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FY 1989 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed budgets for social and behavioral science research in FY 1989. The table of contents begins on page 4.

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President Reagan's FY 1989 budget is shaped by the impact of the budget summit agreement of last November and the deficits that precipitated it. Also evident is the political reality of an administration in its final year still making some last-ditch efforts to rearrange the funding priorities of the federal government. In addition, the born-again Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law lurks in the background to remind participants of what will happen in the event that the budget compact is violated.

I agree, you agree, we all agree... maybe?

The most significant factor affecting this year's budget process is the budget deficit reduction deal hammered out last November between the White House and Congress. If followed, both defense spending and non-defense discretionary spending (NDD, which is spending on all domestic programs--including research--except entitlements and interest on the national debt) are fixed. As a result of the agreement, trading off reductions in defense spending for increases in NDD will no longer work. The increase in NDD is limited to \$3.3 billion, or 2%, over FY 1988 spending. This does not leave much room for maneuvering. Yet, there is enough room for the administration to stay within the limit, proposing large increases for NASA, NSF, AIDS research, and the Superconducting Super Collider while reducing such programs as agriculture research, employment and training, and Medicare.

The agreement is based on a deficit reduction figure that relies on the acceptance of economic assumptions that may be too optimistic and revenue enhancement that may be difficult to achieve.

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The Consortium represents more than 185,000 American scientists across the full range of the social and behavioral sciences, functioning as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community.

Victor G. Rosenblum, *President*

Howard J. Silver, *Acting Executive Director*

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has already put Congress and the Administration on notice that it believes the agreement underestimates the FY 1989 deficit by about \$30 billion. If CBO is right, and no further reductions or increased revenues are forthcoming, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) across-the-board sequestration procedure would emerge as the solution to preserving the agreement. However, an election-year decision to ignore the CBO and its larger deficit could be made. Such a decision will not be necessary until August, when the estimates of the deficit are revised. Until then, both Congress and the administration can bask in the optimistic (some would say fictitious) views of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that the GRH and agreement deficit reduction targets will be met by the president's budget.

The end of an era: Where are you now, David Stockman?

Although we will probably see an FY 1990 budget from this administration, we are likely to see a revised version from the new President next year (is there another David Stockman lurking in a presidential campaign with a FY 1990 budget tucked in his pocket?). So in reality, the FY 1989 budget is the final Reagan budget. If indeed, as we have learned these past eight years, budget is policy, this document becomes the last policy statement of the Reagan revolution. The budget changes from FY 1980 to FY 1987 (the last year for which there are actual spending figures) have been significant: the big winners during the Reagan years have been defense (up 52%), law enforcement (up 52%) and basic scientific research, including NSF (up 39%); the big losers, urban and community development (down 45%), rural development (down 74%), and nondefense applied research and development (down 35%). Social and behavioral science research funding at NSF is about where it was in FY 1980, after reaching a low point for these years in FY 1982. Social and behavioral science research in some of the mission agencies, such as the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) in the Department of Health and Human Services, have still not recovered. Yet, one disappointed conservative observer noted, "The welfare state has emerged intact." Most importantly, huge deficits were created. These deficits, policy makers believe, led to the stock market crash which led to the agreement which will constrain action on the FY 1989 budget.

An examination of the FY 1989 proposal indicates that the administration is still making policy choices. One of those choices is increased funding for scientific research and development. Research and development spending as a whole would increase \$2.6 billion (4%) over FY 1988 to \$62.5 billion. Basic research would increase by \$617 million, or 6%, to \$10.3 billion. The Department of Defense would still receive about 65% of the R&D budget. This issue of balance between civilian and defense research continues to receive the scrutiny of congressional committees and will remain an issue into the new administration.

The National Science Foundation and basic scientific research remain a presidential favorite. Despite disappointing results in Congress last year, NSF Director Erich Bloch has convinced the White House to propose another large increase (19.4%). The major proposal is to initiate multidisciplinary Science and Technology Research Centers (postponed from last year's budget). A special appropriation line has been established for these Centers. It will be interesting to see how the Foundation will react if Congress again resists funding the large increase: will, for example, the

S&T Centers still go forward at the expense of discipline-based individual investigator initiated research? In any case, research funding for the social and behavioral sciences at NSF has remained relatively stable the last few years. The establishment of the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis is on track, and the initiative in the neurobiology of learning and memory is continuing, but there are relatively few other major initiatives.

AIDS research receives a large (37%) increase in the proposed budget. Since the release of the budget, the President's Commission on the Human Immunodeficiency Virus has announced the need to spend another \$2 billion, mostly for "treatment on demand" for intravenous drug users, the fastest growing group of AIDS patients. Congress has reacted generously to the needs of AIDS researchers and treatment providers; can it do so this year and stay within the budget agreement? One congressional appropriations committee staff person has suggested that NDD funding has become a zero-sum game. If AIDS funding receives a larger increase than the president is proposing, what program will be reduced to fund it? It has also become apparent that increased funding for AIDS education and prevention would occur in such agencies as the National Institute of Mental Health.

Further examination of the FY 1989 budget proposal makes clear that in some areas the administration has given up its attempts to foster policy changes. The Department of Education, which the administration once wanted to abolish, would receive significant increases, with a rather large boost once again proposed for education research and statistics. Unlike previous years, elimination is not proposed for international education and graduate education programs. The former is now even linked to the economic competitiveness theme. The administration has also stopped playing games with the budget of the National Institutes of Health. For FY 1989 there would be a larger-than-the-agreement increase for research. In addition, there are no more schemes for carryover funding or forward funding to save money this year. The National Endowment for the Humanities, usually a candidate for cuts which Congress restores, was also spared this year. Yet, the administration has also not completely abandoned its attempts to restructure the federal role. Once again, the Economic Development Administration and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention are slated for termination.

Most of the other agencies examined in this issue receive level funding or slight increases, again constrained by the budget agreement. Since 1988 is an election year, Congress hopes to complete action on the budget as early as possible. Yet, it is also a year when basic research programs with long-range payoffs, never attractive to members of Congress seeking credit-claiming opportunities, will be even less attractive to members looking for people programs with immediate payoffs to help their re-election campaigns. The arguments still need to be made, and the social and behavioral science community has to help make them, that investment in research and training are important to the nation's future.

Howard J. Silver
Acting Executive Director

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HOW TO INTERPRET THESE BUDGET FIGURES

In the following tables, FY 1987 sums are the most recent "actual" spending figures, representing what was actually made available to agencies that year. The space after "FY 1987" serves to separate visually two kinds of data. To the left is a historical summary of budget changes from FY 1980, through the first year that fully reflects Reagan budgets (FY 1982), to the last completed fiscal year (FY 1987).

All budget numbers to the right of the space gap need some interpretation. Proposed FY 1988 figures represent the administration's proposal of a year ago. Current FY 1988 figures represent the final congressionally approved figures for the current fiscal year, reflecting the Congressional-White House budget summit deal. Proposed FY 1989 figures are the administration's prioritizing of the budget that Congress will now examine in that long and complex, much-maligned budget process. The final column (%Change, FY88-89) compares Current FY 1988 with Proposed FY 1989, and can be examined as choices in priorities between the two branches of government. Comparisons between Proposed FY 1988 and Proposed FY 1989 can be interpreted as changes in the administration's intentions from one year to the next.

COSSA generally reports Budget Authority for the year, modifying this to take account of stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. Research agencies and offices vary widely in how they report research and research-related 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.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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 researchers located at state land-grant institutions, the CSRS is an important source of funding in the food and agricultural sciences.

