that bring people in "but they need also to be fair to people that have been here too." Recounting efforts to ensure a positive work environment, she lists the recent offering of in-service training for various grade levels, "I think their training has always been really, really positive, but I think the management needs to take the same kind of courses."

This White female PA says of the morale, "I think we have pretty good morale in the office. Everybody seems to get along well with each other, pretty much receptive to each other's problems...[personal problems], people kinda respect that give you a little bit of time to deal with it." Describing the potential effect of work on personal family/home situations, she says "sometimes there's a lot of stress, when we're really overworked, to the point when we're really heavy in a program and it seems like you just get overwhelmed at work..." and talks further on workday overflow. She's not aware of any complaints and feels she's being treated equitably by management "pretty much."

This PA says of the EEO climate "I think it's good." She further explains that the opportunity seems to be equal and adds that there is no great turnover in personnel. "It's [atmosphere] pretty much positive because we haven't had any changes that way [personnel changes]." She also relates "I think we have one of the better morals in our county than in other counties perhaps."

This White female PA feels that everyone gets along well in the office and knows of no complaints registered among her office mates.

This White female PA has worked in her office for 19 years and relates that the EEO climate is good, all are treated equitably. She says that CED is 'stern but not too heavy-handed.' Her attitude toward employment in her office is that all should be willing to do the work and not be there 'just for the paycheck.'

Another White female PA describes the EEO climate in her office as a "lot better than what it used to be. Since we've gotten new management, it's gotten a lot better." She is referring to the inequitable distribution of the workload and its effect on morale.

This White male employee describes the EEO climate as opposite what it had been four to five years ago, explaining that the previous CED was "one-sided to certain people but now it's pretty much evened out, pretty fair share." He did not elaborate further.

This White female PA says the office climate is fine. "I don't think anybody is being discriminated against. I don't have any complaints or anything."

This White female PA says the EEO climate is 'pretty good' but there is need for a little more privacy in the set up of their individual workspaces especially when there is need for more private discussion on matters.

This Hispanic female PA says the EEO climate is good in the office and admits the office is just getting acquainted with their new CED. Unlike a former CED, this one seems to be easy to talk with and get along with. She doesn't cite any problems with fellow employees.

This Black female PA describes the EEO climate as good. "We get along. I hear of complaints, but only having been for a year, it's difficult for me to know if people are complaining because they have legitimate complaints of if they are just complainers, but from my perspective there are no problems. It's a good climate." Discussing further she relates that work seems to be distributed equitably, but that the statistics contradict this, but she did not elaborate. To ensure a positive climate, the employees are encouraged to attend an annual diversity festival and to communicate with each other. Their participation is encouraged having them actually act as speakers, etc. The handouts at the festival may detail the history or origin of a race.

This American Indian male employee has the understanding that may conflict resulting from EEO matters is resolved quickly as possible and that the impetus may be to have it managed before it "leaves the building". Management efforts toward ensuring positive atmosphere is to increase awareness of an appreciation

for the fact that there are differences through diversity programs [festival, etc.]. Personally he's not witnessed a "whole lot of conflict." He further describes the office atmosphere as "wholesome" and "pretty diversified."

This White female employee describes the EEO climate as "good, I guess. I haven't had no problems with it, as far as the EEO art of it goes." She further explains that, "it's one of the better divisions of the agency [regarding EEO issues]." Management exhibits effort toward promoting positive atmosphere by affording "the ability to talk to your supervisor and most of the supervisors I've had around here have always had an open door. If you had a problem, you'd go to talk to them."

This Black female veteran employee says of the EEO climate, "There have been times in the past where all the ladies have been spoken to in the wrong tone overall. Everyone has experienced conflict with management. She has experienced problems with management in the past and management is sometimes difficult, however she "refuses to be intimidated."

This CED is a 23-year veteran and considers the EEO climate in his office to be good. He maintains an open door policy to discuss any issue and also believes it is his responsibility to do his best to resolve a complaint in his office. He feels he treats everyone equally. In discussing an office practice he says "The *'ladies,'* rather the PAs, are constantly reminded that all farmers are eligible to make applications for any of the programs that we are providing."

This White male 22-year employee discusses the EEO climate in his office and says "Process doesn't work here. It's broken down and part of the problem is you have about three people at the top who just aren't going to let the complaints...they are not going to settle them." He feels that the managers are hardheaded" and refuse to see a complaint even though there is one. He referred to a previous CED and his management of the office several years ago "It seems to have gotten worse under his regime. And part of that is that you've had very ineffective leadership at the top. We had a director who really wasn't interested in taking charge of the shop and just let ___ do his thing, or we've had a director was so unsure of himself he didn't want to get into that area." He feels a lot of people have discouraged with the process [complaint filing].

This White male employee has tried to foster a better management style one that requires and encourages cooperation.

