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FY 1987 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue of the COSSA Washington Update contains a summary and analysis of the proposed budgets for social and behavioral science research in FY 1987. The table of contents begins on page 6.

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"The deficit has come to dominate our public life."
- Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan

The Specter of Gramm-Rudman

The Senator is not happy about it. Neither is the Consortium. Advocates for science in Washington are contemplating a science budget that no longer grows. They must respond to administration and congressional forces who want to know what contributions the science community is going to make to reducing the deficit. No longer can interest groups for science simply argue for more, based on past successes or past inequities.

The Gramm-Rudman specter was visible early in 1985 when, ignoring an administration budget that included significant increases for the National Science Foundation, the House voted to 'freeze' the NSF and other scientific agencies. Public opinion polls revealed that the deficit had reached the national consciousness as the number one problem facing America. The significant psychological effect of a \$2 trillion federal deficit led Congress to more drastic action -- the passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act, with its specific deficit goals for each year and automatic reduction features if those goals were not met by ordinary budget and appropriations process. Despite cries that across-the-board reductions were madness, GRH seemed for the Congress and the administration, at least initially, the politically safest way to address the problem.

The President's budget purports to meet the deficit reductions required by GRH for FY 1987. Yet the President's methods of meeting that goal -- increased defense spending, significant reductions in non-defense discretionary spending -- seem to be contrary to the current will of the Congress. A court decision in the days following the presentation of the President's budget further

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Risa I. Palm, *President*

David Jenness, *Executive Director*

muddies the waters. If GRH is unconstitutional, are we back to the old budget game? The pressure for deficit reduction will remain. It is an election year, after all. Now that they have confronted the specter, can Congress and the President negotiate an acceptable budget?

GRH reductions, FY 1986

GRH requires the affected non-defense agencies to begin reducing their expenditures on March 1 by an across-the-board 4.3%. (See table, p. 3.) Some operating agencies that can move sums around among programs will try to play it by ear, hoping that some or all of the FY 1986 reductions will be nullified legally later. Other agencies -- for example, grant-giving agencies that make awards in cycles during the year -- have been negotiating awards downward and making other adjustments as well in advance of March 1, so that activities in the latter part of the year will not suffer all the burden. Particularly vulnerable are research offices in agencies where large operating program budgets are protected against GRH, but where agency-wide administrative expenses have to be reduced somehow.

An irony of GRH 1986 is that the best-run, tightly budgeted agencies have the least freedom in deciding where to cut. GRH calls for cuts down to the program and activity level; there is nowhere to hide. In the Bureau of Labor Statistics, publication of employment figures from some 75 selected metropolitan areas will be suspended -- data whose absence will be immediately noted by economists and local officials. BLS in FY 1986 undertook a major revision of the Consumer Price Index. The sample of cities and sample of prices will have to be reduced; the sensitivity of CPI will be affected.

Proposed rescissions, FY 1986

In contrast to the GRH reductions for 1986, it is unlikely that the administration's proposed rescissions will be implemented. (There are some exceptions, involving technical or managerial adjustments.) The proposed rescissions are viewed as, in certain cases, the administration's attempt to dramatize specific confrontations with Congress over agency funding levels. Clear-cut examples are found in the Department of Education. Otherwise, the administration's list of rescissions is viewed as grand-standing: a way of saying to Congress, we keep giving you a budget which, if you would only adopt it, would prevent across-the-board reductions from taking effect. Congress is unlikely to be persuaded; since GRH 1986 will meet the legal debt reduction goal this year, there is little motivation to approve further cuts.

The list of rescissions (p. 3) is still revealing of the administration's (negative) priorities. NIH rescissions are virtually all on the extramural side, the intramural labs and programs being protected. Rescissions in NIH extramural programs would drive grants sharply downward, since the personnel levels and operating costs of such programs have already been cut to the bone. At NIMH, the rescissions are aimed at clinical training and community support programs. Very large rescissions are proposed for the Office for Human Development Services of HHS; the administration explains that it will "reduce funds in selected research, training, and discretionary areas in line with the administration's priority to target scarce funds on maintaining service levels."

(continued on page 4)

IMPACT OF GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS AND ADMINISTRATION RESCISSIONS

This table depicts graphically the impact of FY 1986 GRH reductions on selected programs of interest to social and behavioral scientists, together with that of FY 1986 rescissions proposed by the President. (In order for rescissions to take effect, both houses of Congress must approve them within 45 days.) The last column projects what program budgets would look like should GRH reductions occur for FY 1987. The numbers are based on a 20% across-the-board decrease. (Current estimates of the FY 1987 deficit suggest that reductions under GRH would range from 15% to 27%. The statutory 'snapshot' of the deficit will be taken in mid-August, 1986.) Congress may itself attempt to meet the GRH goal for FY 1987. But if Congress does not wish to make choices among programs, across-the-board cuts could be the easy way out.

| Agency | Current FY1986 | After GRH Reductions FY1986 | After Pro- posed FY86 Rescissions | After GRH Reductions FY1987 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| National Science Foundation | | | | |
| Behavioral & Neural Sciences | \$ 45.7 | \$ 43.7 | | \$ 35.0 |
| Social & Economic Science | 30.0 | 28.7 | | \$ 23.0 |
| Information Science & Tech. | 9.3 | 8.9 | | \$ 7.1 |
| Nat'l Inst. Child Health/Dev. | \$321.8 | \$308.0 | \$306.9 | \$246.4 |
| Nat'l Inst. on Aging | \$156.5 | \$149.8 | \$147.1 | \$119.8 |
| Nat'l Inst. Mental Health | \$308.5 | \$295.2 | \$255.5 | \$236.2 |
| Nat'l Inst. on Drug Abuse | \$ 91.5 | \$ 87.6 | | \$ 70.1 |
| Nat'l Inst. Alcohol Abuse | \$ 70.0 | \$ 67.0 | | \$ 53.6 |
| HCFA Research, Eval. & Demon. | \$ 30.7 | \$ 29.4 | \$ 22.1 | \$ 23.5 |
| Nat'l Ctr. Health Statistics | \$ 46.6 | \$ 44.6 | | \$ 35.7 |
| OHDS Research & Demonstrations | \$ 69.0 | \$ 66.0 | \$ 54.1 | \$ 55.2 |
| Social Security Admin. Res. | \$ 12.6 | \$ 12.1 | | \$ 9.6 |
| Coop. State Res. Service | \$291.5 | \$279.0 | | \$223.2 |
| Economic Research Service | \$ 46.1 | \$ 44.1 | | \$ 35.3 |
| Census - Periodic Censuses | \$105.6 | \$101.1 | | \$ 80.8 |
| Internat'l Ed./Language Study | \$ 32.1 | \$ 30.7 | -0- | \$ 24.5 |
| Graduate Programs (ED) | \$ 22.3 | \$ 21.3 | \$ 2.4 | \$ 17.1 |
| Ed. Research & Improvement | \$ 60.0 | \$ 57.4 | | \$ 45.9 |
| HUD Policy Dev. & Research | \$ 16.9 | \$ 16.2 | | \$ 12.9 |
| Juv. Justice/Delinquency Prev. | \$ 72.0 | \$ 68.9 | \$ 8.1 | \$ 55.1 |
| Nat'l Inst. of Justice | \$ 19.6 | \$ 18.8 | | \$ 15.0 |
| Bureau Justice Statistics | \$ 17.1 | \$ 16.6 | | \$ 13.1 |
| Bureau Labor Statistics | \$158.6 | \$151.8 | | \$121.5 |
| Nat'l Endowment Humanities | \$140.6 | \$134.6 | \$132.6 | \$107.7 |
| Nat'l Archives & Records | \$101.4 | \$ 97.0 | | \$ 77.6 |

(continued from page 2)

To adapt an old wisecrack, the GRH 1986 reductions are viewed as serious but not fatal (largely because of the across-the-board formula), while the proposed FY 1986 rescissions are viewed as life-threatening (in some cases) but not serious. If Congress agrees to rescissions, some research and research-related budgets will be in serious trouble.

