

News of the Profession

Special Feature: Federal Funding for Social Science Research

Editor's Note: The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) under the direction of Roberta Balstad Miller has compiled a summary and analysis of the fiscal year 1984 budget proposals for social and behavioral science research by the Reagan Administration. The data, which cover expenditures from FY1981 through proposed expenditures in FY1984 for social science research throughout the federal government, have been compiled for the first time by COSSA. This report is a useful guide to major sources of federal funding for social science research as well as a timely guide to proposals of the current administration.

APSA's executive director, Thomas E. Mann, chairs COSSA's Executive Committee, and APSA plays a leading role in this organization which has worked actively to maintain adequate levels of funding for social science research.

Two years ago, when the Reagan administration released its first budget, social and behavioral science research programs throughout the government received heavy budget cuts. The message seemed clear: the new administration was not going to maintain the federal investment in social and behavioral science research that had been made by previous administrations. In agencies with particularly severe cuts, moreover, it appeared that support for social and behavioral science research would cease entirely. In this respect, the National Science Foundation budget seemed to portend a rather bleak future for the social sciences. In the initial Reagan budget, the social and behavioral science programs at the Foundation were reduced by 69 percent overall, with the Division of Social and Economic Science sustaining a 75 percent cut. A conceivable next step was the removal of the social and behavioral sciences from the Foundation entirely. When the National Institute of Mental Health announced that it would no longer fund "social research," it added substance to social scientists' fears.

Yet since the presentation of the first full Reagan budget (FY 1982), support for the social and behavioral sciences has emerged from many quarters. The initial budget initiatives to cut and curtail these programs brought forth opposition in the Congress, the scientific community, and even in the administration. A number of the most severely affected research budgets received some restorations in their FY 1982 budgets; others received additional funds in FY 1983.

The FY 1984 budget proposals, presented to the Congress on January 31, suggest that social and behavioral science budgets may no longer be receiving special attention, for better or worse, from the administration. Indeed, an examination of these research budgets reveals no clear patterns. Some research programs will receive budget increases, some will receive decreases, and some will be funded at the same level as in FY 1983. In a year of large budget deficits and large budget cuts, however, the very diversity of the social science budget changes suggests that the Reagan administration may no longer be inflexibly opposed to social science research.

This is not to say that social science research budgets have been restored to their pre-Reagan levels. Such an outcome is highly unlikely under current economic conditions.

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It does suggest, however, that social and behavioral science research budgets are and will be considered in the context of the overall policy of the administration rather than as a particularly vulnerable target for budget cuts.

The budget summaries that follow provide a first cut at delineating the administration's FY 1984 budget proposals for social and behavioral science research support. A number of research programs associated with social services have been cut considerably. Examples are the research programs within the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Policy Development and Research budget in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the clinical training budget at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). Also cut were the budgets of the National Institute for Education (NIE) and the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE). Increases can be seen in the research budgets of agencies where the administration has some interest, as in the research institutes in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) and the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs at HHS. Two areas where COSSA has devoted a great deal of effort—the National Science Foundation's social and behavioral science research budgets and the Department of Labor—also experience sizeable increases in FY 1984 budgets.

The following summaries of the FY 1984 budgets for social and behavioral science research programs are very much a "fluid" document. They have been put together from various printed sources and conversations with federal officials and may contain errors. Moreover, some of the budget figures are still being changed by the agencies. The COSSA staff has made every effort, however, to check the accuracy of the figures presented here and will update these budgets as better data become available. Readers with questions—or corrections—are encouraged to contact COSSA.

Budget levels for four budget years are presented below. They begin with FY 1981 which, because of the Reagan rescissions, was in a very real sense the first Reagan budget. All budget figures 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 FY 1984 budget figures, however, is calculated from the exact budget level 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) 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 people. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducts research on federal child nutrition programs, the special supplemental food programs, and the food stamp program. The funding pattern for social and behavioral science research at USDA seems consistent with an apparent administration tendency to reduce funding for those areas related to social services, while increasing others of special interest.