This {PA} describes the EEO climate in the office, saying that it worked "very well". In this office which included minorities the climate was good. "We all get along, we don't argue—everyone gets along together."

This {PA} says the EEO climate is very good. "We treat everyone the same as far as hiring practices and we have always had a minority in our office...morale is excellent..."

Complaints—Filing/Resolution

This Black male employee feels that the attitude toward those filing complaints is negative, however, "everybody files."

A Black male 18-year employee of FSA says that he recently filed a complaint to receive a grade increase. He put in for a promotion, it was justified, but political appointees told someone to make this go away. He says that he has had to use laws to gain his opportunities.

A White male employee says that there have been EEO complaints in his office that were based on religion and marital status. He thinks that the OCRE training and atmosphere instill improper beliefs that all complaints must be resolved and that management is always wrong.

This Black female 24-year employee of FSA says that it seems that the only way to move ahead is to complain and make a lot of noise. However, she also feels that people who file complaints are viewed as bad and run the risk of being down-graded during appraisal time. She feels that there will be reprisal for filing.

One four-year American Indian male employee of FSA says that he once thought about filing a complaint, but changed his mind because people who have filed complaints are looked upon differently. The issues dealt with sexual harassment and promotion. He says that people don't like waves. He feels that people don't like to hire people who have filed EEO complaints. He did discuss the issue with his Manager who, he says, addressed the situation somewhat.

This White female employee says that she would have reservations about filing a complaint for fear of being "lost in the shuffle." She is aware of one female who filed a complaint because a position was filled by a Black male from outside of the agency. She commented that she once considered filing a complaint, but did not, since she felt that the job was "not that important." She also stated that the Director does not pay attention to complaints, [he] does not seem to give them much credence.

A Black female employee says that disciplinary action is not a normal course after a complaint is validated. She stated that some mangers are moved to other divisions and undergo training and are then tracked for improvement. She feels that "right now, we don't have a handle on complaints because the complaints are being handled outside the department."

Another Black female employee who has been with FSA for nine years has filed two EEO complaints. After filing the first complaint, she feels that she was "black-balled." She was unable to move up for the next few years, even though she was on the list of 'most qualified' for each position. Her second complaint has finally gotten her moved from a GS6 Secretary to a GS6 Computer Assistant. However, with this new job title, her duties have not changed—she is still distributing mail and doing other secretarial-type duties. She states that she does not feel comfortable discussing EEO issues with her present supervisor.

This Hispanic male employee knows of one employee who wanted to talk [not file a complaint] about sexual harassment. Although the discussion was informal, never reaching the formal stage, it was documented, and the issue was resolved.

A White female employee suggests that approximately 50 percent of all complaints are based on mere misunderstanding.

This White female PA filed a formal complaint in the 1980s based on the her understanding that the next full-time position was to be available to her and says "another individual was hired from the outside...which at the time was acceptable." Hiring could be done from the outside, unlike the current policy of hiring from inside only due to downsizing. She felt that the person hired was chosen possibly because, unlike herself [recently married and contemplating having children—though this fact was not made known in the office], the hire was 40 years old and already had children. Through a written notice to her CED, then through her DD and SED, an EEO Counselor was contacted and mediation conducted for a couple of days. "That's in the past...all of that worked out very well...people involved were very helpful and understanding and eventually another full-time position did present itself...I knew that to address the situation and clear the air, that's what EEO did for me, it allowed me to do that so that we could continue and have better work environment." "Mediation provided a way for us to communicate our concerns to each other and know that I was hurt." "I think that the EEO process has been refined since then." She related that the time allotted for filing a complaint is 45 days and in her case, from the time she initiated the complaint to the end, the entire process took several weeks. "As far I'm concerned, the system worked for me."

This Hispanic male PA says that some temporary jobs were eliminated due to no money to pay them "but for no other reason." No complaints were filed as a result of this action. He says that a complaint was filed in an unrelated case about five years ago against a CED for alleged sexual harassment charged by a female employee. "As far as I know, it's [the case] still pending."

One Black male employee says that managers and employees are reluctant to talk about complaints at all. He believes that "any employee that files a complaint is

generally set aside. They are punished." He does not think that anyone is monitoring compliance with time frames for handling complaints—just resolve at all costs [no rules].

This Hispanic female PA says that employees may be afraid to file complaints because "they'd be scared to lose their job."

This White female PA has been with FSA 22 years and has never had any thought of filing a complaint.

This 24-year Black female employee feels that "we [office staff] should have filed a complaint against our former CED, now gone for two years, for treatment by him with regard to age and ethnicity. She says, "he had a bad personality as far as being authority or with age differences or, he tried not to show prejudice, but you could tell that he was." She didn't file a complaint because she thought it would get better, trying "to give him the benefit of the doubt, trying to work with him, but there were some real bad clashes with that particular CED." He is currently a CED in another county. She recounted instances of discussing information he had discussed individually with staff members, then in turn, sharing it indiscriminately with other staff members without their knowledge.