Continuing a pattern that has emerged over the last five years, the administration is proposing large cuts in CSRS funding (some of which Congress accepted in FY 1988, decreasing the CSRS budget by 19%). Hatch Act funding would remain level at \$155.5 million in FY 1989, also in accordance with previous years. The administration proposes eliminating the animal health and disease research program (which survived a similar attempt last year) and the grants for buildings and facilities program.

| Actual FY1981 | Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1987 | %Change FY81-87 | Proposed FY1988 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Hatch Act \$128.4 | \$140.0 | \$146.6 | +14% | \$155.5 | \$155.5 | \$155.5 | -0- |
| CSRS (total) \$200.0 | \$221.2 | \$379.5 | +90% | \$240.3 | \$306.3 | \$257.5 | -16% |

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 conducts an active program of cooperative research with universities and other research organizations. Four main substantive areas are stressed: commodity economics; resources and technology; agricultural and rural economics and agricultural and trade analysis.

| Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1987 | %Change FY82-87 | Proposed FY1988 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| \$ 39.3 | \$ 45.0 | +15% | \$ 49.0 | \$ 48.2 | \$ 49.8 | +3% |

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE (FNS)

Office of Analysis and Evaluation (OAE)

The Office of Analysis and Evaluation is concerned with three programs administered by FNS: food stamps; child nutrition programs; and the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental food program. 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 contract analyses and evaluations.

| Actual FY1985 | Actual FY1987 | %Change FY85-87 | Proposed FY1988 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| \$ 10.6 | \$ 13.1 | +24% | \$ 11.6 | \$ 11.6 | \$ 12.5 | +8% |

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Although the Census Bureau does not have an extramural research program, it does award some contracts for outside research. More importantly, it serves as one of the most significant sources of statistical data for social science research. The figures given below are for the Bureau's current economic and demographic statistics programs, publications, general research, and data systems development. Funding for periodic programs and censuses, such as the 1990 Decennial Census, are not included here.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 57.7 | \$ 59.2 | \$ 92.3 | +60% | \$ 102.1 | \$ 94.8 | \$104.0 | +10% |

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA)

The Bureau of Economic Analysis 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 has three principal programs: national economic accounts; analysis of business trends; and international economic accounts.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 16.0 | \$ 18.0 | \$ 23.0 | +44% | \$ 25.0 | \$ 23.6 | \$ 24.7 | +5% |

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

The Economic Development Administration provides grants and loans to economically distressed areas for economic development planning purposes. A small portion of the EDA budget goes to support research and evaluation activities. This is the sixth year the administration has proposed termination of EDA; to date, Congress has resisted. The figures below are for EDA research and evaluation activities.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 2.7 | \$ 1.6 | \$ 1.0 | -63% | -0- | \$ 1.2 | -0- | -100% |

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

Two programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, law, and sociology. The National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities. For the fourth year in a row the administration has proposed that the Sea Grant program be terminated. Congress is unlikely to accept the recommendation. The National Marine Fisheries Service is also slated for a large decrease, to "reduce information collection and analyses and related research."

| | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| National Sea Grant Program | \$ 39.0 | \$ 27.2 | -30% | -0- | \$ 39.0 | -0- | -100% |
| National Marine Fisheries Service (total) | \$153.0 | \$166.0 | +8% | \$ 99.5 | \$165.2 | \$ 96.8 | -41% |

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Ascertaining the amount proposed for FY 1989 for social and behavioral science research at the Department of Defense is difficult at this early stage. The FY 1989 budget request for basic research is \$916.5 million, an increase of slightly less than 2% over the FY 1988 appropriation of \$901.4 million. DOD spent \$893.6 million on basic research in FY 1987. The University Research Initiative (URI), begun three years ago to further enhance research cooperation between universities and the Pentagon, is budgeted at \$95.0 million in FY 1989, a 12% increase over the FY 1988 appropriation of \$85 million. The DOD spent \$36.4 million on the URI in FY 1987. Despite huge increases in the defense portion of the federal research and development budget, most of the increase is on the development side. Basic research at DOD has increased only slightly over the past few years.

Most extramural 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.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (OERI)

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement gathers, analyzes, and disseminates information on the condition and progress of education. Once again, a sizeable increase over last year's appropriation is proposed for OERI. Most of the requested \$13.5 million increase will go to the Center for Education Statistics to strengthen data-gathering and assessment activity. Funding for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) will be increased \$1.9 million to \$9.5 million. In the Office of Research, the field-initiated program would be doubled to \$1 million. The Research Fellowship program which brought educational researchers to OERI has been eliminated. Other plans for OERI in FY 1989 include identifying productivity issues in higher education, augmenting studies on the impact and effectiveness of school reforms, launching new studies of school leadership, upgrading dissemination activities, and developing a

school "dropout" measure. OERI was slated for a large increase last year which Congress only partially granted. Despite appeals for increased federal funding of educational research from such individuals as David Kearns, Chairman of XEROX, Congress has continued to treat education research and statistics as a poor relation to other education programs.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Center for Education Statistics | | | | | | | |
| \$ 9.0 | \$ 8.5 | \$ 14.2 | --- | \$ 21.6 | \$ 21.0 | \$ 29.5 | +40% |
| Office of Research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 65.6 | \$ 53.1 | \$ 20.1 | --- | \$ 21.5 | \$ 19.0 | \$ 23.4 | +23% |
| Programs for the Improvement of Practice | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | \$ 22.1 | --- | \$ 19.6 | \$ 21.4 | \$ 19.8 | -7% |
| Information Services | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | \$ 7.2 | --- | \$ 7.5 | \$ 6.2 | \$ 8.3 | +33% |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| \$ 74.6 | \$ 61.6 | \$ 63.6 | -15% | \$ 70.2 | \$ 67.5 | \$ 81.0 | +20% |

Explanatory Note: In the table above, FY 1981-87 figures reflect the old structure when the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the National Institute of Education (NIE) were the two major offices responsible for education research and statistics. The figures for FY 1987-89 reflect the reorganized OERI. The Center for Statistics includes the old NCES and the NAEP. The old NIE has been broken down into three offices which also include some of the functions of the old OERI.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Title VI of the Higher Education Act provides support for graduate and undergraduate language and area centers, the establishment of language resource centers, the creation of intensive summer language institutes, and fellowships for advanced graduate training in foreign language study. Unlike the previous five years, the administration is proposing to fund these programs in FY 1989. It has decided that "by strengthening and broadening scholarly expertise in foreign languages, world area studies and other international issues, the International Education programs serve important trade, diplomatic, defense and other security interests of the United States."

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Domestic programs | | | | | | | |
| \$ 19.7 | \$ 19.2 | \$ 26.6 | +35% | -0- | \$ 25.4 | \$ 25.4 | -0- |
| Overseas programs | | | | | | | |
| \$ 5.8 | \$ 4.8 | \$ 5.5 | -5% | -0- | \$ 5.3 | \$ 5.3 | -0- |
| Total | | | | | | | |
| \$ 25.5 | \$ 24.0 | \$ 33.1* | +30% | -0- | \$ 30.7 | \$ 30.7 | -0- |

*Includes a special one-time \$1 million appropriation to the Bologna Center of the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University.