Statistical Reporting Service (SRS)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Statistical Res. & Service	—*	\$ 5.7	\$ 6.1	\$ 6.5	+ 6%

Economic Research Service (ERS)

Economic Res. & Analysis	— *	39.3	38.9	45.6	+16%
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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. The FNS research budget for FY 1983 was \$ 13.4 million. No substantial cuts in the FNS research budget have been proposed for FY 1984.

*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 increases by 13 percent in FY 1984, is given below. Reimbursable program budgets are expected to remain constant in FY 1984.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total direct program	\$57.7	\$59.2	\$69.2	\$78.2	+13%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of Defense (DOD) support for basic research in the behavioral sciences (DOD budget category 6.1) has increased consistently since FY 1981. In the administration's FY 1984 budget, behavioral science research support increases by * percent over the FY 1983 figures.

	FY82	FY83	Proposed FY84
Behavioral Sciences (category 6.1)	\$21.2	\$25.7	*

*Not yet available because of recent budget changes in the Department of Defense.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

National Institute of Education (NIE)

In the weeks immediately preceding the release of the administration's FY 1984 budget figures, a rescission for the FY 1983 budget of the National Institute of Education (NIE) was requested by the administration. If enacted, the rescission would reduce the NIE budget for FY 1983 from \$55.6 to \$49.4 million. Given the proposed rescission, the \$1 million reduction scheduled for FY 1984 is only 2 percent of the organization's budget. Taken together, however, the two actions (rescission and FY 1984 reductions) would leave NIE with a 13.3 percent reduction from its budget as of December, 1982.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	(revised) FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$65.6	\$53.1	\$55.6	\$49.4	\$48.2	-13%

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)

The NCES budget will be approximately level funded in FY 1984, its budget increase of \$158,000 (characterized in administration budget documents as "modest") bringing the total budget to \$8.7 million.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$9.0	\$8.5	\$8.6	\$8.7	+2%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE)

Like the National Institute of Education (NIE), the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) was scheduled to receive a budget rescission shortly before the FY 1984 budget was released. The rescission would cut the FIPSE budget for FY 1983 in half; the FY 1984 budget is set at the 1983 rescinded level. The reason for the rescission is best explained by the Department of Education budget statements: "The program has been extremely successful over the past ten years: seventy percent of FIPSE grantees continue projects after Federal seed grants end, and the average FIPSE grant is successful enough to stimulate improvements in 20 other institutions. The FY 1983 rescinded level and the FY 1984 request of \$6 million reflect the success of this multiplier effect."

	FY81	FY82	FY83	(revised) FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$13.5	\$11.5	\$11.7	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.0	-49%

International Education/Foreign Language Studies

Under the administration's proposals for FY 1984, all support for international education in the Department of Education would be eliminated. The administration is proposing no funding for programs operating under two pieces of legislation: Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA), which funds domestic programs, and parts of the Fulbright-Hays Act, which funds overseas research. The funds supporting these international education programs are modest. However they are central to continuation of research abroad in a number of the social and behavioral science disciplines.

Funds available through Title VI of HEA provide a major proportion of the available support for the following activities:

Language Area Centers. There are approximately 90 U.S. language and area centers. Students and faculty at these centers are primarily social and behavioral scientists—anthropologists, linguists, political scientists, historians, and others.

Foreign Language and Areas Studies Fellowships. These fellowships are intended to provide incentives to scholars to study foreign languages in addition to their traditional disciplinary work.

Undergraduate Foreign Language and International Studies Program. This program provides grants to strengthen the international dimension of the liberal arts curriculum at smaller institutions.

In addition to the above programs, the Department of Education will be funding international business education exchanges in FY 1983.