This White male employee has not filed a complaint nor thought of filing but discusses that he has heard that there has been filings. He says of the attitude toward one who files, "it's my presumption that it's like anything else, if you buck the system you might win in the short term and lose in the long term and doesn't only apply to EEO, it applies to all things." He continues and discusses a possible fear of reprisal by one who files a complaint, "I think there is a natural fear, I don't know if it's a realistic fear."

Though this Black female employee has not filed nor thought of filing a complaint, she says those who do file are perceived as "trouble- makers," and continues, "I know a lot of people, that's the only way they get their higher grades, sometimes they have to file a complaint...I think they consider them as troublemakers, pretty much blacklisted." She attributes this to the fact that "people are bucking the system. They just want to be treated fairly." She thinks that a person filing does not fear reprisal because they don't have any expectation of the filing being successful, feeling it will not go further than the complaint stage.

Discrimination as FSA Employee

This 25-year Black male employee has filed at least two complaints of discrimination based on race. The resolution in one case was in his favor because he says that he "knew how to get things done."

This 18-year Black male employee believes that with this agency, if you are a Black male, you are less likely to receive equity—"the main criteria is hue." He further states that Black females are simply not hired, except as clerks. He says that no Black female has ever attained a GS13 level, however, he does feel that Black females have a better chance of moving than Black males. He says that he has felt discriminated against, filed several complaints, and won all. He also initiated a class complaint based on race. This veteran states that there are no Blacks managing program with power to handle money. He feels that the agency now elevates only those minorities who go along with the program, or find minorities who will not speak up. He states that those minorities with power and authority who have attempted to use it have been moved out by "hook or crook." He observed that management offered to reduce the administrative side of the agency, where minority staff is high, rather than the program side, where White staff is high. This veteran perceives that management is no longer punished or disciplined for discriminatory acts.

This White male employee feels that he has been discriminated against because of past complaint activity and reprisals from office of Civil Rights. He did not file a complaint for fear of additional reprisals.

A 24-year Black female employee at FSA says that she has sometimes felt discriminated against because of her age. She has applied for positions and passed over in favor of younger applicants.

This four-year American Indian male employee of FSA says that he has never felt discriminated against, however, he did mention considering filing a complaint at one time based on sexual harassment and promotion.

A 10-year White male employee of FSA states that he has never felt discriminated against nor has he ever considered filing a complaint.

This Asian male employee has never felt discriminated against, but would file a complaint if he felt it was necessary. He stated that he had heard of someone filing a complaint, but is unaware of the details. He avoids that kind of stuff.

A Black female employee feels that she has been discriminated against, however, she went straight to the source and when she didn't get satisfaction, she went higher and higher up until she got satisfaction. She did not, however, file a complaint. She also feels that the situation for Blacks is getting better. She

thinks that "that is why you are getting a lot of complaints from the White males because competition between the groups, minorities and white males, is higher now."

This Black female employee feels that all Blacks are discriminated against.

A Hispanic male employee and 21-year veteran states that he has never felt discriminated against, does not know of anyone filing a complaint in his office, and would file a complaint if he felt discriminated against—he could not just stand by. He says that he would feel very comfortable with staff in the EEO office, "they are very professional."

This White female PA has been with FSA for over 17 years, discussing whether she has ever felt discriminated against by FSA says, "I might have pushed a little further and gotten a different rating but I'm very comfortable." She'd had to take a leave from her job briefly and when she returned her former assistant had been given her position. Though this PA's experience and background made her probably more well- suited for the position, she did not attempt to compete or file a complaint, and says she was just satisfied to be able to return to working.

This White female PA explained that if she felt she were discriminated against in any way she would contact the EEO representative "and tell them how you feel." In her 22-year tenure she has never felt that she was discriminated against.

This Hispanic female PA discusses the treatment she receives and says "sometimes I feel I get different treatment because I am female and I'm not male." This disparate treatment is by producers as well as management. She's had producers accept information from a male employee that she had initially offered assistance to, but was not accepted, explaining "they'll take his [male employee] word over mine." There have been instances when the male employee's advice to a producer on a program that she is more experienced with has been erroneous, but the producer will accept it although she advises that it is not correct. She has even brought these matters to the attention of her CED who has told her that he [CED] treats all equitably. She had considered filing a complaint, but feels the situation can be worked out without resorting this action. She admits she is not comfortable discussing EEO matters with her manager for fear of retaliation and as well is reluctant to take it to the EEO Counselor due to the possibility of being identified.

This Hispanic female PA has been with FSA for less than 6 months and feels the lenient treatment of the male employees is form of discrimination, but she's never thought of filing a complaint. She does not know the procedure for filing. She also fears there would be reprisal if one were to file a complaint and expresses that she does not feel comfortable talking with her manager on EEO matters.