The FY 1987 budget

The simplest quick summary is: R&D total is up, FY 1985 to FY 1987, about 7% after inflation. Civilian research is up about 2% in that same two-year period. Basic research is up about 4% after inflation over FY 1986. But using FY 1981, the first Reagan year, as a base, defense R&D in FY 1987 stands at 250% (of FY 1981), civilian R&D at 107% -- not correcting for inflation.

It is fashionable in Washington today to hold that the President's 1987 budget is 'dead on arrival' at Congress. With due respect to experienced analysts of the scene, that assumption may be dangerous. The President's budget is the only one on the table. Congress' inability in recent years to devise politically acceptable alternative budgets that make any headway against the deficit is what led to GRH in the first place. There are two syllogisms, of about equal intuitive probability. One: Congress cannot accept the President's budget; it cannot devise a viable alternative; in an election year, both the White House and Congress will go for some form of across-the-board cuts, sending the message to the electorate, 'The formula made us do it.' Two: across-the-board cuts are recognized as so injurious at GRH 1987 levels (see p. 3), and so irrational, that a 'real' budget, meeting some significant level of deficit reduction, will be negotiated between Congress and the White House.

The fact is, something like the proposed FY 1987 budget could result. Congress cannot re-write every line in the administration budget. The essence of politics is to give on one hand in order to get with the other, and a number of research items are too small for Congress to worry about. Bear in mind also that many Members of Congress are sympathetic to the President's program, in major and minor respects. The eponymous Congressman Gramm has declared that he sees no need for a federally funded National Endowment for the Humanities or the Arts.

Thus, as an opening bid in an unpredictable game and as an index of the intentions of an administration that will be in office until 1989, the new budget should be taken seriously. COSSA's assessment of the proposed FY 1987 budget insofar as it affects social and behavioral sciences research can be crudely summarized as follows:

o National Science Foundation: our fields are not in immediate danger, but recent trends are disappointing.

o National Institutes of Health: cutbacks in extramural research will have serious and longterm effects -- mitigated only by the fact that other fields of science will suffer also.

o ADAMHA: the downward slide of the National Institute of Mental Health, so important historically to our fields, continues despite the efforts of a vigorous new director and an on-the-whole promising re-organization.

- o Education: some good news for researchers, embedded in bad news for the higher-education system on which research depends.
- o Statistical agencies: generally a good outlook.
- o Policy and targeted applied research: except for administratively useful research, cuts of sobering proportions.
- o Humanistic research and scholarship: continued downward pressure.

We now expand somewhat on these summaries. At the NSF, the FY 1986 increases were respectable, though reduced by Congress from what the administration had sought. The requested FY 1987 program levels are barely above inflation for SES, and not so much better for BNS. The social and behavioral science community may be pardoned, in a year when the Foundation's Research and Related Activities budget is slated for a 9.4% increase over-all, for restrained enthusiasm. The best feature of the new budget for NSF is the handsome increase for the Division of Information Science and Technology. This Division is scheduled to leave the BBS directorate in mid-1986 and join with other Foundation divisions to form a new directorate of computer and information science. When and if that happens, IST's strength in social and behavioral science will be an important element in a high-priority directorate where those sciences might otherwise be overlooked.

NSF officials stress that the scientific community should not over-interpret particular program-level budgets and infer that one field or another is in favor or on the skids. In NSF especially, there is considerable room for co-funding of projects, special initiatives spread across programs, adjustments later in the year for specially meritorious proposals, 'assessments' against several programs for special grants, etc.

At the NIH, there would be perhaps 5100-5200 'new starts' and increased competition for 'competing renewal' grants. A number of programs foresee only a token number of new starts. Research centers would be sharply limited. Research-cost inflation is not taken into account. Intramural research is protected at the cost of extramural. To make matters worse, in FY 1987 the administration proposes to 'cap' research-grant administrative overheads to universities.

The likely effect on the morale and career patterns of university-based researchers, especially younger ones, would be profound. Not only researchers would suffer, but universities themselves. The number of highly deserving proposals would probably drop -- which would serve to strengthen the administration's contention that 5200 (or 5000 or 4750) new starts is enough. The funds that NICHD and NIA, among others, forward to the Census Bureau for partial support of crucial longitudinal data series, such as the Current Population Survey or the Family Growth Survey, would be eliminated, and these key data bases, which are an important scientific resource for a broad external scientific community, would be harmed.

We commented above that there is some solace in the fact that NIH funding reductions would affect all the sciences supported by those agencies. Only momentary perversity, understandable but deplorable, gives one gratification in seeing that others are falling on the same ice that is tripping us up. If reductions are severe, our sciences will be among the first to fall. By

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HOW TO INTERPRET THESE BUDGET FIGURES

Federal summaries and some media coverage show budget levels in terms of proposed FY 1987 relative to FY 1986 after GRH reductions. Since in all cases GRH 1986 reduces appropriated budget levels, such comparisons tend to minimize proposed FY 1987 cuts and maximize proposed increases.

In the following tables, we have tried to observe a rudimentary law of proper statistical presentation: don't mix 'funny' numbers with real ones. FY 1985 sums are the most recent 'hard' numbers in the table; they represent what was actually made available (in budget authority) to agencies. The space gap after FY 1985 computations serves to separate visually two kinds of data. To the left is an historical summary of budget changes from FY 1980 (or FY 1981), through the first year that fully reflects Reagan budgets (FY 1982), to the last completed federal fiscal year (FY 1985). All budget numbers to the right of the gap need some interpretation. Proposed FY 1986 figures represent the administration's previous-year proposals, often altered by congressional action or inaction. Current FY 1986 figures represent the final congressionally approved figures for the current fiscal year; they are subject to change until September 30, 1986. Current FY 1986 figures do not include GRH 1986 reductions, which Congress and/or the courts could still alter; nor do they reflect proposed 1986 rescissions, most of which will probably not take effect. Finally, proposed FY 1987 figures are just the opening salvo of a long and complex process.

In summary, any comparisons between Current FY 1986 and Proposed FY 1987 should be made tentatively, for all the reasons given above. Comparisons between Proposed FY 1986 and Proposed FY 1987 can at least be taken as an index of the administration's intentions or, slightly different, its public positions as to recommended funding.

Research agencies and offices, and agencies containing research components, vary widely in how they report research, research-related, and research administration funds. In every instance, we have tried to take the most rational approach to the entity in question. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error in totals and percentages.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

Most programs in USDA are slated for significant cuts in FY 1987. Those programs of particular interest to social and behavioral scientists are detailed below. In addition, several other agencies that have significant intramural research programs in these fields have disturbing budget proposals for FY 1987: 1) The administration has proposed a 22% cut for the Agricultural Cooperative Service, and will propose legislation to rescind any FY 1987 appropriation, financing the program through user fees instead. 2) The proposed budget for the Human Nutrition Information Service represents a 49% cut from FY 1986 levels, and would discontinue data collection for the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey and the Continuing Survey of Food Intake by Individuals. 3) The administration has proposed a 52% cut in the Office of Transportation, and a plan to terminate the program by the end of FY 1987.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE (CSRS)

The Cooperative State Research Service administers several federal formula funding programs for research at state agricultural experiment stations and other eligible institutions. Hatch Act funding receives the largest share of the CSRS budget. For scientists located at state land-grant institutions, the CSRS is an important source of funding in the food and agricultural sciences.