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	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Domestic Programs (HEA VI)	—	\$19.2	\$21.0	0	-100%
Overseas Programs (Fulbright Hays Act)	—	4.8	5.0	0	-100%
TOTAL	21.8	24.0	26.0	0	-100%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

The research budget (extramural and intramural) proposed by the administration for the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) will bring this budget back to FY 1981 levels. This represents an increase of \$12.3 million in research funds. The apparent change of heart on the part of the administration should be viewed in light of a recent proposal to eliminate ADAMHA altogether and earlier attacks on "social research" programs at NIMH. Despite the fact that the overall NIMH budget is scheduled to decrease from \$226 million in FY 1983 to \$220.3 million in FY 1984, research funds will increase. The discrepancy is due in part to the fact that no funds are proposed for clinical training.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Extramural research	\$109.6	\$102.9	\$106.9	\$119.2	+ 12%
Intramural research	—*	\$24.9	29.5	29.3	- 1%
Research training	18.9	15.2	15.4	15.5	+ 1%
Clinical training	62.4	42.3	20.1	0	-100%

*Unavailable at time of printing.

National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA)

The National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) budget, of which 75 to 80 percent goes to research and training, will increase by 32 percent from \$44.1 in FY 1983 to \$58.0 in FY 1984. Approximately half of the funds for research support research in the social and behavioral sciences.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Research	\$26.5	\$23.3	\$33.3	\$458	+38%

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

The overall budget for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is scheduled to increase by 17 percent from \$61.2 million in FY 1983 to \$71.7 million in FY 1984. Although NIDA's research program sustained a major cut between FY 1981 and FY 1982, increases last year and that proposed for FY 1984 will bring the funding level for research back to FY 1981 levels. Officials at NIDA estimate that approximately 14 percent of the research they support is in the social and behavioral sciences.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Research	\$54.4	\$41.0	\$47.0	\$56.2	+20%
Training	8.9	3.6	0.9	1.0	+11%

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

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 in 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 and 15 percent, the proposed budget for FY 1984 represents a real reduction for NICHD of over 10 percent.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$220.6	\$226.3	\$253.6	\$257.3	+1%

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.)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Population Research	\$ 77.4	\$ 80.3	\$ 92.2	\$ 91.4	-1%
Research on Mothers and Children	106.9	105.5	118.1	120.2	+2%
Intramural Research	25.3	27.8	29.6	31.4	+6%

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides federal support for biomedical research and research training in the field of aging. Of their extramural research funds, approximately 18 percent is spent to support social and behavioral science research. According to the President's budget, NIA's rapid rate of growth will slow considerably for FY 1984.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$75.6	\$81.9	\$94.0	\$95.7	+2%

Although NIA officials report that the President's figures may be revised, the proposed 1 percent decrease in funding for extramural research represents at least a 10 percent reduction in program size.

Extramural	55.5	61.2	69.4	68.7	-1%
Intramural	13.1	14.3	17.0	19.0	+12%

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 services and technology.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$32.6	\$15.8	\$16.6	\$17.6	+6%

In FY 1982 NCHSR sustained a 52 percent cut in its budget, despite the fact that it was to take over the health services research functions of the National Center for Health Care Technology (NCHCT) and the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program, both of which have not been funded since FY 1982. Although NCHSR is slated for a 6 percent increase in FY 1984, the extra funds are barely sufficient to overcome the effects of inflation and leave NCHSR funding at only half of its FY 1981 level.

National Center for Health Statistics

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), one of the major federal statistical organizations, collects and publishes information on illness, 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	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total Research	—	\$10.3	\$13.6	\$16.3	+20%

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 funds be spent on research and evaluation, OHDS programs include Head Start, child welfare and adoption programs, programs for runaway youth, programs for the elderly and Native Americans as well as national programs to understand and combat child abuse. Because OHDS has consolidated the research funds authorized by different 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. FY 1984 funds for those same activities, however, amount to only \$18 million.

