

2,000 cases. Because of necessary limitations, both methodological and financial, the continuous monitoring interviews will be approximately 40 minutes in length. Pre-election interviews will be divided with half taken as personal interviews, and for reasons of economy, the second half conducted as telephone interviews.

Planning for the 1984 study was carried out by a Board-appointed committee including Professor Donald Kinder, Michigan, chair; and Board members, Professor Richard Brody, Stanford; Stanley Kelley, Jr., Princeton; Warren E. Miller, Arizona State University, Principal Investigator, *ex officio*; David O. Sears, UCLA; and Raymond E. Wolfinger, Berkeley, Board Chairman, *ex officio*. Three members of the research community were appointed committee members. They were Professor Stanley Feldman, Kentucky; Ethel Klein, Harvard; and Steven Rosenstone, Yale. Working with Kinder, the later three committee members designed a major pilot study that was carried out in the summer of 1983 to provide new content for both components of the 1984 study. The topics emphasized in the pilot study included group membership as a basis for political judgments and evaluations, political values, an extension of earlier work on candidates' personal traits, and extended

attention to performance evaluations directed at the Reagan administration.

The pilot study instruments and data are available through the ICPSR. The continuous monitoring instrument is presently available from Ann Robinson. In accord with standing NES policy, none of the 1984 data will be released until after the election. Current plans call for release of the continuous monitoring data as soon after the election as administratively and technically feasible.

Specifications for the traditional pre-post components of the 1984 study will be decided by the Board of Overseers and the Kinder committee at a June meeting of the Board. Interview schedules for this phase of NES activities will be available from Ann Robinson with the distribution date to be announced in late fall. The pre-post data will be released as soon as possible in the spring of 1985.

#### **Board Membership**

In anticipation of forthcoming vacancies on the Board of Overseers, nominations for new board members are hereby warmly encouraged. Nominations should be sent to Professor Raymond E. Wolfinger, Chairman, NES Board of Overseers, State Data Program, University of California, Berkeley, 2538 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. □

## **Federal Support for Social and Behavioral Science Research: A Summary of 1984 Budgets**

*Editor's Note: The December 16, 1983 issue of the COSSA Washington Update was devoted in its entirety to a summary and analysis of the final FY 1984 budget levels for social and behavioral science research. This article reprints that issue.*

The final FY 1984 budget levels send mixed signals about federal support for research in the social and behavioral sciences. COSSA's survey of approximately 30 federal agencies and departments turned up information on FY 1984 research budgets that can best be explained in a good news and bad news scenario. In general, social and behavioral science research budgets within health-related research agencies fared

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well in FY 1984, as did basic research budgets in the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Department of Defense (DOD). For example, despite budget cuts in FY 1982, the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) received large budget increases this year and have been restored to their FY 1981 levels. Moreover, despite problems in funding specific data bases, most federal statistical agencies, which provide data for social science analysis, have received annual budget increases over the past four years and are doing relatively well. That is the good news.

A more somber note should also be sounded, however. The NSF budget for social and behavioral science research, although it shows a healthy increase this year, is still considerably below its FY 1980 level even without accounting for inflation. Equally important, social and behavioral science research budgets in mission agencies have been seriously eroded over the past four years, with many of them now funded at a fraction of their former budget level. In this respect, particularly serious losses were sustained in the research program of the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor, the National Institute of Education, and certain programs in the Office of Human Development Services and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the Department of Health and Human Services.

In many ways, given the lengthy and complicated federal budget process, it is not surprising that COSSA found no uniform pattern of increases or decreases in research support for the social and behavioral sciences. Each research budget was shaped and reshaped by a complex process which involved the administration, the Congress, and department or agency officials. Administration budget levels were determined in the context of shifting agency needs and priorities, broad national policy priorities, and research policy. Congress then authorized and appropriated funds, maintaining the administration's proposed budget for many agencies, raising the appropriation for research in others, and even lowering the research budget in some agencies.