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The administration has abandoned its previous attempts to eliminate all programs of support for graduate education under Title IX of the Higher Education Act. For FY 1989 it is taking a selective abolition approach. Four programs are proposed for continued funding: the Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships support women and minorities for graduate study in fields where underrepresentation of these groups is significant; the Jacob K. Javits Fellowships support graduate students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences; the Legal Training for the Disadvantaged Program provides help in attracting minorities to law schools; and the Minority Participation in Graduate Education Program provides assistance to encourage minority undergraduate students to pursue graduate degrees. Three programs are proposed for zero-funding: Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships, which support graduate students interested in careers in the public service; the Law School Clinical Experience Program, which supports the creation of clinical experience programs in law schools; and Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need, a program which provides financial incentives for individuals to enter identified "national needs" academic fields. Congress was quite generous to all these programs in FY 1988. The selective abolition approach should not work any better than the total elimination proposals of the past.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships | | | | | | | |
| \$ 10.0 | \$ 8.6 | \$ 11.8 | +18% | -0- | \$ 15.3 | \$ 15.3 | -0- |
| Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships | | | | | | | |
| \$ 1.9 | \$ 1.9 | \$ 2.5 | +32% | -0- | \$ 3.2 | -0- | -100% |
| Jacob K. Javits Fellows | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | \$ 4.7 | --- | -0- | \$ 6.7 | \$ 6.7 | -0- |
| Law School Clinical Experience Program | | | | | | | |
| \$ 3.0 | \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.5 | -50% | -0- | \$ 3.8 | -0- | -100% |
| Legal Training for the Disadvantaged | | | | | | | |
| \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.0 | \$ 1.5 | +50% | -0- | \$ 1.9 | \$ 1.9 | -0- |
| Minority Participation in Graduate Education | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | -0- | \$ 3.4 | \$ 3.4 | -0- |
| Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | -0- | \$ 7.7 | -0- | -100% |

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGES AFFAIRS (OBEMLA)

The research activities supported by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs are aimed at determining the most effective classroom procedures for teaching limited-English-speaking children in American schools and evaluating the primarily bilingual education programs sponsored by OBEMLA. Department of Education officials are continuing to advocate a revival of proposals to strengthen local decision making in the use of bilingual instructional methods under the general rubric of flexibility.

The research and evaluation program managers are succeeding with their continuing efforts to award the majority of research funds through competitive contracts rather than through large-scale transfers to other agencies. In FY 1988 only about 10% of the \$3.2 million research budget is being transferred, down from the 30% transferred in FY 1987. The FY 1988 research budget at OBEMLA lost approximately \$300,000 as a direct result of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings; officials within the agency expect strong Congressional support in their efforts to recoup at least that much. The overall FY 1989 request for OBEMLA is \$156.6 million, an increase of approximately 9% over the FY 1988 appropriation of \$146.6. The figures below are for research and evaluations.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 4.6 | \$ 5.3 | \$ 3.6 | -22% | \$ 3.5 | \$ 3.2 | \$ 3.6 | +13% |

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue educational quality improvements. After years of congressional rejection of proposals to eliminate the agency, the administration now admits "the program is cost effective and represents an appropriate leadership role for the federal government--one of stimulating improvements in the quality of postsecondary education in the Nation without intruding on institutional prerogatives." FIPSE, the administration has also discovered, can be used to validate one of its substantive goals--accountability in higher education. The extra \$2 million over the FY 1988 appropriation proposed for FY 1989 would support institutional cost-containment demonstration projects. The department argues that such institutional initiatives are necessary since college costs are increasing at twice the rate of inflation.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 13.5 | \$ 11.5 | \$ 12.2 | -10% | \$ 7.5 | \$ 11.6 | \$ 13.6 | +17% |

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH (NIDRR)

The National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research (formerly the National Institute of Handicapped Research) provides support for research, demonstration projects, and related activities concerning the rehabilitation of disabled persons, including training for service providers and rehabilitation researchers. The NIDRR program includes research and training centers, field-initiated research grants, fellowship programs, and dissemination projects. The administration has requested level funding for the agency for FY 1989. Topics to be addressed through new awards include community integration and least restrictive environment issues, supported employment models, services to learning-disabled adults, and mental health programs for adults and children.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 28.0 | \$ 39.3 | \$ 49.0 | +75% | \$ 48.5 | \$ 51.1 | \$ 51.1 | -0- |

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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

ASPE supports research on income security and employment, health policy, social services policy, and long-term care policies. It 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 recent years, the ASPE policy research program has moved from long-term, high-cost projects to smaller and more targeted studies.

Last year, the administration proposed a 38% cut in funding, which Congress decreased even further, representing another year in a decade of cuts that has seen the ASPE policy-research budget drop by two-thirds. The \$5 million proposed in FY 1989 will be used to fund small contracts and grants for research in health policy issues and such social service research areas as welfare dependency. The exact shape of the program, including whether new research areas will be opened, will not be known until early summer.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 24.0 | \$ 13.4 | \$ 8.2 | -66% | \$ 5.1 | \$ 4.9 | \$ 5.0 | +2% |

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (OHDS)

The Office of Human Development Services administers many of the nation's social welfare programs, as well as research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. Level funding has been proposed for research at OHDS in FY 1989. Whereas the FY 1988 budget proposed a single, generic appropriation for OHDS (\$2.2 billion, with an estimated \$40 million for research), the FY 1989 budget contains a single appropriation line for research, training, and demonstrations. The total OHDS budget proposed for FY 1989 matches the FY 1988 appropriation of \$2.5 billion, of which \$40 million would be for research. This represents level funding for all research programs at OHDS.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA)

A small portion of the budget of the Social Security Administration goes to support extramural research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. The central Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy provides most of the support for university-based research and for grant-funded research; in the program-specific research offices (Supplemental Security Income Program, Office of Disability, etc.), contracts are the usual mechanism. SSA generally considers all of its research applied.

The figures given below are for total research funding by SSA. Although research funding was divided among fewer areas of program responsibility after several major SSA programs were transferred to the Family Support Administration in FY 1987, the shrinking budget for SSA since then is still a blow for researchers. Intramural funding has remained fairly constant at roughly \$2.5 million in the last two fiscal years, but funding for extramural research in FY 1989 would be \$7.9 million, down from \$9.2 million in FY 1988.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 8.9 | \$ 13.9 | \$ 13.6 | +53% | \$ 13.3 | \$ 11.8 | \$ 10.3 | -15% |

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

The Office of Research and Demonstrations (ORD) of the Health Care Financing Administration supports research, demonstration and evaluation projects concerning the Medicare and Medicaid programs and issues affecting quality of medical care. The administration proposed a 29% increase for FY 1988 but had to settle for a 6% cut. Trying again this year on a more modest scale, the administration is proposing a 19% increase for FY 1989, which, if passed, would still be 30% below the FY 1980 appropriation. According to HCFA officials, the \$32 million figure is a compromise between the \$36 million they had hoped to receive in FY 1988 and the \$26.8 million appropriated. A main priority for research in FY 1989 would be studies of catastrophic health insurance; other areas include consumer choice in health, quality of care measures, and various aspects of Medicare and Medicaid. The following numbers are for research, demonstration and evaluation programs.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 45.9 | \$ 28.8 | \$ 28.4 | -38% | \$ 36.0 | \$ 26.8 | \$ 32.0 | +19% |

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS (OPA)

There are two divisions in the Office of Population Affairs: the Office of Family Planning and the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs. Both award grants and contracts for research, evaluation and demonstration programs appropriate for social and behavioral scientists.

Office of Family Planning (OFP)

As in recent years, the Office of Family Planning set aside \$1 million for new starts in research in FY 1988, and anticipates the same amount for FY 1989. However, OFP is still dogged by a lack of quality grant applications, though there are some signs that the situation may be improving, according to an official within the Office. For several years the administration has consistently proposed that family planning activities be financed through primary care block grants to the states. Just as consistently, Congress has rejected that plan, largely for fear that family planning activities would be de-emphasized in favor of other health services. For FY 1988, the administration proposed a Family Planning Block Grant to provide funds directly to the states for all services, research, training, and information and education activities. Again, however, Congress rejected the plan, and Family Planning continues its precarious existence. There is optimism within OFP that Congress will stick to its guns this year as well.