OHDS Activity	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Head Start R&D	\$ 4.5	\$ 1.4	- 69%
Aging research, training and discretionary funds	22.2*	5.0	- 77%
Native American research, demonstration, evaluation	0.7	0	-100%
Child abuse discretionary	22.0	9.2	-58%
Child welfare			
Adoption opportunities			
Social service research			
Developmental disabilities special projects	2.4	2.3	- 4%
TOTAL	\$51.8	\$17.9	- 65%

*Of the FY83 funds in this category, approximately \$1 million will be spent to support research. It is unclear how much, if any, of FY84 funds will be available for research.

**Funding is some proportion of child welfare funds.

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, "Policy Research" and funds for evaluation research that are tied to the budgets of individual HHS agencies. The evaluation research monies total \$5 to \$8 million annually. Although early administration budget estimates provided

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only \$2 million for policy research, that figure was raised to \$11 million by the time the budget was released. The \$11 million for ASPE in FY 1984 represents a cut of 25 percent from FY 1983 levels and a sharp 45 percent reduction from FY 1981 levels, even without taking into account the effects of inflation.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Policy Research	\$20.1	\$13.4	\$14.7	\$11.0	-25%

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 remains at its FY 1983 level. This amount, however, represents a 23 percent reduction in funding from FY 1981 levels without taking into account the effects of inflation.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Demonstration & Evaluation Projects	\$38.6	\$28.8	\$30.0	\$30.0	0

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Policy Development and Research

The FY 1984 research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), located in the budget for Policy Development and Research, is being reduced by 21 percent from an estimated \$22.7 million for FY 1983 to \$18.0 million for FY 1984. Of this \$18 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. Some of the funding for the AHS will probably be carried over from FY 1983 funds.

In its 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.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$51.3	\$21.3	\$22.7	\$18.0	-21%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS)

The Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS), which houses the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), is slated to sustain a 52 percent reduction in funding for FY 1984. When viewed in the light of the overall budget increase of 13 percent for the Department of Justice, the cut becomes even more dramatic. Although BJS will have 10 percent more to spend in FY 1984 than FY 1983, the research program at NIJ will shrink by 8 percent, while the entire research and demonstration initiative in the area of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention will be eliminated. No new funds were proposed for OJJDP because, in the words of an administration budget document, "the majority of the administration's goals have been met in this area."

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	- *	14.7	\$20.4	\$18.7	- 8%

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	- *	16.2	15.4	17.1	+ 11%

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Juvenile Justice Formula Grants	71.4	40.9	43.1	0	-100%
Juvenile Justice Programs	34.1	26.6	29.9	0	-100%

*Equivalent figures not available for FY 1981.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)

Employment and Training Administration

The research budget in the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) at the Department of Labor (DOL) will increase in FY 1984 by over 50 percent. ETA is the largest source of research support in DOL. All the research funded by ETA is in the social and behavioral sciences. Research support for the Assistant Secretary for Planning, Evaluation, and Research (ASPER) has in the past been appropriated to ETA and then transferred internally to the ASPER research budget. It is not known how much will be allocated to ASPER in FY 1984.

In addition to the ETA research budgets, there are also small pockets of research support in the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, the Unemployment Insurance Service, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, and others. No figures are available as yet on those research budgets.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Research	\$249	\$100	\$14	\$22	+57%

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics will receive a budget increase in FY 1984 of \$12.6 million. Most of this is intended to be used in revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Total	\$111.1	\$103.9	\$123.7	\$136.3	+10%

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, the Office of University Research, which had

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also been level funded for the last three years, is scheduled to lose more than half of its budget in FY 1984.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
UMTA	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	0%
Office of University Research	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.5	-53%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation (NSF) receives one of the largest increases in the President's budget for FY 1984. Overall, the NSF is scheduled to receive almost 18 percent in FY 1984 over its FY 1983 levels. The social and behavioral science programs at the Foundation are being increased by 13 percent. Within BBS, the Division of Social and Economic Science (SE) is receiving an increase of 17.6 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) is to receive an increase of 7.5 percent.

