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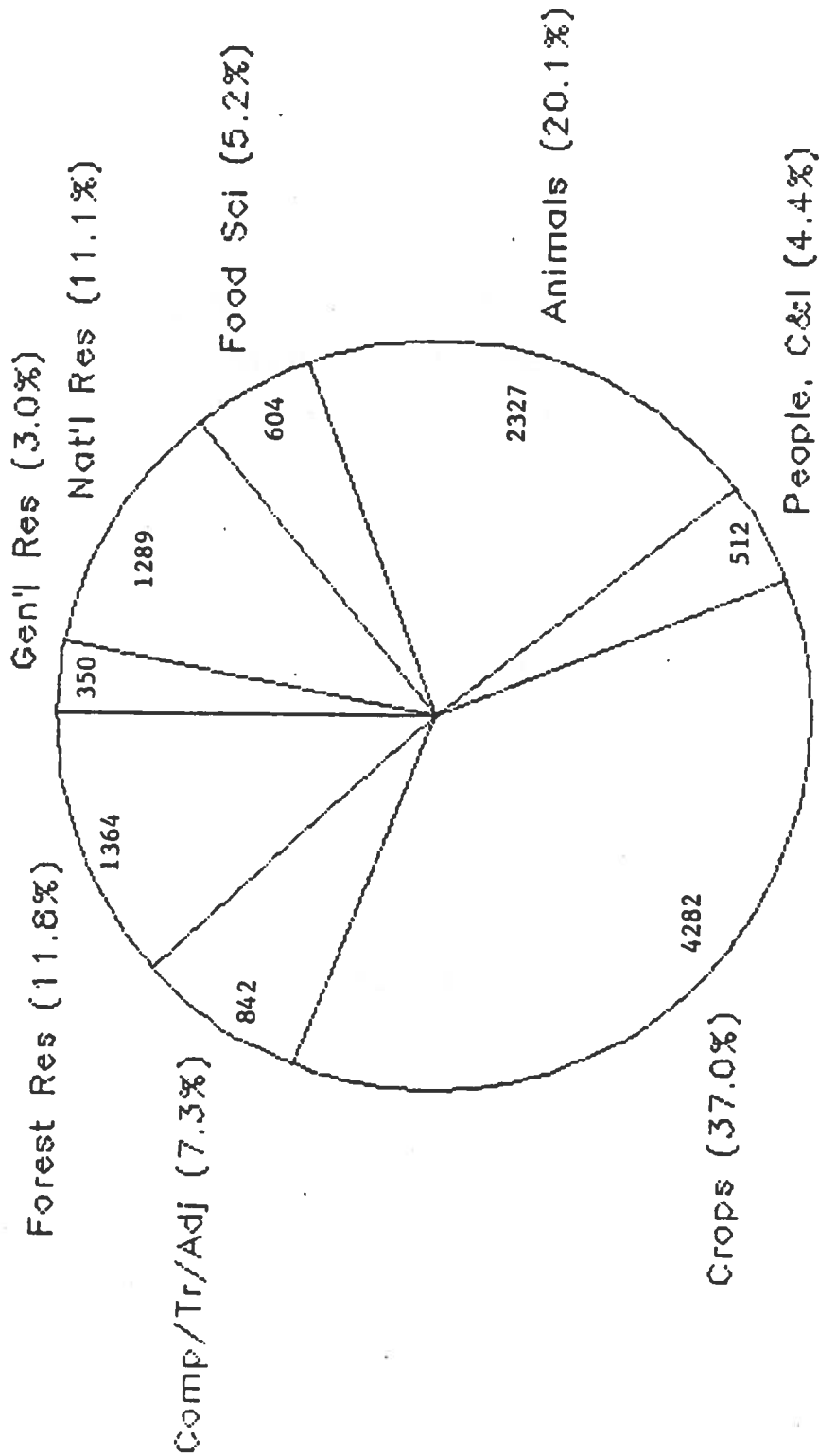
THE U.S. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
SYSTEM: THE INSTITUTIONS
AND THE INTERESTS