The absence of a pattern that emerges from this survey of agency research budgets is also due to the politics of the budget process that have developed in the past several years. With an unpleasant regularity, the administration has proposed to eliminate all budget support for certain specific research or training budgets. In turn, Congress has consistently opposed such budget proposals and has re-established funding for programs that were scheduled to receive no funding. Because of this congressional opposition to zero-level budgets, some programs, originally scheduled to receive no funds in FY 1984, actually did better in congressional appropriations than research programs scheduled to receive more modest cuts.

For these reasons, it would be a mistake to try to fit the final social and behavioral science research budgets for FY 1984 into too rigid an interpretation of either administration or congressional research policy. More important than any single year's research budget is the cumulative record of support—or lack of support—for social and behavioral science research in areas of both scientific and national policy significance. In this perspective, the record of the past four years is quite clear. The administration has promoted a policy combining major cuts in some social science research budgets with level budgets or only moderate increases (frequently below the rate of inflation) in others. Such a policy, without the careful planning that must accompany any major change in resource allocation, necessarily leads to severe problems—in research agencies, in the research community, and, over the long term, in the ability of the nation to maintain its scientific base. This is the critical issue raised by the budget figures presented on the following pages.

Budget levels for four fiscal years are presented here. They begin with FY 1981 which, because of the Reagan rescissions, was in a very real sense the first Reagan budget. Budget figures, which were obtained from agency budget offices, include both the administration's proposed budget and the final appropriated budget levels for FY 1984. Budgets are rounded off to the nearest tenth of a million, unless figures to that level of specificity were not available. The percent change between the FY 1983

and final FY 1984 budget figures, however, is calculated from the exact budget levels whenever possible.

Roberta Balstad Miller  
Executive Director  
Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA)

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

The Department of Agriculture (USDA) supports social and behavioral science research through a number of programs, the status of three of which are reported below. The statistical research and service program of the Statistical Reporting Service works to improve crop and livestock estimating techniques by improving sample survey designs and testing new forecasting and estimating techniques. The Economic Research Service (ERS), which will receive a 13 percent budget increase in FY 1984, supports agricultural economics and other social science research, outlook forecasting, policy analysis and data collection on U.S. and international agriculture, natural resources and rural populations. The Food and Nutrition Service conducts research on federal child nutrition programs, the special supplemental food programs, and the food stamp program.

### Statistical Reporting Service (SRS)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Statistical Research and Service	— *	\$5.7	\$6.1	\$6.5	\$6.1	0

### Economic Research Service (ERS)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Economic Research and Analysis	— *	39.3	38.9	45.6	43.8	+12.6%

### Food and Nutrition Service (FNS)

The research budget of FNS is determined in large measure by the size of the various nutrition programs it administers. A proportion of the total budget for the food stamp program, Women, Infants and Children (WIC), and the child nutrition program is spent on research in these areas.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total FNS	15.6	15.7	15.4	18.0	16.0	+3.9%

\*FY 1981 figures not comparable.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### Bureau of the Census

Although the Census Bureau has no research grants program, it does fund some research through contracts. More importantly, it provides statistical data for social and behavioral science research. The direct program budget of the Census Bureau, which goes to support the collection, compilation, and publication of current statistics, was increased by 12 percent in FY 1984. This was slightly less than the administration requested and has led to a proposal to stop publishing *Social Indicators*.

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	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total direct program	\$57.7	\$59.2	\$69.2	\$78.2	\$77.5	+12.0%

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Funds for basic research in the behavioral sciences by the Department of Defense (DOD) are part of DOD budget category 6.1, Total Basic Research. The FY 1984 appropriation for this category is \$851 million. Approximately 4 percent of this amount goes to research in the behavioral sciences. Behavioral science research will be increased by 46 percent in FY 1984. It is administratively divided among four offices in DOD: Army, Navy, Air Force, and the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (DARPA).