The administration is proposing a decrease of 15% in the CSRS budget for FY 1987, although Hatch Act funding would remain level with FY 1986. The cut is achieved by eliminating several smaller competitive research programs in forestry, special projects, and animal health.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hatch Act | | | | | | | |
| \$128.4 | \$140.0 | \$155.4 | +21% | \$156.5 | \$155.5 | \$155.5 | -- |
| CSRS (total) | | | | | | | |
| \$200.0 | \$221.2 | \$304.3 | +52% | \$251.2 | \$291.5 | \$246.4 | -15% |

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (ERS)

The Economic Research Service provides economic and other social science information to aid public policy officials and program managers in developing and administering agricultural and rural development policies and programs. The ERS carries on an active program of cooperative research with universities and other research organizations. Four main substantive areas are stressed in the ERS program: production and agricultural economics, international agricultural trade, community and human resource development, and natural resource economics.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 39.3 | \$ 47.1 | +20% | \$ 44.6 | \$ 46.1 | \$ 45.5 | -1% |

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE (FNS)

Office of Analysis and Evaluation

The Office of Analysis and Evaluation (OAE) is concerned with three programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service: 1) child nutrition programs; the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental food program; and food stamps. Although OAE does not support basic research in the social sciences, it does award contracts for program evaluations and applied multidisciplinary research.

The figures given below are the program budgets for contracted analyses and evaluations. The figure listed for 'Current FY1986' is the amount actually available; some cuts have been made to the OAE budget allocation, and the 4.3% cut for GRH is already accounted for. Additional cuts are anticipated during FY 1987.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 10.6 | \$ 10.5 | \$ 12.4 | \$ 13.0 | +5% |

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Census Bureau does not have a research grants program, but some research is funded through contracts. More important, it provides statistical data for social and behavioral science research. The total budget authority for the Census Bureau is given below.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 57.7 | \$ 59.2 | \$ 84.8 | +48% | \$ 88.0 | \$ 90.4 | \$ 91.7 | +1% |

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA)

The BEA prepares, develops, and interprets the economic accounts of the U.S. by analyzing data collected by other agencies such as the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Treasury Department. The BEA supports three principal programs: 1) national income and products accounts; 2) analysis of business trends; and 3) international accounts.

The figures given below are the actual line item for economic analysis activities only.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 16.0 | \$ 18.0 | \$ 21.8 | +36% | \$ 21.8 | \$ 22.3 | \$ 23.5 | +5% |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

The EDA provides grants and loans for the assistance of economically distressed areas for economic development planning purposes. A small portion of the EDA budget for Economic Development Assistance Programs goes to support research and evaluation activities in three areas: 1) the causes and impacts of economic dislocation; 2) the formulation and implementation of national, state, and local economic development programs; and 3) the evaluation of approaches and techniques employed to alleviate economic distress. For four years the administration has proposed termination of EDA; to date, Congress has consistently restored its funding, although it did accept a substantial rescission in FY 1985. For FY 1987, the administration has again proposed zero funding for EDA on the basis that agency programs "serve no national economic purpose and are based on outdated economic policies." In addition, the administration has requested a rescission of the entire FY 1986 appropriation.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (Research and Evaluation) | | | | | | | |
| \$ 2.7 | \$ 1.6 | \$ 2.0 | -26% | -0- | \$ 2.0 | -0- | -100% |

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (MBDA)

The MBDA is the only federal agency designed specifically to assist in the creation and expansion of businesses owned by minorities. The MBDA research program, begun in 1981, emphasizes economic and business development, the socio-economic analysis of business problems, and the impact of those problems on the community.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (Advocacy, Research and Information) | | | | | | | |
| \$ 3.9 | \$ 4.1 | \$ 2.7 | -31% | \$ 3.0 | \$ 3.3 | \$ 3.1 | -6% |

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

NOAAA was created to coordinate federal programs related to the ocean and atmosphere. An important part of NOAA's mission related to providing a basic understanding of the marine environment and developing information designed to produce rational, efficient, and equitable utilization, conservation, and development of the nation's oceanic and coastal resources.

Two NOAA programs, the National Sea Grant Program and the National Marine Fisheries Service, are significant sources of support for social science research for some academic institutions and disciplinary subfields. The Sea Grant Program is proposed for termination in FY 1987 (as it was in FY 1986), and a rescission of all funding is requested for FY 1986. The Marine Fisheries Service, which provided about \$9 million in extramural research in FY 1985, is slated for a 41% decrease in FY 1987 which will "reduce information collection and related research; regulatory and management operations, including environmental impact analysis and regional councils; and fishing development and research. Aquaculture research will be terminated."

| | <u>Actual FY1985</u> | <u>Proposed FY1986</u> | <u>Current FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed FY1987</u> | <u>%Change FY86-87</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nat'l Sea Grant Prog. | \$ 39.0 | -0- | \$ 28.9 | -0- | -100% |
| Marine fisheries prog. | \$153.0 | \$ 84.3 | \$165.2 | \$ 96.8 | -41% |

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Budget levels for social and behavioral science research in DOD are difficult to ascertain at this early stage of the budget game. The FY 1987 budget request for basic research is \$936.4 million plus another \$49.5 million for the University Research Initiative. Most social and behavioral science research in DOD is funded through the U.S. Army Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, the Office of the Chief of Naval Research, and the Life Sciences Division of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. There is also some policy research within the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy. The FY 1987 research budget is expected to be extremely vulnerable when Congress attempts to reduce defense spending.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONOFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (OERI)

A major increase is requested for the newly reorganized OERI for its research and statistics activities in FY 1987. The increases for FY 1987 would improve and expand the National Assessment of Educational Progress; upgrade the dissemination of research findings and statistical data to practitioners and policymakers; improve education statistics; develop improved indicators of educational quality and performance; allow for greater efforts at synthesizing and applying previous research efforts; and permit new research. New research activities would include studies of school teachers and administrators;

education reform initiatives; quality and assessment issues in higher education; and the ways in which children acquire knowledge and develop character. Additional statistical activities would include a thorough restructuring of the elementary/secondary data gathering system; new projects in testing and assessment; a new study of teacher work-force characteristics, supply, and demand; a new longitudinal study with an eighth-grade cohort; and international comparisons.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Statistics | | | | | | | |
| \$ 9.0 | \$ 8.5 | \$ 8.7 | -3% | \$ 8.7 | \$ 8.7 | \$ 12.0 | +38% |
| Research and Improvement | | | | | | | |
| \$ 65.6 | \$ 53.1 | \$ 51.2 | -22% | \$ 51.2 | \$ 51.2 | \$ 58.2 | +14% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| \$ 74.6 | \$ 61.6 | \$ 60.0 | -20% | \$ 60.0 | \$ 60.0 | \$ 70.2 | +17% |

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

Intense lobbying by numerous higher education groups kept this agency in the Office of Postsecondary Education rather than moving it into the new Office of Educational Research and Improvement. The administration notes that FIPSE has successfully stimulated improvements in postsecondary education through grants that improved the quality of postsecondary education opportunities and that identified educational programs of national significance. In FY 1986 the administration proposed zero funds for this agency. Congress continued to fund it at FY 1985 levels. This year the administration has asked for a rescission of \$2.2 million for FY 1986, but would continue funding at \$10 million for FY 1987.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 13.5 | \$ 11.5 | \$ 12.7 | -6% | -0- | \$ 12.7 | \$ 10.0 | -21% |