KEITH HUSTON

SELECTED TABLES AND FIGURES

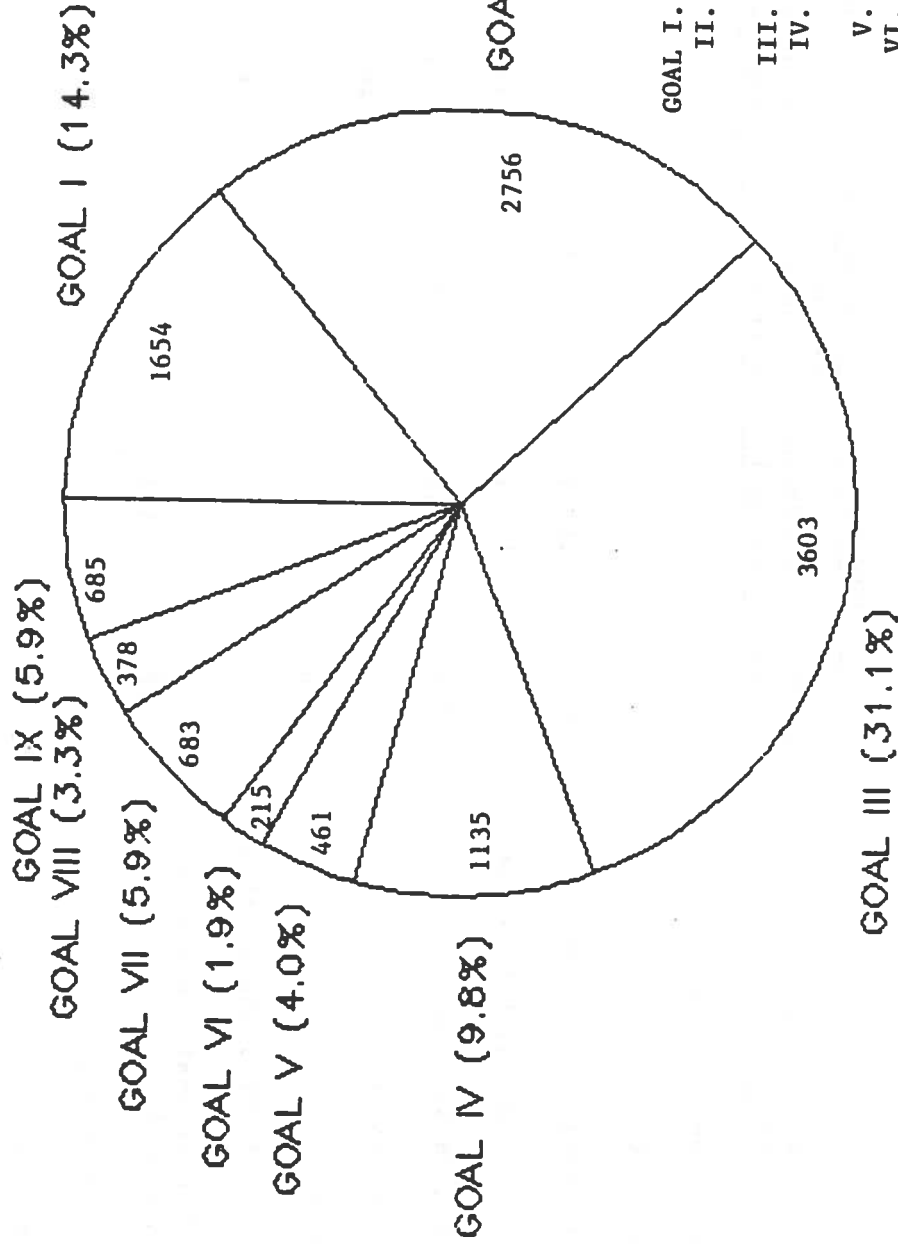
1985 Scientist Years

with Percent by RPG



1985 Scientist Years

with Percent by Goal



- GOAL I. MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- II. PROTECTION FROM PESTS AND OTHER HAZARDS
- III. DECREASE REAL PRODUCTION COSTS
- IV. EXPAND DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS
- V. IMPROVE MARKETING EFFICIENCY
- VI. EXPAND EXPORT MARKETS; ASSIST DEVELOPING NATIONS
- VII. PROTECT CONSUMER HEALTH AND IMPROVE WELL BEING
- VIII. IMPROVE RURAL FAMILY LIFE
- IX. COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT

GRAPH 3-GOAL
2/12/85

TOTAL	11,570
UNCLASSIFIED	<u>1</u>
	11,571

SYS

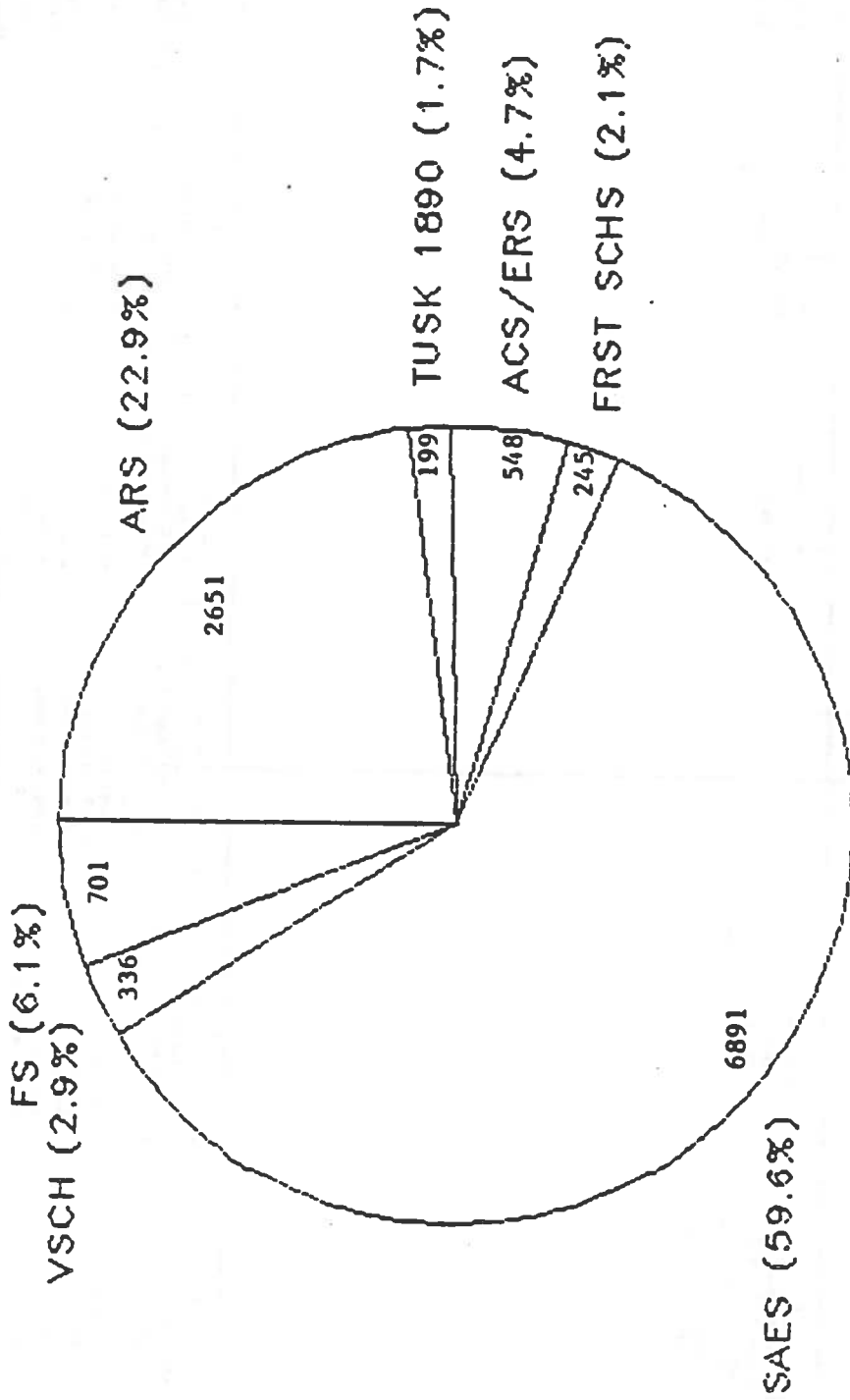
TABLE 1a. Summary of Research Programs in the USDA

Performing Organization	USDA Science and Education Program Area (Mil. \$)					Total
	Natural Resources & Production & Protection	Marketing & Distribution	People & Communities	Agricultural Policy	Program Support	
Agricultural Cooperative Service		1.7		.4		2.1
Agricultural Marketing Service		1.8				1.8
Agricultural Research Service*	60.5	82.1	26.0		12.1	426.9
Cooperative State Research Service*	27.9	23.2	18.4	7.3		200.9
Economic Research Service	7.4	3.7	6.8	24.6		45.7
Food and Nutrition Service			18.5			18.5
Forest Service	127.8					127.8
Human Nutrition Information Service			8.6			8.6
Office of International Cooperation and Development**	.2	1.1		.1	.1	1.5
Office of Transportation		1.0				1.0
Soil Conservation Service	5.2					5.2
Total S&E Agencies	88.4	105.3	44.4	7.3	12.1	627.8
Total Other Agencies	140.6	8.2	33.9	25.1	.1	212.2
TOTAL USDA	229.0	113.5	78.3	32.4	12.2	840.0

*Science and Education (S&E) agencies.