	FY82	FY83	FY84	% Change FY83-84
Army			5.3	
Navy			10.6	
Air Force			6.7	
DARPA			14.8	
Total behavioral science	\$21.2	\$25.7	\$37.4	+45.5%

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

Administration attempts to reduce the FY 1983 appropriation for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) by nearly one-half failed to gain the approval of Congress. Moreover, the Congress also refused to cut the FY 1984 FIPSE budget and instead restored it to its FY 1983 level.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$13.5	\$11.5	\$11.7	\$6.0	\$11.7	—

### International Education/Foreign Language Studies

Despite the administration's attempts to eliminate all funding for international education in the Department of Education, Congress increased support for these programs in FY 1984 by 23 percent. All of the increase came for programs supported under Title VI of the Higher Education Act. Title VI provides a major proportion of the funding for Language Area Centers, Foreign Languages and Area Studies Fellowships, and the Undergraduate Foreign Language and International Studies Program. In addition, an International Business Education Program, designed to increase the linkages between businesses and institutions of higher education, was granted a significant increase in funds for FY 1984.

The Fulbright-Hays program administered by the Department of Education supports doctoral dissertation research overseas, faculty research abroad, and group projects ranging from seminars abroad to advanced intensive language training.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Domestic Programs (HEA, Title VI)	—	\$19.2	\$21.0	0	\$25.8	+22.9%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright-Hays)	—	4.8	5.0	0	5.0	—
Total	\$21.8	24.0	26.0	0	30.8	+18.5%

**National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)**

The budget of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) continues its very modest upward climb in FY 1984, although it has yet to reach its FY 1981 level.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$9.0	\$8.5	\$8.6	\$8.7	\$8.8	+2.3%

**National Institute of Education (NIE)**

Although attempts to rescind the FY 1983 appropriation for the National Institute of Education (NIE) were unsuccessful, the Institute's budget continued its downward slide in FY 1984. Since 1981 the budget for NIE has been reduced by over 25 percent. An effort led by Senator James Sasser (D-TN), in which COSSA joined with the American Educational Research Association (AERA) and other groups, kept the Senate appropriation for NIE from further reductions. Thus, despite the rhetoric, reports, and real concern about "excellence in education," funds for educational research will continue to decline in FY 1984.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$65.6	\$53.1	\$55.6	\$48.2	\$48.2	-13.3%

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)  
ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION  
(ADAMHA)**

**National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)**

The research budget of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) will increase by \$9.9 million or 30 percent over its FY 1983 level. Approximately half of NIAAA's research funds are used to support research in the social and behavioral sciences.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Research	\$26.5	\$23.3	\$33.3	\$45.8	\$43.2	+29.7%

**National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)**

Although the research program of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) sustained a major budget cut between FY 1981 and FY 1982, increases in FY 1983 and FY 1984 bring the funding level for research back to FY 1981 levels. In the current fiscal year, NIDA will have \$54.6 million for research, slightly less than the administration originally requested. NIDA officials estimate that approximately 14 percent of the research they support is in the social and behavioral sciences.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Research	\$54.4	\$41.0	\$47.0	\$56.2	\$54.6	+16.2%

**National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)**

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) received a larger appropriation for FY 1984 than was originally requested. Funds have been added to the original administration budget levels in the areas of extramural research and clinical training. Extra-

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mural research will increase by 20 percent over its FY 1983 level, intramural research and clinical training will increase by 5 percent, and research training budgets will remain at their FY 1983 levels. The biggest difference between the administration's budget proposals for NIMH and the final FY 1984 appropriation is in clinical training. Although the original NIMH budget proposal provided no support for clinical training in FY 1984, the Congress provided \$21 million for this purpose, permitting a slight increase in clinical training funds over FY 1983 levels. Approximately 39 percent of the NIMH extramural research budget is used to support research by individuals with advanced degrees in psychology; 10 percent is used to support research by individuals in the other social sciences.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Extramural research	\$109.6	\$102.9	\$106.9	\$119.2	\$128.1	+19.8%
Intramural research	38.9	42.8	50.4	52.9	52.9	+ 5.0%
Research training	18.9	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.4	0
Clinical training	62.4	42.3	20.1	0	21.0	+ 4.5%