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

International education programs of the Higher Education Act (Title VI) provide a major portion of the funding for Language Area Centers, Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, the Undergraduate Foreign Language and International Studies Program, and the International Business Education Program. Once again, as it tried to do in FY 1984, 1985, and 1986, the administration is proposing to eliminate these programs. The administration makes the same argument it has used for four years -- that language studies are an established part of the curricula in schools and that federal funds provide only a small portion of the funding available for these programs. It also adds a new wrinkle this year in that "specific Federal-level needs in this area can be met with related programs in the Departments of Defense, State and the U.S. Information Agency." Congress has rejected these arguments the past three years. Given the inclusion of support for international education in the

reauthorization of the Higher Education Act that passed the House last year, funding should continue this year as well.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| International Education (HEA-Title VI) | | | | | | | |
| \$ 19.7 | \$ 19.2 | \$ 26.6 | +35% | -0- | \$ 26.6 | -0- | -100% |
| Overseas Programs | | | | | | | |
| \$ 5.8 | \$ 4.8 | \$ 5.5 | -5% | -0- | \$ 5.5 | -0- | -100% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| \$ 25.5 | \$ 24.0 | \$ 32.1 | +22% | -0- | \$ 32.1 | -0- | -100% |

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Title IX of the Higher Education Act funds a number of scholarship and fellowship programs for social science graduate students and law students. These programs are targeted by the administration for elimination again. The Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program (GPOP) provides fellowships for women and minorities for graduate study in fields where underrepresentation of these groups is significant. Public service fellowships are given to graduate students preparing for employment in public management positions. The Law School Clinical Program provides grants to law schools to fund clinical experience for their students. The National Graduate Fellows Program provides fellowships for graduate students in the humanities and social sciences. This program was funded for the first time in FY 1985, but took over a year to organize and name the first fellows. The administration's rationale for eliminating these programs is to limit support for graduate and professional study to the regular Guaranteed Student Loan program and its supplement, the PLUS program. It also believes that the law school programs can sustain themselves without federal support and that there are too many applicants for public service jobs.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| GPOP | | | | | | | |
| \$ 10.0 | \$ 8.6 | \$ 11.8 | +18% | -0- | \$ 11.8 | -0- | -100% |
| Public Service Fellowships | | | | | | | |
| \$ 1.9 | \$ 1.9 | \$ 2.5 | +32% | -0- | \$ 2.5 | -0- | -100% |
| Law School Clinical Program | | | | | | | |
| \$ 3.0 | \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.5 | -50% | -0- | \$ 1.5 | -0- | -100% |
| Legal Training for the Disadvantaged | | | | | | | |
| \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.5 | +50% | -0- | \$ 1.5 | -0- | -100% |
| National Graduate Fellows | | | | | | | |
| | | \$ 2.5* | n/a | -0- | \$ 2.5 | -0- | -100% |

*Money was not spent until beginning of FY 1986.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HANDICAPPED RESEARCH (NIHR)

The NIHR provides support for national and international research on the rehabilitation of disabled individuals. Grants are awarded for: Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers, Rehabilitation Engineering Centers, Research and Demonstration Projects, Information Utilization Projects, and Field-Initiated Research Grants. In addition, NIHR administers a program of research fellowship awards. NIHR co-sponsors research and training centers with NIMH for the rehabilitation of persons disabled by mental illness.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 28.0 | \$ 39.3 | +40% | \$ 38.9 | \$ 43.9 | \$ 39.0 | -11% |

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS (OBEMLA)

OBEMLA conducts research aimed at determining the most effective classroom procedures for teaching limited-English-speaking children in American schools, and evaluation of the educational programs sponsored by OBEMLA (primarily bilingual education programs for school-age children). Recent projects have included immersion studies, a longitudinal survey, education models, and parent preference surveys. The research and evaluation program has recently been reorganized. Beginning in FY-87 OBEMLA plans to award the majority of research funds through competitive contracts rather than transferring funds to other agencies, as has been the practice in recent years.

The administration proposes level funding of \$143.0 million for bilingual education -- the appropriated budget figures for both FY 1985 and FY 1986. In FY 1986, OBEMLA's internal pre-GRH budget allocation for research and evaluation is \$3.5 million. (OBEMLA's other program line item, emergency immigrant education, currently has a budget of \$28.7 million. The administration is proposing a rescission of that entire sum and no new funds in FY 1987. No affect on OBEMLA's research program would be involved.)

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Research and Evaluation | | | | | | | |
| \$ 4.6 | \$ 5.3 | \$ 3.6 | -22% | \$ 3.5 | \$ 3.5 | \$ 3.2 | -9% |

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION (ASPE)

This is the principal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services with the authority and flexible mandate to conduct policy research on broad issues of national policy significance in health, health care financing, income security, and social services. Other agencies in HHS -- for example,

HCFA, NCHSR, SSA -- have research capabilities and programs, but ASPE's research is intended to confront long-range, forward-looking, complex policy issues as distinct from management operating concerns, and to bring rationality into the entire health and human services system, which is now the largest single sector in the federal budget. Policy research funds are budgeted directly to ASPE (the figures shown below). Certain evaluation research funds are transferred to ASPE on a formula basis from operating units in HHS.

For FY 1985 and FY 1986, reflecting the Grace Commission's recommendation that policy research in HHS be decentralized, the administration proposed zero-funding for ASPE. Congress has opposed it. However, in recent years there is a clear trend to smaller and more targeted studies, and away from long-term research, especially involving randomized field experiments. Several large-scale field-based projects were concluded in FY 1985 and FY 1986.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 24.0 | \$ 13.4 | \$ 9.7 | -60% | \$ 6.0 | \$ 6.5 | \$ 5.0 | -23% |

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH conducts both intramural and extramural research and demonstrations related to occupational safety and health. A small portion of the research budget goes to social and behavioral science research, including areas such as psychological disorders, technology transfer, risk assessment, and management science.

The figures given below represent the total amount for research in occupational safety and health. The research budget was cut drastically in FY 1982, and despite modest increases since then still remains far below its FY 1981 level.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 76.2 | \$ 51.8 | \$ 54.0 | -29% | \$ 57.6 | \$ 58.7 | \$ 60.0 | +2% |

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

HCFA supports research, demonstration, and evaluations of the Medicare and Medicaid programs and issues affecting quality of medical care. The research, demonstration, and evaluation program is currently funded at two-thirds its FY 1980 level; the administration proposes another 40% cut for FY 1987.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| Research, Demonstration and Evaluation | \$ 45.9 | \$ 28.8 | \$ 34.6 | -25% | \$ 22.0 | \$ 30.7 | \$ 18.5 | -40% |

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (OHDS)

OHDS administers a large number of the nation's social welfare programs, as well as research, evaluation, and demonstration projects in several social welfare program areas. Although research monies are authorized separately for each program area, in recent years most R&D funds have been channeled through the Coordinated Discretionary Funds Program.

OHDS research funding is currently less than 50% of its FY 1980 level. The administration proposal includes another 57% cut for FY 1987, stating that it will "reduce funds in selected research, training, and discretionary areas in line with the administration's priority to target scarce funds on maintaining service levels."

| | Actual FY1980 | Actual FY1985 | %Change FY80-85 | Proposed FY1986 | Current FY1986 | Proposed FY1987 | %Change FY86-87 |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Head Start R&D | \$ 13.4 | \$ 1.0 | -93% | \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.2 | \$ 1.2 | -- |
| Aging* | 51.1 | 25.0 | -51% | 12.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 | -50% |
| Native Americans | 1.7 | .7 | -59% | -0- | .7 | -0- | -100% |
| Dev. disabilities | 4.3 | 2.7 | -37% | -0- | 2.8 | -0- | -100% |
| Human Resources R&D** | 33.6 | 28.0 | -17% | 19.8 | 39.3 | 15.8 | -60% |
| TOTAL R&D | \$104.1 | \$ 57.4 | -45% | \$ 33.3 | \$ 69.0 | \$29.5 | -57% |

*The Aging discretionary funds are not all used for research. Of the \$25.0 million currently available for FY 1986, about \$15 million will go to research. If an FY 1986 rescission of \$12.5 million is accepted, it is not clear what portion of the remaining funds would go to research.