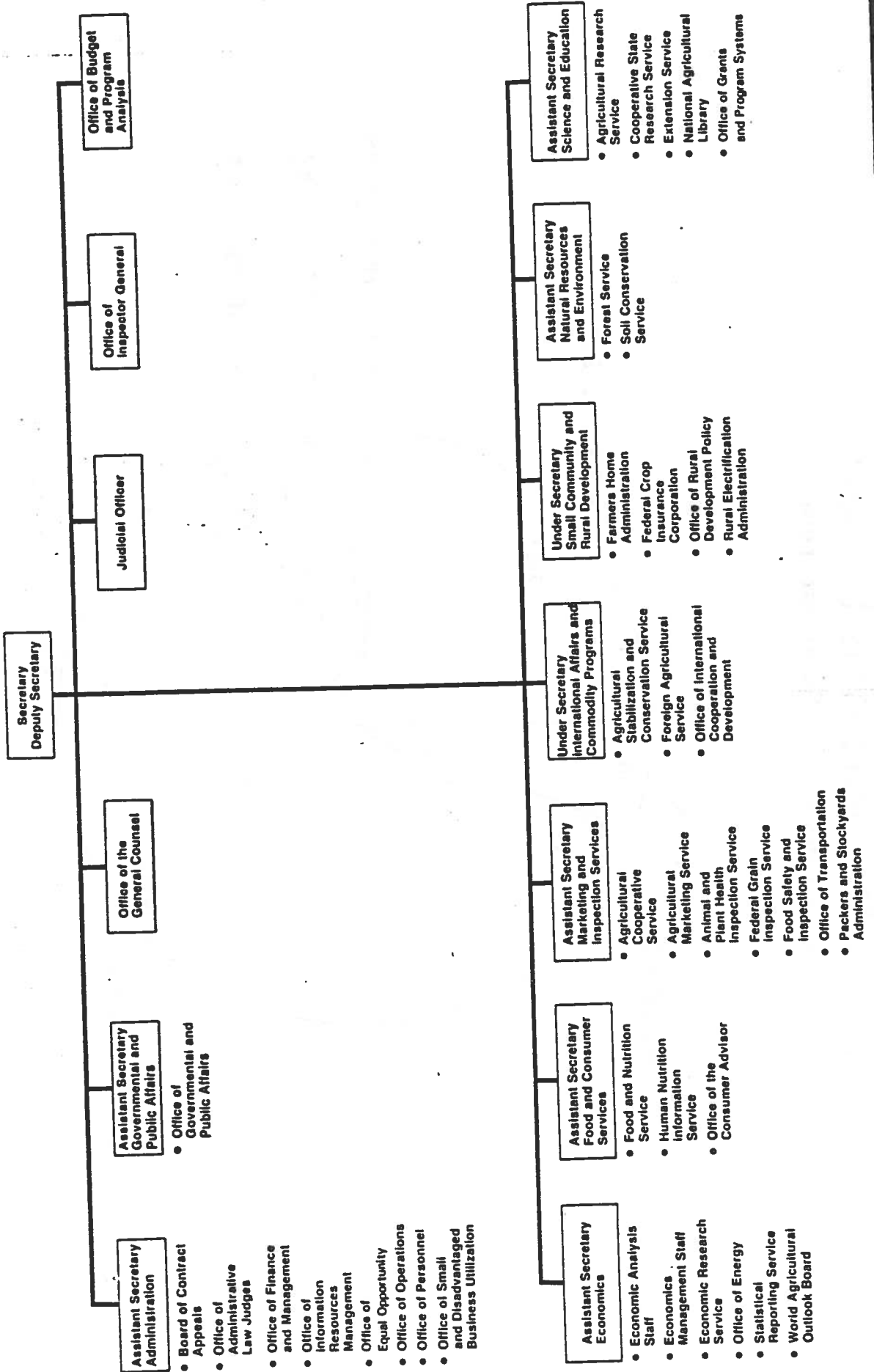
**Totals do not include SFC funds (\$6 Mil.).