Despite the budget increases scheduled for FY 1984, the relative support for social and behavioral science research in the Foundation is still declining. In FY 1980, the social and behavioral sciences received 5.9 percent of all funds in the budget category Research and Related Activities. In FY 1984, the social and behavioral sciences will receive only 3.3 percent of Research and Related Activities funds.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)

The administration has once again proposed a large cut in the budget of NEH, 14 percent from the FY 1983 level, although the cut is not quite so severe as that proposed last year. Even if Representative Sidney Yates (D-IL) succeeds once again in maintaining NEH's funding at the previous year's level, it will represent a 14 percent reduction over the funding level of FY 1981, not taking into account inflation. The administration's proposed reduction for FY 1984 would leave NEH funding at only 74 percent of its FY 1981 level, excluding the effects of inflation.

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
NEH	\$151.3	\$130.6	\$130.1	\$112.2	-14%

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE (NARS)

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

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
NARS	\$88.8	\$80.9	\$85.6	\$87.1	+2%

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

The budget of the Agency for International Development (AID) contains funding for both science and technology efforts and for research. All of the research funding goes to extramural research. Most of the research supported by AID is agricultural research, but there is also some support for research in the social and behavioral

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

	Actual 1980	Actual 1983	Proposed 1984	%Change FY80-84	%Change FY83-84
Directorate for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS)	\$227.0	\$299.7	\$364.3	+60%	+22%
Directorate for Astronomic, Atmospheric, Earth and Ocean Sciences (AAEO)	218.1	276.2	334.9	+54%	+21%
Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS)	185.7	190.2	223.6	+20%	+18%
Social and Behavioral Science Research Programs in BBS:					
Division of Behavioral & Neural Sciences					
Neuroscience					
Psychobiology	4.5	3.7	3.8	-16%	+ 3%
Cognitive Science					
Memory & Cognitive Processes	2.6	2.3	2.6	-	+13%
Social & Developmental Psychology	3.3	2.1	2.2	-33%	+ 4%
(Applied Psychology)	1.4	*	*		
Linguistics	2.7	2.2	2.4	-11%	+ 9%
Anthropology	6.6	5.8	6.3	- 5%	+ 9%
Subtotal	21.1	16.1	17.3	-18%	+ 8%
Division of Social & Economic Science					
Economics and Geography					
Economics	12.2	7.1	9.1	-25%	+28%
Geography	1.6	0.8	1.0	-38%	+25%
Social Measurement & Analysis					
Sociology	3.9	2.4	2.8	-28%	+17%
Measurement Methods & Data Resources	5.0	3.3	3.5	+30%	+ 6%
History & Philosophy of Science	1.5	1.1	1.2	-20%	+14%
Political & Policy Sciences					
Political Science	3.6	2.3	2.6	-28%	+12%
Law & Social Sciences	0.9	1.2	1.3	+44%	+ 4%
Regulation & Policy Analysis	2.6	0.9**	0.9**	-65%	+ 6%
Decision & Management Science		0.8	1.0		+25%
Subtotal	31.3	19.9	23.4	-25%	+18%
TOTAL—Social & Behavioral Science	52.4	36.0	40.7	-22%	+12%

*Absorbed into other departments

**Rounding artifact

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sciences. FY 1984 budget proposals for all AID research totals \$167.5 million. Agency officials are unable to specify, however, what proportion of their funding goes to support social and behavioral science research.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

The Education and Cultural Affairs (ECA) budget within the United States Information Agency (USIA) provides most of the support for Fulbright fellowships. The figures presented below represent the best available estimates of the funds for Fulbright and private sector exchanges.

	FY82	FY83	FY84	%Change FY83-84
Exchanges	\$60.0	\$84.3*	\$84.0	—

*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).

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