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)  
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)**

**National Institute on Aging (NIA)**

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides federal support for biomedical, social, and behavioral research and training in the field of aging. Approximately 18 percent of NIA extramural research funds is spent to support social and behavioral science research. The NIA budget office estimates that the social and behavioral sciences have been receiving an increasingly smaller proportion of NIA intramural research funds in recent years: 14 percent in FY 1981, 12 percent in FY 1982, and 10 percent in FY 1983. The original administration proposal for extramural research, which would have necessitated at least a 10 percent reduction in program size, was supplemented by Congress to provide a 25 percent increase in extramural research funds.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$75.6	\$81.9	\$94.0	\$95.7	\$112.3	+19.5%
Extramural	55.5	61.2	69.4	70.3	87.1	+25.5%
Intramural	13.1	14.3	17.0	19.0	19.4	+14.0%

**National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)**

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports research and research training in maternal and child health and population sciences. It is estimated that 20 percent of the research supported by NICHD is in the social and behavioral sciences. Because the inflation factor for research grants at NICHD is estimated to be between 10 percent and 15 percent, the proposed budget for FY 1984 represents an absolute increase but a relative decrease for NICHD.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$220.6	\$226.3	\$253.6	\$257.3	\$265.0	+4.5%

Four main divisions comprise NICHD's research program: (1) The Center for Population Research; (2) The Center for Research for Mothers and Children; (3) Epidemiology and Biometry Research Program; and (4) Intramural Research Program. (The budget for the Epidemiology and Biometry Research Program is included under that for

Intramural Research.) The amount of NICHD intramural research funds spent for social and behavioral science research has risen from \$ 789,000 in FY 1981 to \$920,000 in FY 1983, but the proportion of these funds in the total intramural budget has remained constant at 3 percent.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Population Research	\$ 77.4	\$ 80.3	\$ 92.2	\$ 91.4	\$ 98.8	+ 7.1%
Research for Mothers and Children	106.9	105.5	118.1	120.2	130.6	+10.6%
Intramural Research	25.3	27.8	29.6	31.4	31.4	+ 6.0%

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) OTHER AGENCIES

### Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research, demonstration, and evaluations of the Medicaid and Medicare programs and issues affecting quality of care. The HCFA research budget for FY 1984 increased marginally. This amount represents a 20 percent reduction in funding from FY 1981 levels without taking into account the effects of inflation.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Demonstration and Evaluation Projects	\$38.6	\$28.8	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$31.0	+3.3%

### National Center for Health Services Research (NCHSR)

The National Center for Health Services Research (NCHSR) funds research that examines the economic, social, and psychological aspects of health care service and technology. In FY 1982 NCHSR sustained a 52 percent cut in its budget, despite the fact that it was to assume responsibility for the health services research functions of the National Center for Health Care Technology (NCHCT) and the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program, neither of which have been funded since FY 1982. Although NCHSR will receive an 11 percent increase in FY 1984, the extra funds are barely sufficient to overcome the effects of inflation and leave NCHSR funding at slightly over half of its FY 1981 level.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$32.6	\$15.8	\$16.6	\$17.6	\$18.4	+10.8%

### National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) collects and publishes information on illness and disability and their impact on the economy, health hazards, health resources, utilization of health care and health costs, and family formation and growth. The budget for NCHS has increased steadily since FY 1981.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$33.7	\$37.6	\$41.3	\$46.1	\$46.2	+12%

**Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP)**

The Adolescent Family Life Program supports research on the causes and consequences of adolescent sexual behavior as well as on contraceptive use and early child-bearing. Initial funding for the program was provided in a supplemental appropriation for FY 1982. Funds for FY 1984 represent a 10 percent increase over FY 1983 levels.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total Research	—	\$10.3	\$13.6	\$16.3	\$14.9	+9.6%

**Office of Human Development Services (OHDS)**

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services (OHDS) administers a large number of the nation's social welfare programs. Legislation authorizing these programs often requires that OHDS conduct research and evaluation in the social program areas. OHDS programs include Head Start, child welfare and adoption programs, programs for runaway youth, programs for the elderly and Native Americans, and national programs to understand and combat child abuse. Because OHDS has consolidated the research funds authorized by separate laws in many different areas, it is difficult to draw an exact picture of the OHDS research budget. In FY 1983 OHDS spent approximately \$52 million on research, development, and related activities. Although the administration originally proposed only \$18 million for those same activities in FY 1984, the final appropriation was much higher (\$48.5 million) and represents only a 6 percent reduction from FY 1983 levels.