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP)

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, adolescent sexual activity, parenting, and child bearing, although the agency has not utilized that proportion to date. Approximately \$1 million is spent on new research and evaluation projects each year.

Last year, it was thought that the AFL, intended as a demonstration project, would be phased out over a 3-year period. However, now there is hope within OPA that it might survive, even though its current FY 1988 funding is considered painfully low at \$9.6 million. The figures below are for AFL program funding and administration.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 10.3 | \$ 14.7 | \$ 14.0 | +36% | \$ 10.1 | \$ 9.6 | \$ 9.6 | -0- |

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

In previous years the administration has attempted various schemes to control the growth of the budget at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Last year's scheme was to extend the availability of FY 1987 funds into FY 1988 and to build in forward funding of future-year research project costs. The appropriations committees rejected such chicanery and challenges to its right to set the annual funding for federally supported biomedical research. It also rejected the real administration-proposed cuts in FY 1988 funding for NIH. However, Congress also limited the NIH increase (if you exclude the funds for AIDS research) to less than 5%, well below the double-digit increases usually bestowed on the agency.

This year, the administration is playing it straight. The 1989 budget request for NIH (again excluding AIDS) is \$6.5 billion, representing an overall increase of 5.4% over FY 1988. Essentially, the administration is saying to Congress, we are meeting your increase of FY 1988 and, given the budget agreement, this should satisfy everybody. Of course it doesn't! NIH is letting it be known that they need a 14% increase just to maintain current services. NIH will also receive another \$588 million for AIDS research.

The request includes an 8.7% increase for research project grant activities. Support will be available for 20,600 research project grants, the largest number ever supported by NIH. There will be a 3.7% increase for the intramural program. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) has been commissioned to evaluate the intramural program to determine "its overall placement in a large bureaucracy and a broad range of options for organizational structure and authority--including its status as a free-standing Federal agency, establishment as a private non-profit institution, and variations on the status quo." A report is expected later this year. Late in FY 1987, the administration floated a trial balloon about privatizing NIH; the IOM study seems designed to burst the balloon or make it soar even higher.

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

The National Institute on Aging was established in 1974 with a congressional mandate to conduct and support biomedical, social, and behavioral research and training related to the aging process and the diseases and other special problems and needs of the aged. The agency currently spends about 20% of its extramural funds on social and behavioral research. The Behavioral Sciences Research Program is the main granting unit, although a relatively new program, Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging, receives roughly 35% of research funds. The Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program conducts intramural research and supports some outside investigators through research contracts. AIDS research is not funded extramurally by NIA. Intramural AIDS research funding is not included in the figures below, although it is worth noting that the proposed increase in AIDS intramural research would be 25% in FY 1989 while total intramural research funding would increase by a modest 4%.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Extramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 43.9 | \$ 61.2 | \$145.5 | +231% | \$122.5 | \$160.8 | \$169.9 | +6% |
| Intramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 11.6 | \$ 14.3 | \$ 22.7 | +96% | \$ 24.0 | \$ 23.2 | \$ 24.1 | +4% |
| Total Agency | | | | | | | |
| \$ 69.9 | \$ 81.9 | \$177.5 | +154% | \$153.8 | \$194.4 | \$204.8 | +5% |

*These figures exclude AIDS funding.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development supports research and research training in maternal and child health and related areas, and is the principal federal locus for population research. About 16% to 18% of the research supported by the agency 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 Prevention Research Program. The Center for Population Research and the Centers for Mothers and Children would each experience a roughly 50% increase in AIDS research funding for FY 1989 while intramural AIDS research would increase by 20%.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Center for Population Research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 70.0 | \$ 80.3 | \$116.5 | +66% | \$103.4 | \$119.8 | \$124.0 | +4% |
| Center for Mothers and Children | | | | | | | |
| \$ 95.6 | \$105.5 | \$188.9 | +98% | \$160.4 | \$203.2 | \$210.2 | +3% |
| Intramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 21.6 | \$ 27.8 | \$ 40.0 | +85% | \$ 41.5 | \$ 42.0 | \$ 45.3 | +8% |
| Total agency | | | | | | | |
| \$208.9 | \$226.3 | \$362.0 | +73% | \$312.6 | \$382.5 | \$397.9 | +4% |

*These figures exclude AIDS funding.

Other NIH Agencies

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) uses many mechanisms--grants, contracts, small grants, etc.--to support basic and applied research, demonstrations, interventions, research training, and the like. Social and behavioral science research at NCI receives a very small share (perhaps 4%, or \$50 million) of the Institute's research budget. Funding levels for research and research-related activities (excluding AIDS research) are given below.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$1,339.0 | \$1,217.0 | \$1,379.4 | \$1,468.3 | +6% |

Like NCI, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute devotes about 4% (\$35 million in FY 1988) of its research funding to social and behavioral science, primarily through its Behavioral Medicine Branch.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$527.5 | \$559.6 | \$912.8 | +73% | \$801.1 | \$940.8 | \$1,015.5 | +8% |

The National Institute of Dental Research encourages proposals in pain research, behavioral research generally, prevention of disease, and epidemiology. Recently, about 4% of extramural funds (roughly \$5 million) have gone to social and behavioral science projects.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 68.3 | \$ 72.0 | \$114.7 | +68% | \$105.3 | \$123.1 | \$127.2 | +3% |

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 to estimate accurately how much of the NINCDS budget goes to social and behavioral science. Funding levels for research and research-related activities are given below.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$242.0 | \$265.5 | \$486.5 | +101% | \$920.3 | \$522.5 | \$557.6 | +7% |

The Fogarty International Center furthers international cooperation in the health, social and behavioral sciences across the entire NIH. The Center sponsors conferences, seminars, and special programs; offers postdoctoral fellowships for U.S. scientists abroad; and funds exchange programs for U.S. and foreign scientists.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 7.3 | \$ 7.1 | \$ 11.4 | +56% | \$ 11.2 | \$ 11.2 | \$ 11.3 | +1% |

*Indicates figures exclude AIDS funding.

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

For research project grants within the ADAMHA agencies, the administration has proposed a 5% increase in the average cost per grant, from \$166,600 in FY 1988 to \$175,600 in FY 1989. The number of grants would also increase for both AIDS and non-AIDS research; however, the average cost per AIDS-related research grant would experience a 1% decline, from \$218,900 in FY 1988 to \$217,300 in FY 1989.

Research Project Grants: ADAMHA total and NIMH only

| | Actual FY1987 | | Current FY1988 | | Proposed FY 1989 | |
|--------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. | No. | Amt. |
| (All ADAMHA) | | | | | | |
| Non-AIDS | 1,607 | \$249.5 | 1,647 | \$268.8 | 1,654 | \$285.2 |
| AIDS | 83 | 17.7 | 106 | 23.2 | 127 | 27.6 |
| Total | 1,690 | \$267.2 | 1,753 | \$292.0 | 1,781 | \$312.8 |
| (NIMH only) | | | | | | |
| Non-AIDS | 861 | \$137.8 | 915 | \$149.1 | 955 | \$165.4 |
| AIDS | 23 | 4.0 | 29 | 5.8 | 42 | 7.2 |
| Total | 884 | \$141.8 | 944 | \$154.9 | 997 | \$172.6 |

As the second half of the table above shows, more than half of all ADAMHA research project grants fall within NIMH. As with the overall ADAMHA proposal, the average research grant would increase 5% and the number of NIMH grants would increase for both AIDS and non-AIDS research. However, the average AIDS-related research grant would experience a 14% decrease. Thus, the administration is seeking more, but smaller, AIDS-related grants within ADAMHA generally, and within NIMH specifically.