1985 Scientist Years and Percent of Scientist Years

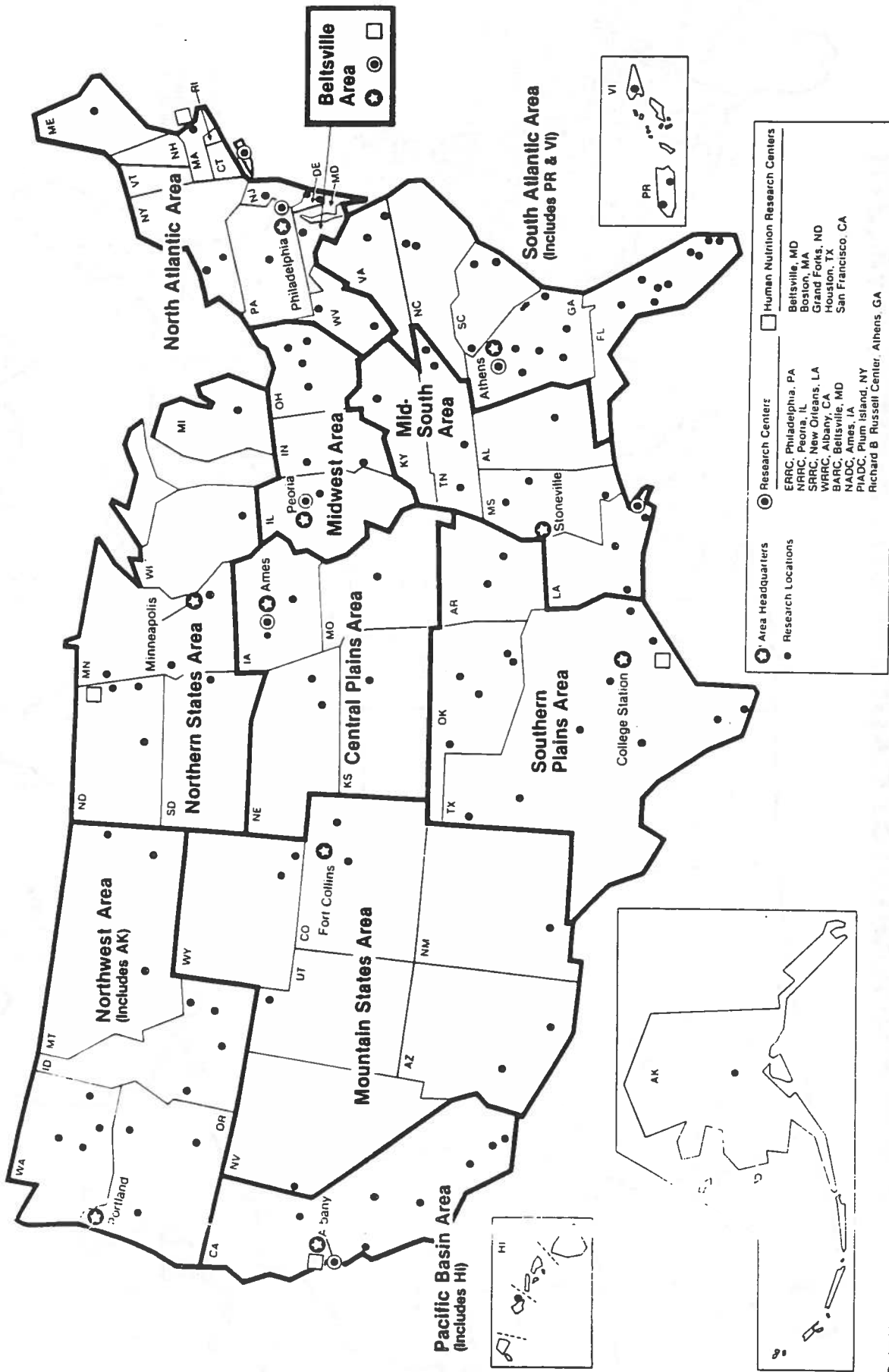




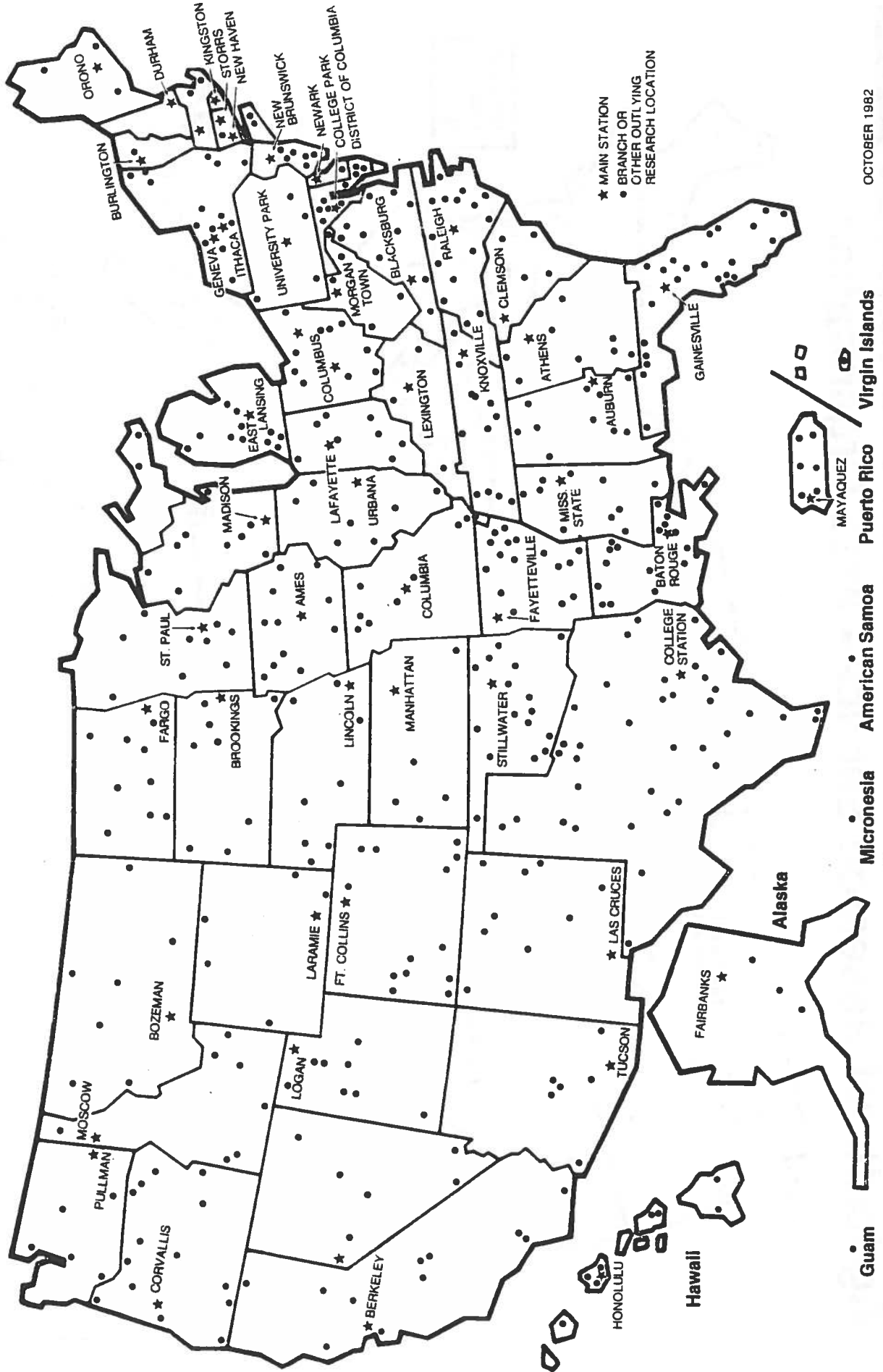
United States Department of Agriculture



Agricultural Research Service - Area Organization