OHDS Activity	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Head Start R&D	\$ 4.5	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.4	-69%
Aging research, training and discretionary funds	22.2*	5.0	22.2	0
Native American research, demonstration, evaluation	0.7	0	0.7	0
Child abuse discretionary	9.5		9.9	
Child welfare	10.6		10.0	-.9% <sup>1</sup>
Adoption opportunities	1.9	9.2	1.9	
Social service research	**		**	
Developmental disabilities special projects	2.4	2.3	2.4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$51.8</b>	<b>\$17.9</b>	<b>\$48.5</b>	<b>-6.4%</b>

\*Of the FY 1983 funds in this category, approximately \$1 million was spent to support research. It is unclear how much, if any, of FY 1984 funds will be available for research.

\*\*Funding is some proportion of child welfare funds. For FY 1984, \$3.5 million of the \$10 million allocated for child welfare will go to social service research.

<sup>1</sup>This figure is total percent change for Child abuse discretionary, Child welfare, Adoption opportunities and Social service research combined.

**Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)**

Funds for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) come from two sources, the Policy Research Division and funds for evaluation research that are tied to the budgets of individual agencies in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The evaluation research monies total \$5 to \$8 million annually. Although early administration budget estimates provided only \$2



million for policy research in FY 1984, that figure was raised to \$11 million by the time the budget was released. The final figure of \$10 million for ASPE in FY 1984 represents a cut of 32 percent from FY 1983 levels and a sharp 50 percent reduction from FY 1981 levels, even without taking into account the effects of inflation.

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Policy research	\$20.1	\$13.4	\$14.7	\$11.0	\$10.0	-32%

## **DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)**

### **Policy Development and Research (PD&R)**

The FY 1984 research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), located in the budget for the Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, will be reduced by 16 percent from an estimated \$22.7 million for FY 1983 to \$19.0 million for FY 1984. This is \$1 million more than was originally requested for FY 1984. Of this \$19 million, approximately \$9 million will be reserved for the American Housing Survey (AHS), formerly called the Annual Housing Survey, and approximately \$1.8 million for other large surveys conducted by the Census Bureau.

In its original description of the FY 1984 research budget, the HUD budget summary said that the limited funds available for research will lead HUD to rely on its staff for priority work and that contract research will be integrated with in-house research projects.

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Total	\$51.3	\$21.3	\$22.7	\$18.0	\$19.0	-16.3%

## **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (OJARS)**

The Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS) houses the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The administration originally proposed to reduce funding for these agencies in FY 1984 by 52 percent, including a total elimination of OJJDP programs. The Congress, however, increased funding for NIJ and BJS slightly, and almost totally restored FY 1983 funding levels for OJJDP. These programs have friends in Congress and in the social and behavioral science community, including COSSA, which testified for increased funding for NIJ and BJS before the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees.

### **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)**

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Total	—*	\$14.7	\$17.6	\$18.7	\$21.7	+6.4%

### **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)**

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Total	—*	16.2	14.6	17.1	18.4	+19.5%

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**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Juvenile Justice Formula Grants	\$71.4	40.9	43.1	0	43.1	0
Juvenile Justice Programs	34.1	26.6	29.9	0	27.0	-9.7%

\*Equivalent figures not available for FY 1981.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)**

**Employment and Training Administration (ETA)**

The administration proposed a 50 percent increase in the FY 1984 research and evaluation budget in the Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Department of Labor (DOL). However, this increase was not maintained in Congress. The House of Representatives effectively reduced the ETA research budget to \$12.2 million, a reduction of \$1.8 million from its FY 1983 level. In addition to this appropriated budget cut, ETA lost approximately \$5 million in FY 1984 which has previously been transferred annually from Title IV CETA funds for the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Force Participation (NLS). This loss combined with the congressional budget cut seriously threatens the continuation of the NLS beyond the current fiscal year.