On the other hand, the most dramatic increases in funding for research centers within the ADAMHA agencies would go to AIDS research centers, of which there are 11 in FY 1988 and 18 proposed for FY 1989. (There are 46 non-AIDS research centers in FY 1988 and 50 proposed for FY 1989.) In fact, funding for AIDS research centers would increase at twice the rate of overall center funding. Of the ADAMHA agencies, NIMH would experience the most dramatic increases in funding for both AIDS and non-AIDS research centers.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism supports research in many disciplines, including anthropology, economics, epidemiology, psychology, and sociology. Studies must be clearly related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, or prevention of alcoholism or other alcohol-related problems. Both fundamental and applied research are supported extramurally, and are included in the intramural research program. Most social and behavioral science research is located in the Clinical and Psychosocial Research Branch of the Extramural Research Division. The figures below include both extramural and intramural funding but exclude training and direct operations costs.

| Actual FY1980 | Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1987* | %Change FY80-87 | Proposed FY1988 | Current FY1988* | Proposed FY1989* | %Change FY88-89 |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| \$ 22.2 | \$ 23.3 | \$ 69.1 | +211% | \$ 68.9 | \$ 74.3 | \$ 83.1 | +12% |

*These figures exclude AIDS funding.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Because of the broad mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (to study the nature and extent of drug abuse in the United States), support is available for a wide range of social and behavioral science research projects, both fundamental and applied, in a number of fields. Extramural research is provided by three NIDA divisions: Clinical Research; Epidemiology and Statistical Analysis; and Preclinical Research. Currently, the Institute has substantial funding for AIDS research (see separate entry on AIDS funding). The figures below include extramural and intramural funding, and exclude training and direct operations costs.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 45.9 | \$ 41.0 | \$106.5 | +132% | \$106.4 | \$108.4 | \$103.9 | -4% |

*These figures exclude AIDS funding.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

The National Institute of Mental Health, as the focal point for federal support of basic research and training in mental health, offers significant support to a wide range of social and behavioral science disciplines. In addition to the extramural programs, the Institute has a renowned intramural program and has led in education, dissemination, and services at the community level. This last category of activity has been under considerable retrenchment pressure in recent years, as has clinical and research training. In fact, one ADAMHA official says the administration would like to see the clinical training programs phased out over the next few years. The proposed FY 1989 figure bears this out. According to DHHS, FY 1989 is "the first year of a three-year plan to redirect this program to other governmental and private sector authority." Recently, major emphases at NIMH have been: schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease; the mental health of children and adolescents, especially adolescent suicide; and the neurosciences.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988*</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Extramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$109.6 | \$102.9 | \$175.4 | +60% | \$165.7 | \$191.0 | \$206.5 | +8% |
| Intramural research | | | | | | | |
| \$ 38.9 | \$ 42.8 | \$ 60.3 | +55% | \$ 64.0 | \$ 62.7 | \$ 65.3 | +4% |
| Research training | | | | | | | |
| \$ 18.9 | \$ 15.2 | \$ 18.9 | -0- | \$ 17.9 | \$ 19.1 | \$ 19.9 | +4% |
| Clinical training | | | | | | | |
| \$ 62.4 | \$ 42.3 | \$ 15.0 | -76% | \$ 7.0 | \$ 16.8 | \$ 10.0 | -40% |

*These figures exclude AIDS funding

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) RESEARCH

The administration is recommending a 37% overall increase in the funding for AIDS-related activities in the Public Health Service (PHS) for FY 1989. The overall record for PHS funding of AIDS activities is as follows:

| | Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1986 | Actual FY1987 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NIH | \$ 3.4 | \$ 134.7 | \$ 261.0 | \$ 468.0 | \$ 588.0 | +26% |
| CDC | 2.1 | 62.1 | 136.2 | 304.9 | 401.0 | +32% |
| ADAMHA | -0- | 12.2 | 47.6 | 112.3 | 178.0 | +59% |
| FDA | .2 | 9.5 | 15.8 | 24.8 | 65.0 | +162% |
| HRSA | -0- | 15.3 | 12.0 | 37.0 | 40.0 | +8% |
| OASH | -0- | -0- | 30.0 | 4.3 | 28.0 | +551% |
| Total | \$ 5.7 | \$ 233.8 | \$ 502.6 | \$ 951.3 | \$ 1,300.0 | +37% |

Public health experts almost unanimously agree that prevention through education is the most effective weapon at hand to stem the spread of the AIDS virus. Research by social scientists is a key component for effective prevention efforts. The growth of PHS information and education budgets is given below.

| | Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1986 | Actual FY1987 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|--------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NIH | \$ 1.2 | \$ 1.5 | \$ 5.2 | \$ 5.7 | \$ 7.1 | +25% |
| CDC | 7.2 | 26.9 | 103.1 | 206.0 | 261.4 | +27% |
| ADAMHA | .2 | 3.6 | 22.4 | 70.1 | 76.3 | +9% |
| FDA | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- | -0- |
| HRSA | -0- | -0- | 1.9 | 11.1 | 24.3 | +119% |
| OASH | -0- | -0- | -0- | 3.3 | 4.6 | +40% |
| Total | \$ 8.6 | \$ 32.0 | \$ 132.6 | \$ 296.2 | \$ 373.7 | +26% |

AIDS funding at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is of particular relevance for social scientists participating in or interested in research aspects of AIDS prevention. Recent AIDS funding for the components of ADAMHA, excluding funding for demonstrations and research training, is as follows:

| | Actual FY1986 | Actual FY1987 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| NIAAA | | | | | |
| Extramural research | \$ -0- | \$ 1.7 | \$ 3.4 | \$ 4.4 | +29% |
| Intramural research | -0- | .5 | .9 | 1.0 | +11% |
| Direct operations* | -0- | .2 | .4 | .5 | +25% |
| NIAAA subtotals | \$ -0- | \$ 2.4 | \$ 4.7 | \$ 5.9 | +26% |
| NIDA | | | | | |
| Extramural research | \$ 4.7 | \$ 16.0 | \$ 21.2 | \$ 24.3 | +15% |
| Intramural research | .6 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | +8% |
| Direct operations* | 1.8 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 2.9 | +21% |
| NIDA subtotals | \$ 7.1 | \$ 17.3 | \$ 24.8 | \$ 28.5 | +15% |
| NIMH | | | | | |
| Extramural research | \$ 3.5 | \$ 9.4 | \$ 21.5 | \$ 32.5 | +51% |
| Intramural research | .2 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | +11% |
| Direct operations* | 1.3 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 7.2 | +47% |
| NIMH subtotals | \$ 5.0 | \$ 13.9 | \$ 31.1 | \$ 44.9 | +44% |

*Direct operations support non-research AIDS activities, including health education and risk reduction.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)

The preventive health mission of the CDC frequently requires involvement of social and behavioral scientists as staff and consultants and, to a limited extent, the support of external research projects by such scientists. CDC's external work is primarily through official state and local health agencies. CDC components are deeply involved in AIDS prevention activities and other public health activities aimed at behavior change. The funding increase for FY 1989 includes an extra \$5 million as a one-time expense to allow CDC to upgrade its mainframe computer capacity to accommodate increasing epidemiological information needs. The numbers below are total CDC funding excluding AIDS research and funding for the National Center for Health Statistics (which are listed elsewhere).

| <u>Actual FY1987</u> | <u>Proposed FY1988*</u> | <u>Current FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed FY1989</u> | <u>%Change FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| \$457.7 | \$553.0 | \$463.4 | \$470.6 | +2% |

*This figure includes AIDS funding.