State Agricultural Experiment Station System



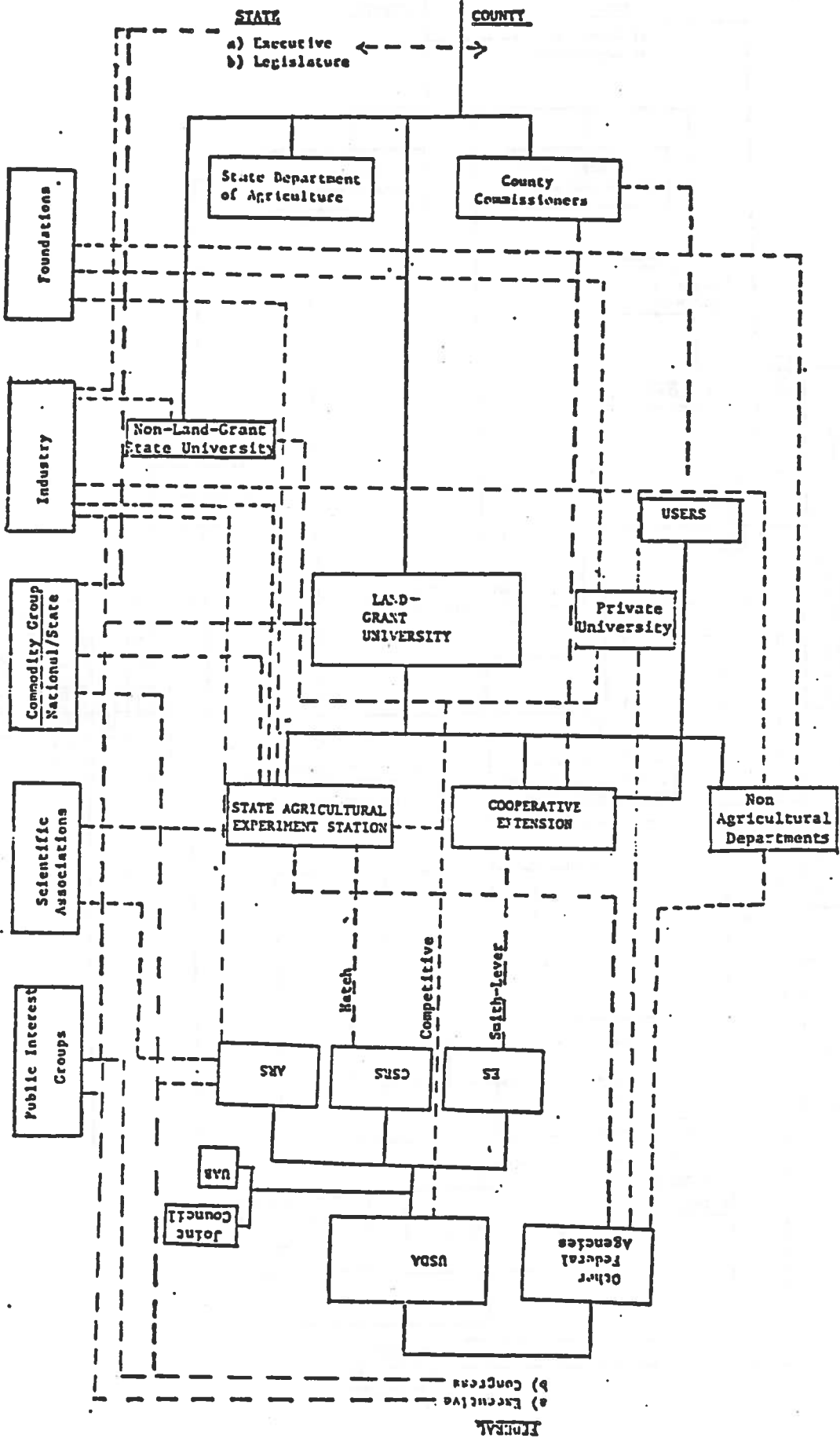


FIGURE III
Organization of Agricultural Research Institutions: II

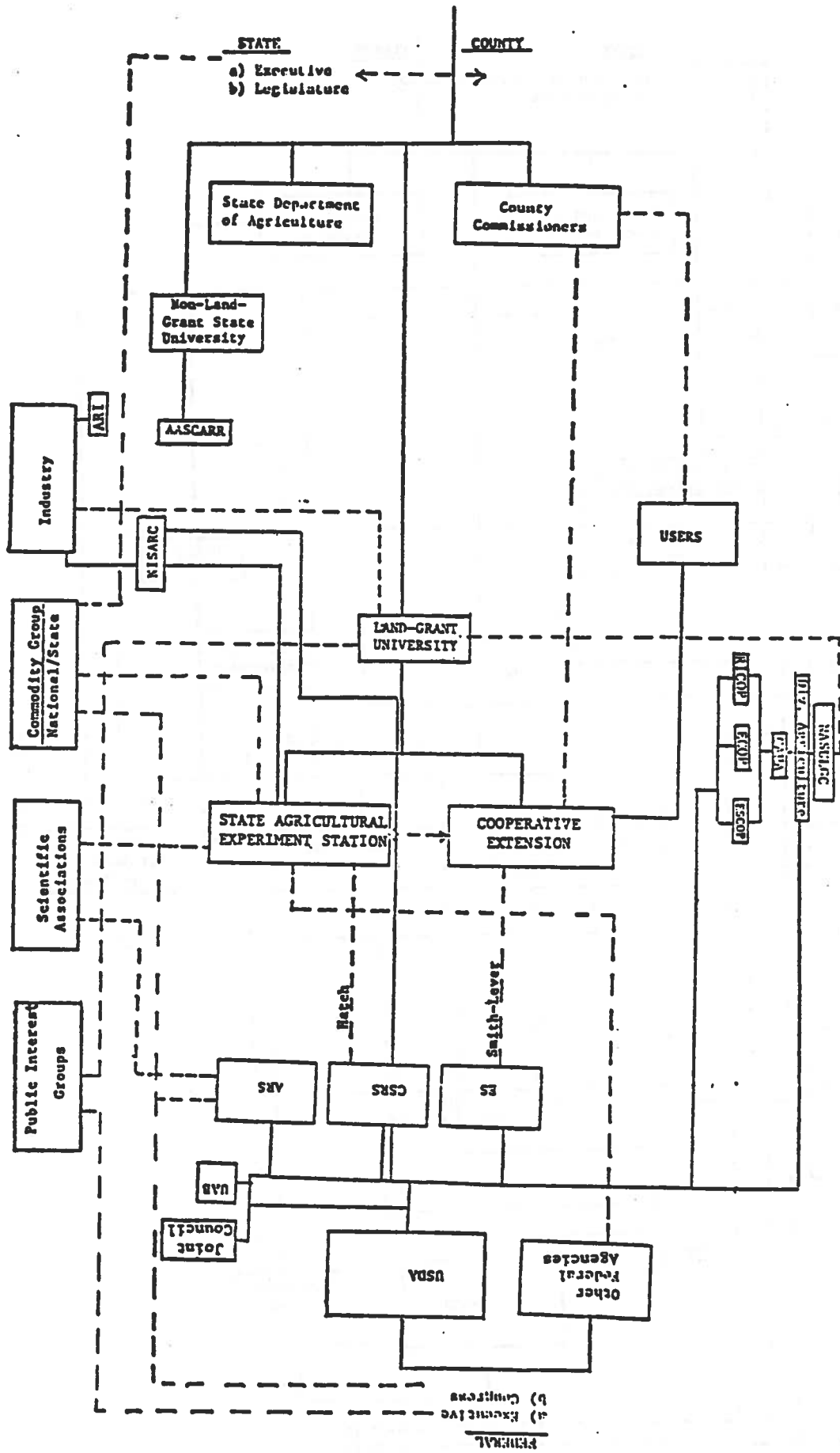
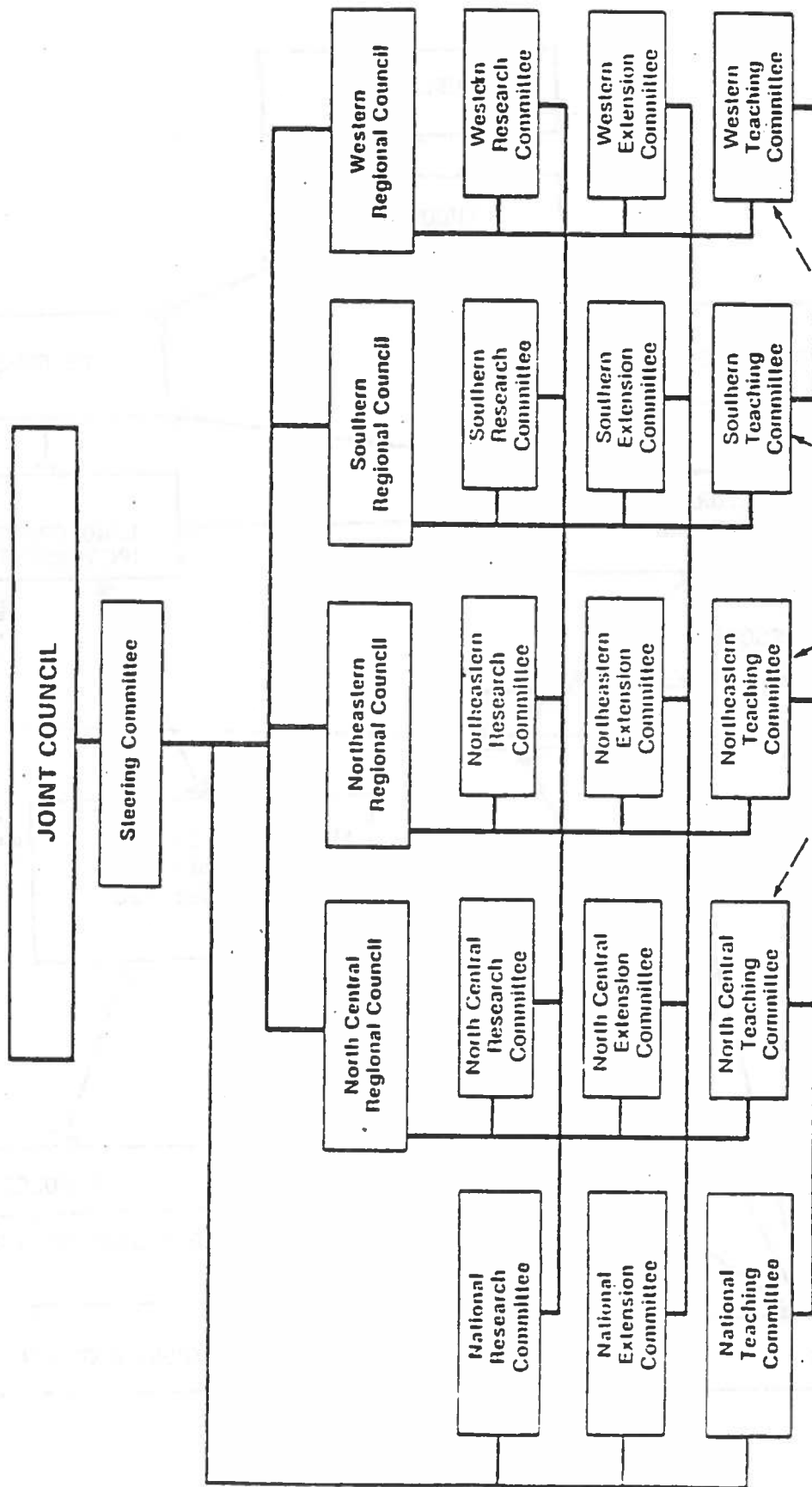