ETA is the largest source of research support in the Department of Labor. Research funds for the Assistant Secretary for Planning, Evaluation, and Research (ASPER) are appropriated to ETA and then transferred internally to the ASPER research budget. It is expected that \$1 million will be transferred to ASPER in FY 1984.

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Research & Evaluation	\$249	\$100	\$14	\$22	\$12.2	-12.9%

**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS)**

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will receive a budget increase in FY 1984 of \$12.9 million. Most of this is intended to be used in revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
Total	\$111.1	\$103.9	\$123.7	\$136.3	\$136.6	+10.4%

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)**

The Department of Transportation (DOT) supports social and behavioral science research in several of its agencies, two of which are summarized here. A small portion of the budget of the University Research and Training Program, Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), funds social and behavioral science research, as does that of the Office of University Research. While the UMTA program has received level funding for the last three years and will continue to do so in 1984, the Office of University Research, which had also been level funded for the last three years, will lose more than one-third of its budget in FY 1984.

	<b>FY81</b>	<b>FY82</b>	<b>FY83</b>	<b>Proposed FY84</b>	<b>Actual FY84</b>	<b>% Change FY83-84</b>
UMTA	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	0
Office of University Research	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.5	2.0	-37.5%

**INDEPENDENT AGENCIES  
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)**

**National Archives and Records Service (NARS)**

The National Archives and Records Service (NARS) manages the National Archives, records centers, and the Presidential Libraries, and reviews the declassification of government documents. The NARS budget for 1984 is increased slightly over its FY 1983 budget.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$88.8	\$80.9	\$85.6	\$87.1	\$90.8	+6.1%

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)**

The administration once again proposed a large cut in the budget of National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), 14 percent less than the FY 1983 level, although the cut is not quite as severe as that proposed last year. However, through the efforts of Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL), Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior, NEH funding was not only restored to the FY 1983 level, but increased by \$10 million. The final NEH funding level for FY 1984 is 25 percent above the administration's proposal.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	% Change FY83-84
Total	\$151.3	\$130.6	\$130.1	\$112.2	\$140.0	+7.7%

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)**

The National Science Foundation (NSF) received one of the largest budget increases in the federal government for FY 1984. Overall, the research programs at NSF are receiving almost 17 percent more in FY 1984 than they received in FY 1983. The social and behavioral science programs at the Foundation are being increased by 18.9 percent. Within the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS), the Division of Social and Economic Sciences (SES) is receiving an increase of 23.6 percent, much of which is earmarked to support large-scale data bases, and the behavioral science portions of the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (BNS) are to receive an increase of 13 percent.

NSF budget figures are given in the following table.

**NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION  
Funding for Selected Directorates and Programs (in million \$)**

	Actual FY80	Actual FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	%Change FY80-84	%Change FY83-84
Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS)	227.0	299.7	364.3	359.5	+58.4	+20.0
Directorate for Astronomic/ Atmospheric Earth and Ocean Sciences (AAEO)	218.1	276.2	334.9	330.3	+51.4	+19.6
Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS)	185.7	190.2	223.6	224.8	+21.1	+18.2

## News of the Profession

### Social and Behavioral Science Research Programs in BBS:

#### Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)

Neuroscience						
Psychobiology	4.5	3.7	3.8	4.2	- 6.7	+13.5
Cognitive Science						
Memory & Cognitive Proc.	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	-	+13.0
Social & Dev. Psychology (Applied Psychology— absorbed elsewhere)	3.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	-21.2	+23.8
Linguistics	1.4	-	-	-	-	-
Anthropology	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	-11.1	+ 9.1
Anthropology	6.6	5.8	6.3	6.4	- 3.0	+10.3
Subtotal	21.1	16.1	17.3	18.2	-13.7	+13.0