National Center For Health Statistics (NCHS)

The National Center for Health Statistics is an important source of data on illness and disability; utilization of health care services; health resources; vital events; and health care costs and financing. NCHS functions have been transferred from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health to CDC. In FY 1989, the program emphasis will be data collection efforts for the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

| <u>Actual FY1980</u> | <u>Actual FY1982</u> | <u>Actual FY1987</u> | <u>%Change FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed FY1988</u> | <u>Current FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed FY1989</u> | <u>%Change FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| \$ 35.0 | \$ 37.6 | \$ 52.0 | +49% | \$ 51.1 | \$ 48.4 | \$ 48.9 | +1% |

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. The Center provides information to government, the health industry, and consumers, and maintains databases on personal health-care use and costs, hospital characteristics and finances, and long-term care. The administration has proposed a budget of \$18.5 million for FY 1989, with an additional \$3.8 million to be made available from PHS evaluation funds and transfers from other agencies to conduct the next cycle of the National Medical Expenditure survey, which is winding down. Total funding for the agency in FY 1988 from all sources is approximately \$44.5 million; total funding for the agency in FY 1989 from all sources would be approximately \$30.4 million. The drop in the proposed FY 1989 budget can in large part be attributed to decreased funding levels for the National Medical Expenditure survey. The following figures are for health services research and do not include AIDS funding.

| <u>Actual FY1980</u> | <u>Actual FY1982</u> | <u>Actual FY1987</u> | <u>%Change FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed FY1988</u> | <u>Current FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed FY1989</u> | <u>%Change FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| \$ 23.3 | \$ 15.8 | \$ 18.8 | -19% | \$ 19.2 | \$ 19.2 | \$ 18.5 | -4% |

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (PDR)

The research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development is located in the Office of Policy Development and Research. The budget game for the Office has remained remarkably similar over 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 PDR. This could prove to be the case once again in FY 1989.

The \$19.0 million request includes about \$13 million in nondiscretionary money. Most of that (\$12.5 million) is used for housing surveys, including the American Housing Survey. The remaining funds support research and analysis on increasing housing affordability, rental housing availability, and improving public housing management and quality of life, and include contracts for a second-stage evaluation of multi-family assisted and insured housing and the continuation of the survey of discrimination in housing market practices.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 44.7 | \$ 21.3 | \$ 17.0 | -62% | \$ 18.9 | \$ 16.5 | \$ 19.0 | +15% |

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ)

The National Institute of Justice is the principal federal agency supporting research, development, evaluation, and dissemination programs to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system. Policy-oriented research with practical benefits is given a high priority and in recent years NIJ has stressed targeted, applied research. The increase in the FY 1989 budget request is to support continuing field research into spousal assault and fund the ongoing (and expanding) drug-use forecasting program. A major new initiative is the National Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior, which is being co-funded by the MacArthur Foundation.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 13.7 | \$ 14.7 | \$ 18.8 | +37% | \$ 22.1 | \$ 19.2 | \$ 21.6 | +13% |

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics collects and analyzes statistical information concerning crime, victims, offenders, criminal justice processes, juvenile delinquency, and civil disputes. It also provides technical assistance to states to initiate innovative applications of communications and information systems technology for state and local criminal justice systems. If passed, the increase would be used to support the quinquennial national jail survey and jail inmate census, scheduled for 1989.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 14.7 | \$ 16.2 | \$ 19.1 | +30% | \$ 20.3 | \$ 19.3 | \$ 20.6 | +7% |

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP)

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency program which includes research and evaluation. For the sixth straight year the administration is attempting to terminate the agency. The administration uses the argument of redundancy to zero fund OJJDP, but Congress has continually dismissed the notion that OJJDP programs cannot further our understanding of juvenile justice and delinquency.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$116.0 | \$ 67.5 | \$ 65.0 | -44% | -0- | \$ 68.6 | -0- | -100% |

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (ETA)

Research at ETA is funded as part of the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act. The increases proposed and granted in recent years have gone to research, development, and evaluation of labor market structural changes. In FY 1989 there will be an added focus on examining levels of literacy in the workforce and programs for at-risk youth. It is also worth noting that ETA functions on a July-June program year, while the budget is based on an October-September fiscal year. Thus, adjustments are frequently made in the transition.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983*</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984*</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987*</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 14.0 | \$ 12.2 | \$ 20.2 | +44% | \$ 19.0 | \$ 18.2 | \$ 18.6 | +2% |

*Figures include The National Longitudinal Study, transferred to BLS in 1987 (\$5.8 million in FY 1987).

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. For FY 1989, the Bureau's increase will be directed to two major projects: an improvement and expansion of the BLS central business establishment list to create a list for government-wide use in developing samples for statistical surveys; and an expansion of the indexes produced by the International Price Program to more accurately monitor and evaluate United States import and export prices and trends, and international trade developments. The figures below do not include offsetting collections, only direct program appropriations and requests.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$102.9 | \$103.9 | \$167.9 | +63% | \$185.2 | \$176.5 | \$190.4 | +8% |

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES PROGRAM

Established in 1983 to provide assistance to develop and maintain a national capacity for advanced research and training in the field of Soviet and East European studies, this small program has earned respect as a useful and well-managed resource. Grants are awarded annually to universities and non-profit organizations for regranting to individual scholars.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 4.6 | \$ 5.0 | \$ 4.6 | \$ 5.0 | +9% |

OFFICE OF LONG RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH (LAR)

A small policy research program is administered by the Office of Long Range Assessments and Research of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. Over the past several years the extramural contracts program budget has been approximately \$600,000 annually. In FY 1987 that program was cut to \$408,000 and then to \$200,000 in FY 1988. State Department officials estimate the FY 1989 proposal at around \$300,000, although it does not constitute a separate item in the departmental budget.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

University Research Program (URP)

The University Research Program supports transportation research at higher education institutions, with an emphasis on assisting historically black universities and colleges. After nearly being eliminated in 1984, the URP received modest \$1 million budgets in FY 1985 and FY 1986. The URP has funded only continuing projects since FY 1986; in FY 1987 and FY 1988, the program received \$350,000. The administration's request for URP again calls for level funding at \$350,000 in FY 1989, some of which (if appropriated) could well be reallocated during the year depending on how other Department of Transportation programs fare in the appropriations process.

University Research Centers Program

The Office of the Secretary was authorized in FY 1988 to request proposals for up to 10 university research centers at a total funding level of \$20 million per year for four years (\$5 million each from Urban Mass Transportation Administration funds and the federal highways trust fund, and up to \$10 million in matching funds from host institutions). Sixty-eight universities are eligible to apply, many of which are forming consortia to raise the required matching funds (which must be "new" money). One of the priority research areas the universities are being invited to apply for is suburban congestion, which department officials note would be particularly open to social science input.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION (UMTA)

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration has a total budget of approximately \$10 million for research and development in FY 1988, with a similar amount scheduled for FY 1989. At its highest level, the R&D budget was about \$50 million. The UMTA University Research and Training Program provides grants for research in areas of urban and rural transportation analysis, management, and operations. This program will receive roughly \$730,000 in FY 1988, slightly below the administration's request. The FY 1989 request calls for a 5% increase, to \$750,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

Research and development activities at AID consist mainly of applied research on specific problems associated with basic human needs and on social and economic research aimed at improving U.S. and host-country understanding of barriers to development. While the budgets of most AID programs that have a research component have been declining in recent years, the agency continues to support significant social science research in a few areas.