FIGURE IV

Schematic of Agricultural Research System Including Key Constituent Organizations

Joint Council on Food and Agricultural Sciences

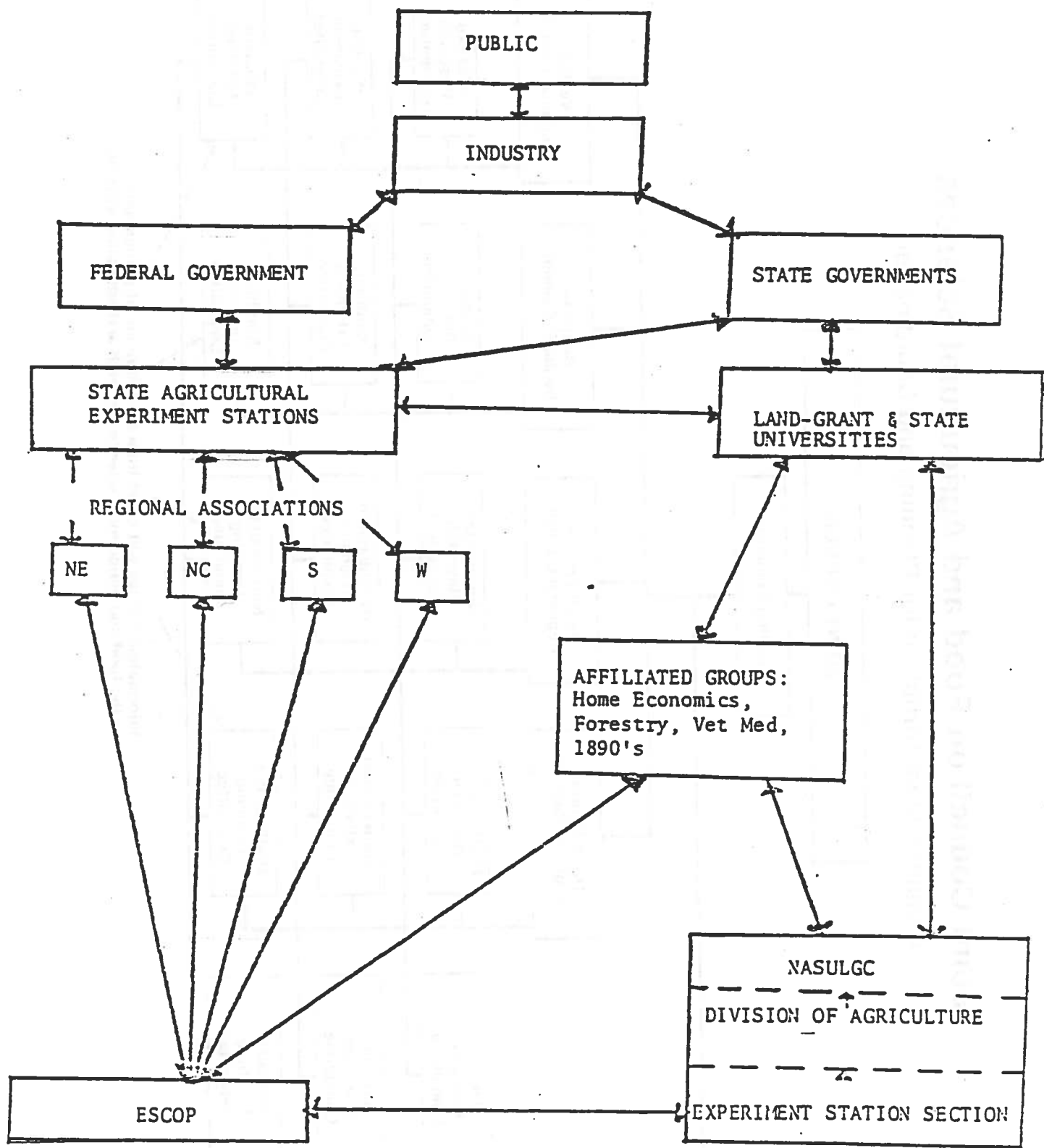
Organizational Structure for Planning and Coordination