**Includes research on child abuse, child welfare, family violence, adoption opportunities, and social services.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (ADAMHA)

The administration's budget proposal for ADAMHA contains several disturbing provisions. Rescissions of \$40 million are requested for FY 1986, including all funding for clinical training. Future funding for clinical training is also eliminated. The proposal also specifies the total number of research projects to be funded, 1,400, rather than just the number of new awards that can be made. This is a departure from the recent administration practice of specifying the number of new and competing renewal awards that can be made. Since new awards will be governed by the number of continuation awards, the trend then will be that the number of new awards will continue to decrease each year. For example, the National Institute of Mental Health anticipates making 502 continuation awards for FY 1986, and 274 new or competing renewal awards. In FY 1987, the figures will be 519 and 257, respectively.

The 1987 request also reflects a \$4.8 million reduction in indirect cost payments to colleges and universities, achieved by placing a cap of 20% on the administrative overhead portion of indirect costs.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

The NIAAA provides funding for social and behavioral science research in such areas as psychological and environmental factors, alcohol-related problems, prevention, and treatment, primarily through the Clinical and Psychosocial Research Branch. The administration proposal directs that emphasis in FY 1987 be placed on biomedical research such as the importance of genetics and the effect of alcohol on the immune system. The administration is requesting an overall 3% decrease in the budget for FY 1987, and specifies funding of 270 research projects and 9 centers. The figures given below include both intramural and extramural research funding.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 22.2 | \$ 23.3 | \$ 48.8 | +120% | \$ 52.6 | \$ 56.8 | \$ 56.6 | -4% |

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

The extramural research program of NIDA devotes a considerable portion of its budget to the social and behavioral sciences. NIDA had experienced a steady growth in its research budget since FY 1982; it is slated for a moderate decrease for FY 1987. Funding is proposed for total of 354 research projects and 3 extramural research centers. The figures given below include both extramural and intramural research funding.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 45.9 | \$ 41.0 | \$ 64.3 | +40% | \$ 68.6 | \$ 73.7 | \$ 67.4 | -9% |

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

The administration has proposed significant cuts at NIMH. A rescission of all funding for clinical training (-\$20 million), the Community Support Program (-\$12.5 million), and the program on protection and advocacy (-\$10 million) is requested for FY 1986. For FY 1987, these programs are given zero funding, and extramural research and training is slated for a 12% decrease. The intramural research program would be nearly level-funded.

Research awards at NIMH are limited to a total of 776 (the same number as FY 1986 after the 4.3% cut for Gramm-Rudman). The administration originally proposed that no new small grants, Research Scientist Development Awards (RSDAs), contracts, or cooperative agreements would be funded in FY 1987. NIMH will continue the small grants and RSDAs at a token level, however, by funding center continuation awards at only 90% of the recommended level. The loss of funds for new cooperative agreements will impact particularly on the Biometry Program. In the contracts category, approximately two-thirds of the funds actually go to investigator-initiated research, through inter-agency transfers and NIMH's contribution to minority biomedical research support.

NIMH officials say that what funds are available will be concentrated on the major mental illness, such as schizophrenia, childhood disorders, and the elderly mentally ill.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Extramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$109.6 | \$102.9 | \$124.2 | +13% | \$133.8 | \$156.4 | \$137.4 | -12% |
| Intramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$38.9 | \$42.8 | \$55.1 | +42% | \$56.5 | \$57.6 | \$57.5 | -- |
| Research training | | | | | | | |
| \$18.9 | \$15.2 | \$18.0 | -5% | \$18.0 | \$18.0 | \$15.8 | -12% |
| Clinical training | | | | | | | |
| \$62.4 | \$42.3 | \$22.0 | -65% | \$-0- | \$19.0 | -0- | -100% |

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND HEALTH CARE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (NCHSR)

The National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment funds research on the economic, social, and psychological aspects of health care services, technology, health care promotion, and disease prevention. Extramural funding dropped from a high of \$49.3 million in FY 1972 to approximately \$11.4 million in FY 1985 although the added responsibility of health care technology assessment was recently added to its mission. The 15% increase proposed for FY 1987 include \$3 million to initiate data collection activities for the next cycle of the National Medical Expenditure Survey.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$23.3 | \$15.8 | \$16.4 | -30% | \$16.2 | \$16.4 | \$18.8 | +15% |

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS (NCHS)

Although NCHS provides little funding for extramural research, it serves as an important source of data for social and behavioral scientists. NCHS is scheduled for a 7% increase in FY 1987. The request includes \$3 million to continue preparations for the data collection phase of the next cycle of the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey which will update information on the health status of the U.S. population.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$35.0 | \$37.6 | \$42.7 | +22% | \$48.0 | \$46.6 | \$50.0 | +7% |

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

NIA is congressionally mandated to support biomedical, social, and behavioral science research in the field of aging. The proportion of extramural research funds spent by NIA on social and behavioral research has increased in recent years, from about 14% in FY 1983 to about 25% in FY 1986. Intramural research expenditures in those fields has decreased slightly, from about 14% in FY 1981 to about 10% in FY 1986, though that proportion varies. For these fields, the Behavioral Sciences Research Program is the main granting unit, while the Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program uses the contract mechanism.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Extramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 43.9 | \$ 61.2 | \$114.3 | +160% | \$106.6 | \$128.5 | \$117.4 | -9% |
| Intramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 11.6 | \$ 14.3 | \$ 20.2 | +74% | \$ 20.1 | \$ 20.9 | \$ 20.3 | -3% |
| TOTAL AGENCY | | | | | | | |
| \$ 69.9 | \$ 81.9 | \$143.2 | +105% | \$135.1 | \$158.5 | \$146.6 | -8% |

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

NICHD supports research and research training in maternal and child health and in population sciences. About 16% of the research supported by NICHD is in the social and behavioral sciences.

NICHD has four main components: the Center for Population Research and the Center for Research for Mothers and Children, both extramural programs supporting research through grants and contracts; the Intramural Research Program; and the Epidemiology and Biometry Research Program. Within the Centers, the main sources of research support are, respectively, the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences branch; and the Human Learning and Behavior and Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities branches. In the table, the Epidemiology and Biometry program is included with intramural research.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Center for Population Research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 70.0 | \$ 80.3 | \$101.9 | +46% | \$ 98.6 | \$105.9 | \$100.2 | -5% |
| Center for Mothers and Children | | | | | | | |
| \$ 95.6 | \$105.5 | \$157.7 | +65% | \$145.3 | \$165.5 | \$157.1 | -5% |
| Intramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 21.6 | \$ 27.8 | \$ 37.9 | +75% | \$ 34.3 | \$ 35.5 | \$ 36.6 | +3% |
| TOTAL AGENCY | | | | | | | |
| \$208.9 | \$226.3 | \$313.3 | +50% | \$293.1 | \$322.7 | \$310.3 | -4% |

OTHER NIH AGENCIES

Five other agencies within NIH are significant supporters of social and behavioral science research or research-related activities.

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is the largest NIH agency. The research budget proposed for FY 1987 is \$970.9 million, 8% below its FY 1986 budget of over \$1 billion. No programs provide exclusive or predominant support for social and behavioral science, nor are there separate study sections for these disciplines. A rough estimate of the portion of NCI's extramural budget that goes to these sciences is \$20 million.