Social science research has not prospered at AID despite its potential contributions to effective policymaking, including possible savings on development investment costs. The AID budget is heavily earmarked, and top administrators at AID do not appear particularly appreciative of social science research. They are not generally in contact with program staff familiar with social science research, and since Congress considers the AID budget by topical areas (food and agriculture, education, etc.), social science research is rarely touched upon in legislative deliberations. The Directorate for Human Resources (DHR) within the Bureau for Science and Technology supports social science research through its offices of Education and of Rural and Institutional Development. The DHR budget is leveling off (after several years of dramatic cuts) at around \$13 million. DHR was hit particularly hard by rescissions and cuts resulting from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, particularly between FY 1985 and FY 1986. It should be noted, however, that the DHR budget is augmented during the course of each fiscal year by funds from other AID program areas, so the final fiscal year numbers are not available until the end of the year.

| | Actual FY1987* | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Education | \$ 5.7 | \$ 4.7 | \$ 4.8 | +2% |
| Rural and Inst. Development | 8.1 | 7.8 | 9.0 | +15% |
| Total, DHR | \$ 13.8 | \$ 12.5 | \$ 13.8 | +10% |

*FY 1987 figures include augmented funding.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

Separated from the General Services Administration in 1985, the National Archives and Records Administration is responsible for managing the National Archives, federal records centers, and Presidential Libraries. An important aspect of NARA's work is review of and decision-making on declassification and release of government documents, including holdings of the Presidential Libraries.

While the administration's proposal for FY 1989 includes a small (2%) increase for NARA, once again a sharp decrease is requested for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC)--from \$5.3 million in FY 1988 to \$1 million in FY 1989. The NHPRC grant programs usually total \$4 million; thus, the administration has, in effect, zero funded the grant programs while requesting level funding for NHPRC administration. The increase in the Archives' budget will be used for the Reagan library, the opening of Vietnam-era records, and salary and rental increases. After these expenses have been taken into account, the NARA operating budget remains more or less at the FY 1988 level.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 85.2 | \$ 80.9 | \$101.7 | +19% | \$110.3 | \$116.0 | \$117.9 | +2% |

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)

The National Endowment for the Humanities supports scholarly research, development of research tools, physical preservation of research resources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of educational and public programs. Support is also made available to studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology. NEH support for projects emphasizing historical and/or methodological scholarship is available in most social science disciplines. In practice, most awards to social scientists are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics.

In recent years, the appropriations process for NEH has been characterized by proposed cuts and (most of the time) eventual level funding. This year the administration is playing Congress at its own game, proposing level funding for NEH and tinkering with the various program accounts. The biggest gainer, both absolutely and proportionally, in all of this would be the NEH administration account, up \$700,000, or 5%, over FY 1988 (the increase will be used to upgrade the computer system and for salary and benefit increases). The losses have been spread around so that no single program loses more than 3%. The recent funding pattern for individual NEH programs is given below.

| | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Education Programs | \$ 15.7 | \$ 16.4 | \$ 14.3 | \$ 16.4 | \$ 16.2 |
| Fellowships and Seminars | 14.4 | 15.5 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 15.3 |
| General Programs | 22.2 | 22.6 | 19.2 | 22.6 | 22.3 |
| Research Programs | 15.7 | 16.4 | 14.9 | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| State Programs | 20.2 | 21.0 | 17.9 | 21.3 | 21.2 |
| Preservation Office | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Challenge Grants | 16.2 | 16.5 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| Treasury Funds (matching) | 11.1 | 12.0 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| Administration | 13.5 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 15.9 |
| Totals | \$132.6 | \$138.5 | \$126.9 | \$140.4 | \$140.4 |

The funding pattern of the total NEH budget is as follows:

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$150.1 | \$130.6 | \$138.5 | -8% | \$126.9 | \$140.4 | \$140.4 | -0- |

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

The first half of the 1980s witnessed substantial growth for the United States Information Agency, including its educational and cultural exchange programs. That period has ended. Budget proposals for exchange programs have been reduced in each of the last three years. After significant cuts proposed for FY 1987 and FY 1988, the FY 1989 proposal calls for a relatively minor cut; moreover, the administration's \$146.1 million figure looks almost benign when various "pork barrel" projects (which USIA is not seeking to renew) are factored out. However, tax-code revisions and the falling value of the dollar against many currencies mean the exchange programs will, as one observer noted, be "depleted." The figures below are for educational and cultural exchange programs.

| <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u> | <u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-87</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Current</u> <u>FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u> | <u>%Change</u> <u>FY88-89</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| \$ 82.6 | \$ 60.0 | \$146.0 | +77% | \$152.5 | \$150.0 | \$146.1 | -3% |

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (USIP)

The United States Institute of Peace conducts and supports research, symposia, publications, and other informational activities in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. USIP is operating in FY 1988 with a budget of \$4.3 million, a slight increase over FY 1987. The FY 1989 request is \$3.4 million, which, according to the administration, "will permit USIP to continue its programs at levels consistent with current program planning and administrative experience." The USIP board and staff contend, however, that since the Institute is not an agency of the executive branch, they can submit their budget request directly to Congress, and the OMB request of \$3.4 million is not binding. According to a USIP official, the Institute plans to submit its own FY 1989 budget request to Congress this spring, though the amount of the request has not yet been decided (USIP requested \$10 million for FY 1988).

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

The National Science Foundation is a major source for basic research funding in the social and behavioral sciences and for research funding in science education. For FY 1988 the administration requested a 16.5% increase for the Foundation as part of a commitment to double its budget within the next five years. Congress appropriated only a 5.8% increase to \$1.72 billion. For FY 1989 the administration is requesting \$2.05 billion, a 19.4% increase for NSF, once again arguing the importance of basic scientific research to achieving economic competitiveness for the nation. The \$333 million increase over the FY 1988 appropriations includes a \$148.7 million (10.2%) increase for Research and Related Activities to \$1.6 billion and a \$16.7 million (12%) increase to \$156 million for Science and Engineering Education activities. It also includes, on its own appropriation line, \$150 million for the Science and Technology Research (S&T) Centers.

The \$150 million for the S&T Centers will fund 12-15 centers for five years. The Centers program was expected to make its first awards in FY 1988, but Congressional reduction of the budget request led the Foundation to postpone them until FY 1989. Proposals were due January 15, 1988. There were 325 centers proposed from 122 institutions; 32 were batched in the category "Cognitive and Information Science/Artificial Intelligence" and 14 were batched in "Social and Behavioral Science." The proposals will now go through a multi-tier review process that will culminate with final selection by a multi-disciplinary super-review panel which will present its decisions to the National Science Board in August. No topics have been preselected and no discipline is guaranteed any number of centers. In addition, the NSF received 275 proposals for planning grants for the following year's competition.

For the regular discipline-based programs, the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) receives an 8.6% increase over FY 1988. In addition, BBS has created a new division of Instrumentation and Resources to centralize management and funding for most major scientific resources within BBS. The new Division has extracted funds from many of the programs in the social and behavioral sciences, impacting the numbers on the tables below (pages 28 and 29). The FY 1988 request levels for the disciplinary programs are revised from last year's budget issue to reflect some of the transfer of funds to the new division. In addition, the History and Philosophy of Science Program has been removed from the Social and Economic Science Division and the Ethics and Values in Science Program has been moved from the Directorate office. Both have been placed in a new Studies in Science, Technology, and Society Program in the new Instrumentation and Resources Division.