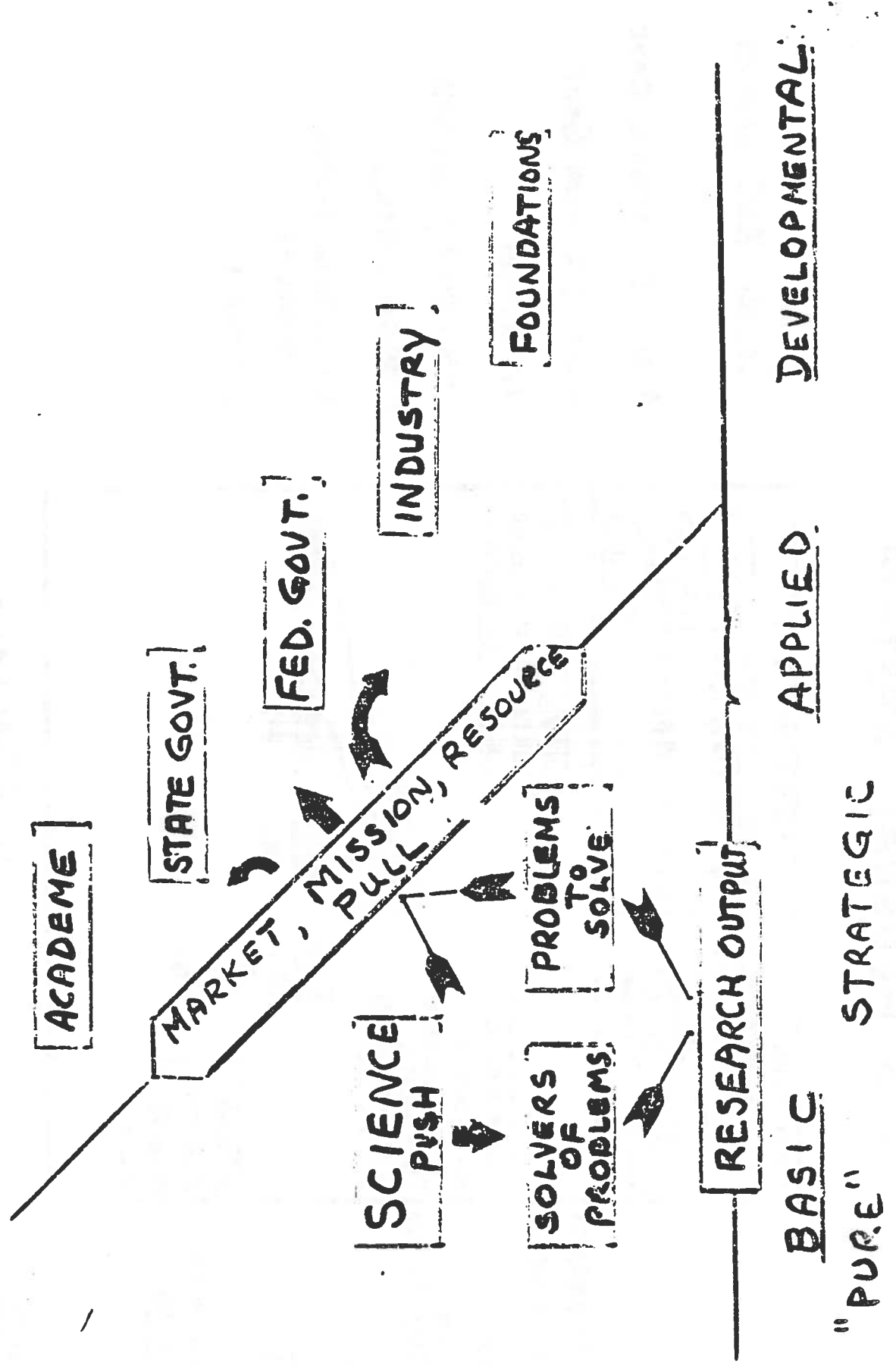
Informational ideas will come from the full range of participants in the food and agricultural science research and education system.

Figure 2.

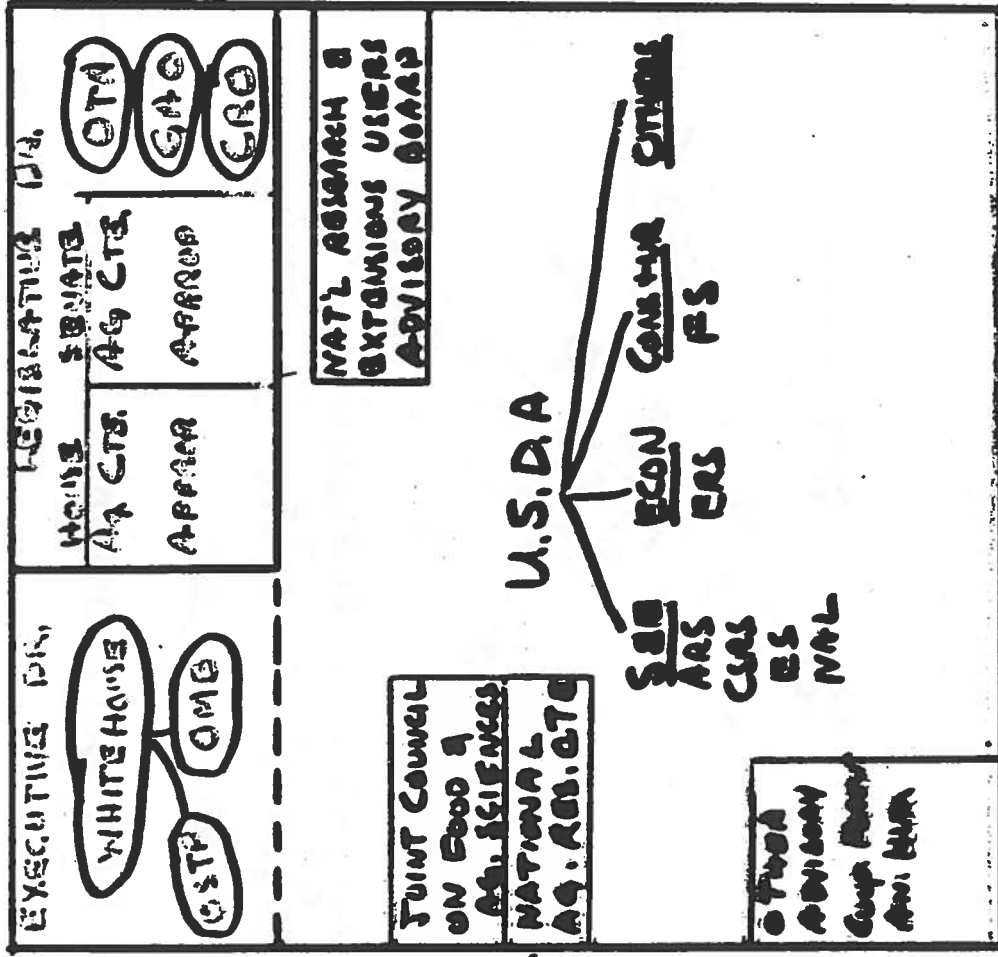
Relationships of the SAES and Regional Associations to ESCOP and NASULGC