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) devotes about 4% of its research funding to social and behavioral science, concentrated primarily in the the Behavioral Medicine Branch.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$527.5 | \$559.6 | \$803.8 | +52% | \$775.5 | \$859.2 | \$785.7 | -9% |

In the long-range research plan for the National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR), behavioral research and pain research are areas of emphasis. Other priorities include prevention and epidemiology, which also provide opportunities for social and behavioral scientists. In FY 1985, about 4% of NIDR's extramural funding went to these fields.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 68.3 | \$ 72.0 | \$100.4 | +50% | \$ 93.6 | \$103.3 | \$96.5 | -7% |

At the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke (NINCDS), areas of extramural research interest include speech, language, and cognitive disorders; speech and language processes; pain control; and disorders of taste, smell, and touch. It is not possible accurately to estimate how much of NINCDS's budget goes to social and behavioral science.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$242.0 | \$265.5 | \$396.9 | +64% | \$374.0 | \$433.4 | \$399.4 | -8% |

The Fogarty International Center (FIC) furthers international cooperation across the health and behavioral sciences in the entire NIH through conferences, seminars, and special programs; postdoctoral fellowships for U.S. scientists abroad; and exchange programs for U.S. and foreign scientists. The figures below are for those activities.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 7.3 | \$ 7.1 | \$ 9.6 | +32% | \$ 9.4 | \$ 9.4 | \$ 9.4 | -- |

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS

There are two divisions in the Office of Population Affairs: the Office of Family Planning (OFP) and the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP). Both divisions award grants and contracts for research appropriate for social and behavioral scientists.

Since the administration has consistently proposed that family planning activities be financed through primary care block grants to the states, there is no provision for funding of the Office of Family Planning in the FY 1987 budget proposal. The Congress has funded the program at a fairly stable level, and the OFP expects to have approximately \$1 million available for funding new projects in FY 1987.

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs is primarily responsible for administering the Adolescent Family Life Act (AFL) which supports demonstration and evaluation projects for delivery of services to prevent adolescent pregnancy and to care for pregnant adolescents. Up to one-third of AFL funds may be spent on research on the causes and consequences of adolescent sexual behavior as well as on adolescent sexual activity, parenting, and child bearing, although the agency has not utilized that amount to date. Approximately \$1 million was available for new research projects in FY 1986.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 10.3 | \$ 14.7 | +43% | \$ 14.7 | \$ 14.6 | \$ 14.7 | +1% |

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA)

A small portion of the budget of the SSA goes to support extra- and intramural research and evaluation and demonstration projects within such SSA programs as the Assistance Payments Program (which administers Aid to Families with Dependent Children), the Supplemental Security Income Program, and the Office of Disability. The centralized Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy provides most of the support for university-based research and for research done under grants; in the program-specific research offices, contracts are the usual mechanism. Although extramural research is growing at SSA generally, as opposed to intramural, support for academic researchers has been declining. SSA considers all of its research 'applied.'

Figures for FY 1985 and 1986 differ from those published previously in COSSA budget analyses. Disability Demonstration Projects slated for those two years were not undertaken; and research funds for the Child Support Enforcement Program have been removed from the totals, since that program is no longer administered by SSA.

| | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total SSA Res. | \$ 8.9 | \$ 13.9 | +56% | \$ 17.7 | \$ 12.6 | \$ 12.2 | -3% |

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (PD&R)

The research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is located in the Office of Policy Development & Research (PD&R). The budget game for the Office has remained remarkably similar for the past few years. The administration proposes a slight increase and Congress, in order to find money for housing programs the administration wants to cut, winds up level-funding PD&R. This may well happen again in FY 1987.

The \$18.9 million request includes \$12 million for the American (formerly Annual) Housing Survey. The remaining funds are slated for studies of rental rehabilitation, public housing modernization, and voucher programs.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 44.7 | \$ 21.3 | \$ 16.9 | -62% | \$ 18.9 | \$ 16.9 | \$ 18.9 | +12% |

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

The NIJ provides funds for basic and applied research for the following: the improvement of federal, state, and local criminal and civil justice systems; the discovery and evaluation of new methods to prevent and reduce crime; the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals; and the dissemination of results of such research efforts. After a major battle, NIJ was reauthorized in 1984 for four more years.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 13.7 | \$ 14.7 | \$ 20.3 | +48% | \$ 19.5 | \$ 19.6 | \$ 19.4 | -1% |

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

The BJS collects and analyzes statistical information concerning crime, victims, offenders, criminal justice processes, juvenile delinquency, and civil disputes. It also conducts studies of the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey. In FY 1987, BJS has been given an extra \$3 million to implement recommendations regarding better ways to collect and utilize the Uniform Crime Reports.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 14.7 | \$ 16.2 | \$ 16.6 | +13% | \$ 16.7 | \$ 17.1 | \$ 19.7 | +16% |

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

The OJJDP develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency program. It was reauthorized in 1984. The reauthorization included procedures for competition and peer review in the awarding of future grants and contracts by OJJDP. For the fourth straight year the administration is attempting to terminate the agency. It argues that the major thrusts of the OJJDP grant program "have been achieved to the extent practicable." The Congress rejected the administration's previous attempts to zero-fund this agency.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Juvenile Justice Formula Grants | | | | | | | |
| \$ 68.0 | \$ 40.9 | \$ 42.9 | -40% | -0- | \$ 50.7 | -0- | -100% |
| Juvenile Justice Programs | | | | | | | |
| \$ 48.0 | \$ 26.6 | \$ 27.0 | -44% | -0- | \$ 16.9 | -0- | -100% |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (ETA)

The administration has asked for a major increase in the research budget for ETA in FY 1987. For the past few years very little research beyond evaluation of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and funding the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences has been carried out by ETA. This year Secretary Brock has asked for significant new funds for research and testing on developing better programs for training and employing minority youth, and for training programs in high technology use.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 14.0 | \$ 12.2 | \$ 15.2 | +9% | \$ 15.2 | \$ 15.2 | \$ 25.9 | +68% |

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS)

The BLS collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices and the cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity and technology. It is also revising the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Its budget has remained relatively flat over the past few years, even though its responsibilities have expanded.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$102.9 | \$103.9 | \$152.9 | +49% | \$148.3 | \$158.6 | \$159.4 | +1% |

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SOVIET AND EASTERN EUROPEAN STUDIES GRANTS PROGRAM

The Soviet-Eastern European Research and Training Act of 1983 provides for U.S. government assistance to develop and maintain a national capacity for advanced research and training in the field of Soviet and East European studies. Grants support graduate training, advanced research, public dissemination of research data, contact and cooperation among federal and private specialists, and first-hand travel to Eastern bloc countries. After nearly being defunded in October 1985 by the Senate Subcommittee handling State Department appropriations, the program is proposed for a reduction to \$4.0 million in FY 1987.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 5.0 | \$ 4.8 | \$ 4.8 | \$ 4.0 | -17% |

OFFICE OF LONG-RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH (LAR)

Located within the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, the LAR manages the Department's extramural policy research program which is conducted under small competitively awarded contracts. The LAR budget for external contracts has been approximately \$600,000 for the last several years. State Department budget officials anticipate level funding for this program in FY 1987.

COUNTER-TERRORISM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The administration is requesting \$20.0 million for counter-terrorism research and development in FY 1987. In addition, a supplemental appropriation of \$10.0 million is requested for FY 1986. Most research planned for this program will be classified.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

The Department of Transportation supports social and behavioral science research in several of its agencies, including the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), Federal Highway Administration, Coast Guard, and several others. The University Research Program (URP), located in the Office of the Secretary, serves as the focal point for the support of basic and applied academic research for the various operating components of the Department. After nearly being eliminated in 1984, the URP has had a fairly stable budget of \$1 million for the last two years, although no new awards will be made in FY 1986. What amount will be available for FY 1987 has not yet been determined, although staff are hopeful that a request for proposals will be issued.

The UMTA University Research and Training Program provides grants for research in areas of urban and rural transportation analysis, management, and operations. The administration has proposed that beginning in FY 1987 UMTA should be financed entirely through gasoline taxes paid into the Transit Trust Fund. This would not have any great effect on the research program, however. Although the budget for this program has not yet been determined for FY 1987, it is anticipated that it will remain at its FY 1986 level of \$1.5 million.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

The NSF is a major source of support for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences and for research in science education. The proposed FY 1987 budget continues the commitment of this administration to basic scientific research. NSF receives an 8.4% increase over the FY 1986 appropriated level. The Research and Related Activities account receives a 9.4% increase, and Science and Engineering Education (S&EE) gets a 2.3% increase.

The Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) is slated for an 8.6% increase. One of NSF's special emphases for FY 1987 is for greater research efforts in biotechnology.

The Social and Economic Science Division received a \$1.4 million or 5% increase. This is one of the smallest increases for a Division within the Foundation. The Economics program receives the biggest increase, but not nearly as large as the increase NSF requested for this program last year. The Decision and Management Science Program also receives a big increase. Many of these funds will be used to research questions of risk analysis, which formerly was housed in the Policy and Research Analysis program in the Scientific, Technological and International Affairs Directorate.

The Behavioral and Neural Sciences Division received a proposed increase of \$3.2 million or 7%. Within the Division the neuroscience programs will receive more of this increase than the behavioral science programs.

The Information Science and Technology Division receives a \$2.6 million or 28% increase. Another of the special emphases for NSF in FY 1987 is in computational science. Approximately 40% of the awards in this Division go to social and behavioral scientists.

The small increase proposed for the Science and Engineering Education Directorate in FY 1987 reflects a desire by the Foundation to stabilize these programs. In FY 1986, for the second year in a row, \$31.5 million was carried over from the previous year's funds for S&EE. All of the activities of this Directorate are level-funded except for College Science Instrumentation. This Directorate will also be closely involved in another of the special emphases of the Foundation for FY 1987 -- undergraduate research and education.

The Ethics and Values in Science and Technology (EVIST) Program has been eliminated as a line-item in the budget. However, NSF will spend \$500,000 in FY 1986 for research on ethics and values across all disciplines supported by the Foundation. It is unclear what the commitment is for FY 1987.

The complete budget figures for the social and behavioral science research programs in the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences Directorate, as well as comparisons to the other Directorates, are given in the tables on the following pages.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Funding for Selected Directorates and Programs (in million \$)

| | Actual FY1980 | Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1985 | %Change FY80-85 | Proposed FY1986 | Current FY1986 | Proposed FY1987 | %Change FY86-87 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Dir. for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS) | 227.0 | 272.9 | 397.2 | +74% | 429.0 | 410.0 | 449.3 | +10% |
| Dir. for Astronomic/Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Sciences (AAEO) | 218.1 | 240.0 | 353.0 | +62% | 372.2 | 362.6 | 383.2 | +6% |
| Dir. for Engineering (ENG) | 76.6 | 93.3 | 150.0 | +97% | 170.1 | 162.5 | 185.5 | +14% |
| Dir. for Scientific, Tech. and International Affairs (STIA) | 36.6 | 40.3 | 43.7 | +19% | 38.4 | 39.5 | 47.0 | +19% |
| Dir. for Science/Eng. Ed. | 77.2 | 20.9 | 82.0 | +6% | 82.0* | 87.0 | 89.0 | +2% |
| Dir. for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) | 185.7 | 176.0 | 253.5 | +37% | 272.0 | 260.1 | 282.4 | +9% |
| Social and Behavioral Science Programs in BBS | 54.8 | 34.4 | 55.7 | +2% | 60.7 | 56.1 | 59.8 | +7% |
| Social & Behavioral Science As Proportion of Research & Related Activities | 6.1% | 3.5% | 4.2% | | 4.3% | 4.1% | 4.0% | |

*Includes a deferral of \$31 million from the FY 1985 appropriation.

Social and Behavioral Science Research Programs in BBS (in million \$):

| | <u>Actual</u> FY1980 | <u>Actual</u> FY1982 | <u>Actual</u> FY1985 | <u>%Change</u> FY80-85 | <u>Proposed</u> FY1986 | <u>Current</u> FY1986 | <u>Proposed</u> FY1987 | <u>%Change</u> FY86-87 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs) | | | | | | | | |
| Psychobiology | 4.5 | 3.4 | 4.7 | +4% | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.0 | +6% |
| Memory & Cog. Processes | 2.6 | 2.2 | 4.8 | +85% | 4.6 | 4.0 | 4.2 | +1% |
| Social & Dev. Psychology | 3.3 | 1.5 | 3.1 | -6% | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | +3% |
| Linguistics | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.3 | +22% | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | +3% |
| Anthropology | 6.6 | 5.5 | 7.4 | +12% | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.8 | +7% |
| Subtotal | 19.7 | 14.7 | 23.3 | +18% | 23.0 | 22.4 | 23.6 | +5% |
| Division of Social and Economic Science | | | | | | | | |
| Economics | 12.2 | 6.3 | 10.1 | -17% | 14.3 | 12.0 | 12.6 | +5% |
| Geography | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | -19% | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | +6% |
| Sociology | 3.9 | 2.2 | 4.6 | +18% | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.8 | +3% |
| Meas. Meth./Data Improve. | 5.0 | 2.9 | 3.4 | -32% | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.7 | -- |
| History/Phil./Science | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.7 | +13% | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | +13% |
| Political Science | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | -8% | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.8 | +3% |
| Law & Social Sciences | 0.9 | 1.1* | 1.9 | +111% | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | +13% |
| Decision/Management Sci. | | 0.5 | 1.4 | +180% | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | +14% |
| **Subtotal | 31.3 | 17.6 | 28.8 | -8% | 33.9 | 30.0 | 31.4 | +5% |
| Division of Information Science and Technology | | | | | | | | |
| Information Impact | | | 1.8 | | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | +32% |
| Information Science | | | 5.4 | | 5.5 | 5.4 | 6.9 | +23% |
| Information Technology | | | 1.8 | | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | +32% |
| Subtotal | 6.0 | 5.2 | 8.9 | +48% | 9.5 | 9.3 | 11.9 | +28% |
| TOTAL-Social & Behavioral Science Research Programs | | | | | | | | |
| | 54.8 | 34.4 | 55.7 | +2% | 60.7 | 56.1 | 59.8 | +7% |

*In FY 1981, this program was combined with the Law and Policy Program of the Division of Applied Research.

**Prior to FY 1987, subtotal figures for the Division of Social and Economic Science include the Regulation and Policy Analysis Program.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

NARA manages the National Archives, federal records centers, the Presidential Libraries, and reviews government documents for declassification. Established as an independent agency in 1985 (removing it from the General Services Administration), NARA continues to function without the appointment of an Archivist. In both FY 1985 and FY 1986 the administration's proposals were increased slightly by Congress. The administration proposes level funding for FY 1987. In order to accommodate increased costs for presidential libraries and other areas, the administration once again proposes to terminate National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) grants, which are important to historians and others engaged in publishing extensive collections of documents and papers. That would affect the two NHPRC programs for historical records and historical publications, which have each been budgeted at \$2.0 million in recent years.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 85.2 | \$ 80.9 | \$100.6 | +18% | \$ 99.4 | \$101.4 | \$101.3 | -- |

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)

NEH support for projects emphasizing historical and/or interpretive scholarship is available in most social science disciplines. In practice most awards to social scientists are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics. NEH grants support: traditional research; development of research tools; physical preservation of research resources; fellowships; summer seminars; and a wide variety of educational and public programs. Support is also offered for studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology.