#### Division of Social and Economic Science

Economics & Geography						
Economics	12.2	7.1	9.1	9.4	-23.0	+32.4
Geography	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	-37.5	+25.0
Social Measurement & Analysis						
Sociology	3.9	2.4	2.8	2.95	-24.4	+22.9
Meas. Meth./Data Resources	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.6	-28.0	+ 9.1
History/Philosophy Science	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.35	-10.0	+22.7
Political & Policy Sciences						
Political Science	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.8	-22.2	+21.7
Law & Social Sciences	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	+55.6	+16.7
Regulation & Policy Analysis	2.6	0.9*	0.9*	1.1	-57.7	+22.2
Decision & Management Sciences	-	0.8	1.0	1.0	-	+25.0
Subtotal	31.3	19.9	23.4	24.6	-21.4	+23.6
TOTAL—Social & Behavioral	52.4	36.0	40.7	42.8	-18.3	+18.9

\*Rounding artifact—calculations from unrounded figures.

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

The Education and Cultural Affairs (ECA) division of the United States Information Agency (USIA) provides support for Fulbright fellowships, private sector exchanges, the International Visitors Program, and the Humphrey Program. There is approximately \$100 million appropriated for these programs in FY 1984. Of this amount, \$25 million is currently allotted for the International Visitors Program, leaving \$75 million for the other programs. However, ECA does have the power to reprogram money. Thus, the figures below represent current estimates of ECA spending for FY 1984.

	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84	Actual FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$60.0	\$84.3*	\$84.0	\$100.6	+19.3%

\*The authorizing legislation for USIA in FY 1983 carries an amendment proposed by Senator Pell (D-RI) that requires a doubling of the amount spent on exchanges by 1986 (in constant dollars).

This is from the final issue of the *COSSA Washington Update* for 1983. Additional copies of that issue may be obtained for \$2. To order copies or obtain information about subscribing to the *Update*, please contact the COSSA office, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 234-5703.

## Ph.D. Enrollments Continue to Decline

**Robert J-P. Hauck**

American Political Science Association

The number of graduate students enrolled in Ph.D. programs in political science continues to decline. In the 1983-84 academic year, 4,171 graduate students were enrolled in Ph.D. programs. This marks a 35 percent decline since 1973-74. It would seem that fewer native-born males are entering graduate programs. Despite a one percent drop in the enrollment of women in 1983-84, women and foreign students are over half of total graduate enrollment. Foreign student enrollment has increased four percent since 1981.

The general pattern of growth in enrollment of women and foreign students is not replicated in black student enrollment. The percentage of blacks enrolled in graduate political science programs has remained relatively unchanged since 1974.

There is an indication that future enrollments may be higher. In Fall, 1983, a total of 838 students began Ph.D. study in political science. While this is substantially less than the 1,414 new students in Fall 1973, it does mark a slight increase over 1982 (772 students). It is far too early, however, to know whether the 1983 figures are a sign of a positive trend or only a temporary increase as occurred in 1977 and 1979. □

**Graduate Student Enrollments in Ph.D. Programs in Political Science**

Year	Total	Women	Black	Foreign			
1983-84	4,171	1,105	26%	207	5%	1,075	26%
1982-83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981-82	5,491	1,505	27%	319	6%	1,181	22%
1980-81	5,756	1,415	25%	373	6%	1,212	21%
1979-80	5,888	1,384	24%	406	7%	1,146	21%
1978-79	5,742	1,258	22%	432	8%	948	17%
1977-78	5,737	1,278	22%	413	7%	819	14%
1976-77	5,462	1,209	22%	402	7%	813	15%
1975-76	6,150	1,475	24%	435	7%	*	*
1974-75	6,150	1,250	20%	435	7%	*	*
1973-74	6,450	*	*	*	*	*	*

\*Figures not available.

Note: These figures are taken directly from the *Guide to Graduate Study in Political Science, 1972-1984*.