SCIENCE PUSH: MARKET PULL PERSPECTIVE



U.S. FEDERAL SYSTEM



CLIENTELE GROUPS

ASSNS OF STATE GOVT

ASSNS. OF MUNI GOVT

INDUSTRY

COMMODITY GROUPS

TRADE ASSNS

ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

OTHERS

OTHER RESEARCH PERFORMERS

ACADEME

NASULGC

AASCU/NASCA

AAU

ESOR

(RICOP)

(BEOP)

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

AAAS

AIBS

ACADEMY

NAS/NRC

BOARD ON AGRICULTURE

ARI-MISARS

CAST

Table 2.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONSSOURCES OF FUNDING

	<u>1974</u> %	<u>1979</u> %	<u>1984</u> %
I. Federal	27.2	28.5	27.9
A. USDA	19.8	20.0	20.2
(1) CSRS	(17.8)	(17.4)	(17.1)
a) Formula	[17.0]	[15.6]	[14.9]
b) Other	[0.8]	[1.7]	[2.1]
(2) Other USDA	2.0	2.7	3.1
B. Other Federal	7.4	8.5	7.7
II. State Appropriations	57.5	56.6	55.8
III. Product Sales	7.6	6.4	5.8
IV. Industry	4.9	5.0	6.1
V. Other	2.8	3.5	4.4
TOTAL (\$ 000)	423,885	718,048	1,059,343
Scientist Years	6,034.2	6,567.5	6,895.7
\$/Scientist Year	70,247	109,333	153,623

educational activities (users of funds) (figure 12-1). Each of the components of the agricultural research and extension system has its unique role, although all components are interrelated and tied to the central objective of technology discovery and transfer for the benefit of farmers and of society as a whole.

USDA

The 1977 farm bill designated USDA as the lead Federal agency for research, extension education, and teaching in the food and agricultural sciences. This action confirmed by law what had been true since before the turn of the century. It did not, however, mean for USDA to provide a majority of the funds for these functions. In fact, the proportion of funds provided by USDA for agricultural research and extension has declined from about 54 percent in 1966 to 47 percent in 1982 (CSRS, 1984).

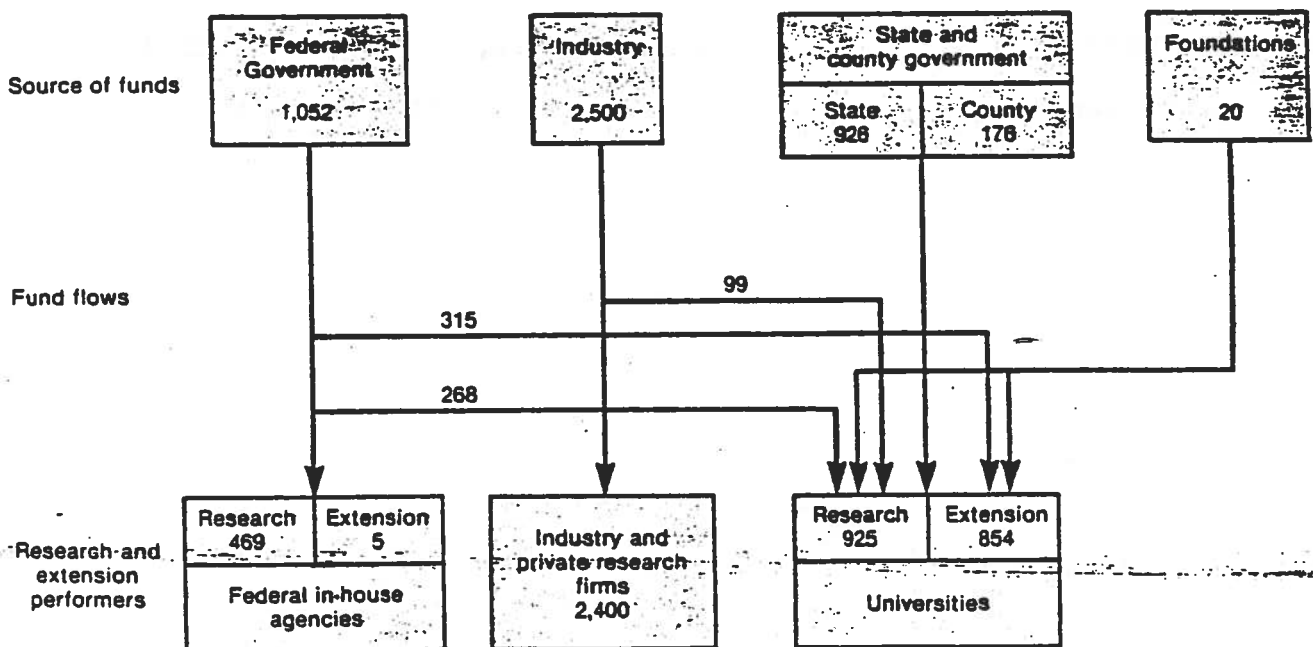
Research

USDA provides funds both to its own research agencies and to universities. Its own agencies

include mainly the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and the Economic Research Service (ERS); together they use about 75 percent of USDA's research funds. The remaining 25 percent goes almost entirely to universities. Most of the university funds go to land-grant universities, established by law in 1862 and 1890. USDA funds to non-land-grant universities, are limited to a relatively few competitive grants used to support high-priority research.

USDA's agricultural research is carried out at 148 locations across the United States. About two-thirds of USDA's agricultural research scientists are located in USDA laboratories, with the remainder being located in the land-grant universities' agricultural experiment stations. In contrast to its agricultural research, USDA's economic research tends to be heavily concentrated in Washington, DC. This concentration is increasing with the recent policy decision to eliminate the regular ERS field staff. In the future short-term detail to university sites will only be possible. It remains to be seen how compatible this notion is with the kind of long-term commitment much research requires.

Figure 12-1.—Agricultural Research and Extension Funding (in million dollars), 1982



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.