As in previous years, the overall proposal is to reduce funding from current levels. The administration's FY 1987 budget proposal is very close to last year's request, though not the FY 1986 Congressional appropriation. Education is reduced by 8% to \$15.2 million; fellowships and seminars increased 3% to \$15.5 million; general (public) programs reduced 30% to \$16.2 million; research reduced 4% to \$15.7 million; state programs reduced 23% to \$16.6 million; preservation increased fractionally to \$4.0 million; challenge grants reduced 2% to \$16.5 million. The requested Treasury allocation (for matching grants) is increased by 8% to \$12.5 million. There is a proposed FY 1986 rescission of \$2.0 million in earmarked funds that had been added by Congress for Washington, DC, organizations.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$150.1 | \$130.6 | \$139.5 | -7% | \$126.0 | \$140.6 | \$126.4 | -10% |

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

The government programs of educational and cultural exchange continue to receive increases. The Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) budget within the USIA has doubled since 1983 fulfilling the requirements of an amendment sponsored by Senator Claiborne Pell (D-RI). The ECA supports academic and visitor exchanges, Fulbright fellowships, Hubert H. Humphrey fellowships (one year of graduate training to promising mid-career professionals from third-world countries), the Congress-Bundestag Exchange Program (mutual full scholarships for year-long academic homestay programs between Germany and the United States), and private sector exchanges. The increase in FY 1987 is for enhancements in the academic and visitor exchange program and the Humphrey fellowships.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-85</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY86-87</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 82.6 | \$ 60.0 | \$143.8 | +74% | \$159.8 | \$140.5 | \$166.6 | +19% |

* * *

(continued from page 5)

definition, in most of the NIH agencies -- NIA and NICHD are exceptions -- social and behavioral science, painstakingly built up at NIH over the years, is of 'low program relevance' compared to more strictly biomedical research.

Within HHS, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health presides over a \$7.5 million increase for the National Center for Health Statistics. That office also is to coordinate over \$203 million in AIDS research -- an impressive total, until one notes that much of it is taken away from other agencies like the Centers for Disease Control, NIH, and ADAMHA. Time will tell. In the same Office, smoking and disease prevention research budgets are down.

The reduction in grant numbers in order to 'stabilize' grant levels has the potential greatly to affect research programs at NIMH. It is possible that cuts will be made in special behavioral and social science research initiatives, such as studying the relationship between health and behavior. The number of research trainees supported by NIMH has declined steadily over the past six years from a high of 1350 to a projected 751 in FY 1987.

The situation in the Department of Education is bittersweet. For the first time in several years, there is money proposed for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (which includes the old National Institute on Education) for competitive extramural granting, albeit in targeted areas. The newly awarded labs and centers are due to go forward, and the educational statistics program is being increased. The surrounding context, however, is bleak: as in previous years, the administration proposes to reduce research on postsecondary education. And while the gains for research in OERI are a vote of confidence for Secretary Bennett and his team, the university community will be infinitely more attentive to the \$2 billion in student aid cuts that the new budget proposes.

There are large reductions in the FY 1987 budget for research in the Department of Agriculture. That research has long been of importance to the

fields of agricultural economics, rural sociology, demography, geography and regional science, and history, among others. The underlying argument, of course, is that with the sharp reduction in agricultural support programs, research must also diminish. One could argue exactly the reverse.

The 'number agencies' are in good shape, with statistical offices receiving increases, in most cases. But appearances can deceive. The Bureau of Labor Statistics show a small increase for FY 1987, but it is not sufficient to prevent a general thinning-out and delay of a number of important aspects of data collection and analysis. However, the Bureau of Justice Statistics is increased to work on improving the validity of Uniform Crime Reports.

If the number agencies are doing all right, policy-relevant research is now hovering on the brink of disaster. An exception is the Employment and Training Administration at Labor, which will have substantial funds for new research. But there are big research cuts in the Health Care Financing Administration, the Social Security Administration, and the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. This trend, which is true of the period since 1981 but is intensified in the FY 1987 budget proposal, is disturbing in two respects.

First, it is hard to see how these humanly crucial and complex programs, involving enormous sums of money, can be properly run without research and evaluation. As one example, the refusal of the administration to allow disability demonstration projects to go forward at the relatively small planned level of \$5 million seems short-sighted, to put it mildly. If a subgroup of those currently receiving disability insurance payments could go back on the payroll, the research program would pay for itself many times over. Second, with deep cuts in both the Public Health Service agencies and the human services agencies, we are nearing the point where important scientific fields -- health economics, medical sociology and anthropology, high-quality evaluation research -- are not fundable by government. The cost to social science, let alone rational policy determination, may be severe.

The administration's budget policy in areas of interest to scholars in the humanities remains problematic. In the case of NEH there is nearly an item by item insistence upon removing additions and changes introduced by Congress in the current budget. Many scholars have been distressed to learn of the dramatic cutbacks recently announced by the Library of Congress. Once again in the National Archives, important programs for historians are to be done away with.

"Rest, rest, perturbed Spirit." - Hamlet, I:5:183

The Spirit of Gramm-Rudman

The foregoing review of the President's budget proposals illustrates the uncertainty noted earlier. Will this be the year in which the Congress finally accepts the administration's desire to eliminate such programs as international education, juvenile justice, and graduate student support? Will increases survive in a budget process where Congress will be seeking funds for housing, health, and education programs the administration seeks to cut? Will the proposed NIH reductions be turned into increases by its defenders in Congress? Will the Supreme Court invalidate GRH, and economic growth make deficit reduction a less significant objective? These questions will only be answered in the weeks and months ahead.

This is a year when it would be very easy to do nothing except ritually cry, Don't forget us! Most researchers are public spirited, and it is presumably true that something must be done about the deficit (though a number

of economists have recently suggested that GRH-type reductions are wasteful and inefficient and that the federal deficit should not, for fiscal safety, be cut so much so quickly).

Contributing to the confusion in our community is the possibility of internecine conflicts. If biomedical research grants are driven down to lower levels, how can we argue for increased research on health and behavior or population dynamics? 'Caps' on overhead costs in a sense preserve funds for research; but what do they do to the health of the research university? If you are a college professor at a predominantly teaching institution, faced with huge cuts in student aid, how much are you going to worry about overheads, or for that matter research? If you believe that research for defense is overfunded, relative to civilian research, you may strategically favor across-the-board budget reductions -- up to a point -- because it redresses a bad balance. So may you if your research field is in Washington terms 'low priority': in a weird way, GRH approaches may preserve your funding source for a better day. But risk-avoidance by sticking with GRH-type reductions is terribly wasteful, and some programs will be cut below the no-return level.

Does the research community want the resumption of something approaching regular budgeting? Probably. Thanks to the administration, NSF might be spared. Thanks to Congress, NIH might not be crippled. But in the course of a grand compromise, what will be the fate of crucial policy research or of empirical research in the Department of Agriculture? Do we really want a situation in which university research is (relatively) sacrosanct, but the whole range of 'applied' research is given up? Are we willing to see humanistic research and scholarship decline to the status of least-favored fields?

The assumption that returning to 'normal' budgeting will generally save science budgets is questionable. Well before GRH a significant portion of Congress were contemplating cutting science back. The argument that 'basic' science is an investment, not a cost, has been heard many times in Congress; it may be true, but it is not better fresher. What data there are on public support for science, which may be the ultimate factor, suggest (at least to us) that that support is widespread but thin. A recent NSF advisory committee concluded that science is supported by the public because it doesn't object, not because it demands it. The residual Spirit of Gramm-Rudman is simply this: no matter what mechanism is or is not constitutional, no matter what budget compromise is reached between the Executive and Legislative branches, some painful budget reductions are inevitable.

In such a situation, social and behavioral scientists must not deal themselves out of the debate. Research managers in federal agencies are tired: in some cases they would accept budget cuts in exchange for clarity. Your voices need to be heard. Communicate to them the specific merits of your research, the absolute cost of terminating it. The Consortium keeps hearing from Congressional offices that the scientific community is silent lately. Talk to people at your university, in the press, in Congress and the Executive Branch, in state and local government. Let them know the importance of what you are doing. Tell COSSA, too. The Consortium is one means (it cannot be the only one) for making the case.

Scientists do not like uncertainty. But this is a time when right actions may precede complete understanding. Where we must arrive is the continuation of essential research. Where we start from is our own knowledge of what we have to offer. If we don't say so, who else will?

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