Each year, more college graduates with degrees in agricultural curricula are being employed in different phases of business and industry related to agriculture, and fewer are going into the actual business of farming.

The enrollment at universities is reported to be increasing each year. Yet the enrollment in the colleges of agriculture is not increasing at the same rate, and in some cases it is decreasing. Changes are also occurring within the colleges of agriculture. Information from some institutions suggests that enrollment in the curricula of agricultural business, food technology, and animal science is increasing, whereas enrollment in some other departments is remaining numerically the same or is decreasing.

The number of agronomy graduates in the United States decreased from 903 in the year 1958-59 to 604 in 1960-61. This decrease of 33% in the number of graduates was reported in November 1961 by the Subcommittee on Employment of Agronomists of the ASA Agronomic Education Division. What are the reasons for this decrease? Are students not enrolling in agronomy because they believe the job opportunities after graduation are not as good as those available to them when graduating from another curriculum? What do these departments that are increasing in enrollment have to offer the student that an Agronomy Department does not offer?