The behavioral programs in the Division of Behavioral and Neural Science receive a \$1.4 million increase (6%) over FY 1988. These programs were also held virtually flat from FY 1987 to FY 1988. This means many of the initiatives slated for FY 1988 will again be emphasized in FY 1989. The major initiative on the neurobiology of learning and memory will be augmented. The development of cognitive, linguistic, and social abilities and their underlying neural processes will again be stressed. In Anthropology, the emphases on improving ethnographic research methods and cross-cultural research will increase. The "experimental realignment" of the division into four larger programs remains a

(continued on page 30)

The complete budget picture for social and behavioral science research programs in the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences Directorate and two programs in the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate, as well as comparisons to the other directorates, are given in the tables below. The first table incorporates changes in directorates in 1986: in addition to the creation of CISE in 1986, the Astronomic, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences Directorate became the Geosciences Directorate, with Astronomy programs moving to the Mathematics and Physical Sciences Directorate. The second table incorporates the new Instrumentation and Resources Division in BBS. The \$1.1 million carryover from FY 1986 to FY 1987 for the Economics and Sociology programs has been included in the Actual FY 1987 figure.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

| <u>Directorates - Old Structure</u> | <u>Actual FY1980</u> | <u>Actual FY1982</u> | <u>Actual FY1985</u> | <u>%Change FY80-85</u> |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mathematical & Physical Sciences (MPS) | 227.0 | 272.9 | 397.2 | +74% |
| Astronomic/Atmosph./Earth/Ocean Sci. (AAEO) | 218.1 | 240.0 | 353.0 | +62% |
| Engineering (ENG) | 76.6 | 93.3 | 150.0 | +97% |
| Scientific/Tech./Internat'l Aff. (STIA) | 36.6 | 40.3 | 43.7 | +19% |
| Science & Engineering Education (SEE) | 77.2 | 20.9 | 82.0 | +6% |
| Biological, Behavioral & Social Sci. (BBS) | 185.7 | 176.0 | 253.5 | +37% |

| <u>Directorates - New Structure</u> | <u>Actual FY1987</u> | <u>Proposed FY1988</u> | <u>Current FY1988</u> | <u>Proposed FY1989</u> | <u>%Change FY88-89</u> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mathematical & Physical Sci. (MPS) | 464.7 | 514.0 | 473.0 | 502.8 | +6% |
| Geosciences (GEO) | 285.2 | 330.0 | 291.3 | 320.9 | +10% |
| Engineering (ENG) | 163.1 | 205.0 | 171.5 | 195.0 | +14% |
| Computer/Info Sci./Eng. (CISE) | 116.9 | 143.0 | 123.9 | 149.1 | +20% |
| Scientific/Tech./Internat'l (STIA) | 43.8 | 51.0 | 44.0 | 51.0 | +16% |
| Science & Engineering Ed. (SEE) | 99.0 | 115.0 | 139.2 | 156.0 | +12% |
| Biological/Behav./Social (BBS) | 259.3 | 297.0 | 266.0 | 288.8 | +9% |

Social and Behavioral Science Programs at NSF (in million \$)

| | Actual FY1980 | Actual FY1982 | Actual FY1987 | %Change FY80-87 | Proposed FY1988 | Current FY1988 | Proposed FY1989 | %Change FY88-89 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs) | | | | | | | | |
| Anthropology | 6.6 | 5.5 | 7.6 | +15% | 8.1 | 7.6 | 8.0 | +5% |
| Linguistics | 2.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | +11% | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | +3% |
| Memory & Cog. Processes | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.3 | +27% | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.5 | +6% |
| Social & Dev. Psychology | 3.3 | 1.5 | 3.1 | -6% | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | +3% |
| Psychobiology | 4.5 | 3.4 | 5.0 | +11% | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.7 | +10% |
| Subtotal | 19.7 | 14.7 | 21.9 | +11% | 24.6 | 22.1 | 23.5 | +6% |
| Division of Social and Economic Science | | | | | | | | |
| Economics | 12.2 | 6.3 | 13.6 | +11% | 12.8 | 12.6 | 13.0 | +3% |
| Geography | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.7 | +1% | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | +19% |
| Sociology | 3.9 | 2.2 | 4.0 | +3% | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | +13% |
| Meas. Meth./Data Improv. | 5.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | -26% | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | +13% |
| Political Science | 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.8 | +6% | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.1 | +5% |
| Law and Social Sciences | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.8 | +100% | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | +15% |
| Decision/Risk/Mgt. Sci. | --- | 0.5 | 2.5 | +400% | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | +11% |
| Subtotal | 31.3# | 17.6# | 31.1 | <-1% | 32.4 | 30.1 | 32.6 | +8% |
| Division of Instrumentation and Resources (selected programs) | | | | | | | | |
| Studies in Science, Technology and Society | | | | | | | | |
| History/Phil. Science | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.8 | +20% | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | -5% |
| Ethics and Values (BBS) | --- | --- | 0.3 | --- | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | +33% |
| Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems | | | | | | | | |
| Information Impact | --- | --- | 2.4 | --- | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.6 | +8% |
| Interactive Systems | --- | --- | 2.5 | --- | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 | +10% |
| TOTAL - Social and behavioral science research programs | | | | | | | | |
| | 54.8 | 34.4 | 60.1 | +10% | 65.1 | 59.2 | 63.6 | +7% |
| Social and behavioral science as proportion of NSF Research and Related Activities | | | | | | | | |
| | 6.1% | 3.5% | 4.3% | | 4.0% | 4.1% | 4.0% | |

#Includes now-defunct Regulatory Analysis and History and Philosophy of Science programs (pre-1987)

(NSF, continued from page 27)

"managerial tool" not yet reflected in the budget documents. The formal reorganization has not yet occurred, but is expected before the beginning of FY 1989 on October 1, 1988.

The Social and Economic Science Division receives a \$2.4 million increase (8.1%). From FY 1987 to FY 1988 the Division's programs were relatively flat. The apparent \$1.1 million decrease stems from a \$1.1 million carryover in the economics and sociology programs from FY 1986 to FY 1987. Increased support in FY 1988 went to the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis initiative. Proposals for the center (separate from the S&T Center competition noted above) are now under review. Other small increases were provided for: small multi-investigator research groups in decision and risk assessment; improved multi-user data resources in law and social sciences; and the major data base on National Election Studies. In FY 1989 a major new research emphasis will be placed on studies of organizational effectiveness, including research on structural constraints to effective use of human resources, management decision making, small group interactions, and organizational evolution. The fellowship program in political economy, postponed from FY 1988, will be initiated. Support for the large-scale, multi-user data bases will also be continued.

The Division of Information Science and Technology (IST) was part of BBS until the establishment of the Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) in 1986. The programs of IST are now part of the Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems in CISE. This subactivity is the primary source for interdisciplinary work in computing, neuropsychology, and the behavioral and social sciences dealing with both theory and experimental applications of information-processing technology. Improving the interaction between people and computers by understanding the cognitive requirements of human information processing is part of the research activity here. The Information Impact Program supports most of the social science research on information and information technology. The Interactive Systems Program focuses on human factors in information systems. The increases for FY 1989 are smaller than for the division and directorate as a whole.

The Science and Engineering Education Directorate received a huge 40% increase from FY 1987 to FY 1988. Congress has continued to ask the Foundation to focus more of its efforts in this area. The FY 1989 budget proposes a \$16.7 million increase (12%). New graduate fellowships will be increased from 760 to 860. Research in Teaching and Learning will receive a 12.5% increase to \$4.5 million in FY 1989. Most of the major increases for the Directorate will go to pre-college programs, reflecting instructions from Congress over the past few years.

CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

The COSSA Washington Update, the biweekly newsletter of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), is available on a subscription basis to individual social and behavioral scientists.

In addition to the annual analysis of federal budget proposals for social and behavioral science research, the Update keeps readers informed of the latest developments in Congress affecting research funding and management. COSSA closely follows and reports on appropriation and authorization legislation for research programs in many federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Departments of Education, Labor, and Justice, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, among others.

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