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FY 1990 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 1990. The table of contents begins on page 4.

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This is the eighth annual edition of the COSSA analysis of federal budgets for social and behavioral science research at over 45 agencies in the federal government. It is the first time we have faced a situation where there is a budget from an outgoing administration to be followed by adjustments from an incoming administration. Why examine a budget presented by a former president? Despite a forthcoming address by President Bush to a joint session of Congress on February 9 that will reveal his alterations to the Reagan budget, those changes are currently considered to include only shifts in broad categories, rather than a line by line revision. Thus the Reagan budget remains the basic starting point for spending decisions for FY 1990. Congressional appropriations subcommittees have already begun the annual ritual of agency budget justifications using the Reagan proposed figures.

The final Reagan budget is another attempt to minimize the federal role in a number of areas. He proposes to eliminate 82 federal programs. As always, Congress will stamp its own view of the federal role, through its "power of the purse." The process this year should be helped by a signaled willingness for cooperation among the new players; it will be hindered by continued partisan and ideological differences on programs. Whether a congressional-executive negotiation succeeds in setting spending parameters as occurred in November 1987 remains to be seen. Clearly, the deficit still looms as the important consideration in budget politics.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) is still around to set targets (\$110 billion with the \$10 billion fudge factor) for deficit reduction for FY 1990. The deficit projected by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will be \$126.9 billion. The proposed Reagan budget reduces this to \$92.5 billion. It includes optimistic economic forecasts and \$13 billion of revenue increases. If the GRH target is not met by congressional appropriation and revenue action, automatic

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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.

Raymond E. Wolfinger, *President*

Howard J. Silver, *Executive Director*

reductions will be taken across-the-board (with certain programs exempted), one-half from defense and one-half from non-defense domestic discretionary spending. The avowed goal of the Bush administration is to avoid this without rearranging the president's lips and imposing a tax increase. Testimony in recent days suggests this may be doable.

Farewell to an Era

The Reagan years have left us many legacies. In budgetary terms, net interest has risen from 2.3% of GNP in FY 1981 to 3.3% of GNP in FY 1989. By comparison, non-defense discretionary funds where all our research money outside of defense is found, have decreased from 5.7% of GNP in 1981 to 3.7% of GNP in FY 1989, equivalent to a reduction of \$102 billion. This has made competition for research funding the zero-sum game described by congressional staffers and others. This occurs dramatically in the HUD-Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee, where programs in housing, science, space, natural resources and the environment compete for funds. And the growth in available funds has been insufficient to keep the competition from being fierce and ultimately harmful to the nation.

The final Reagan budget as it pertains to agencies of interest to social and behavioral scientists holds few surprises. With the exception of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and AIDS research, there are no great increases. With the exception of some annual attempts to abolish some agencies, there are no great decreases. Most agencies are given incremental increases or decreases. That is how the game is played, Charles Lindblom taught us long ago.

NSF is increased significantly (14%) keeping it on track for the promised doubling in five years. Social and behavioral science continue to be treated as, in the words of one observer, "the nation's unofficial undeserving poor." While the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate increases by 11.7%, the Behavioral and Neural Sciences and Social and Economic Science Divisions receive proposed increases of 7.7% and 7.5% respectively.

In the health area, AIDS research remains the major priority. Proposed funding is up 24%, although the administration is once again arguing for a centralized budget account, an idea Congress has rejected in the past. Heeding the message of numerous reports, the AIDS budget for education and prevention receives a proposed 25% increase.

The overall budget for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is up only 3.6%, with a major part of that increase directed toward the large project of mapping the human genome. The number of new and competing grants will be cut, if Congress does not perform its usual act of raising NIH funding above the president's proposed levels. The absence of Lowell Weicker as champion and a new appropriations subcommittee chairman may make such action difficult. The two institutes of chief concern to social and behavioral scientists -- the National Institute on Aging and the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development -- receive slight increases. Health and behavior research seems stuck at a level of 3% of NIH total funding. AIDS research helps boost the NIH increase to 6%.

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) receives a slight overall increase (excluding AIDS funding). Similar to the situation at

NIH, the number of new grants funded by ADAMHA would be reduced from last year's level. Funding for research on AIDS provides significant additional funds to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). At the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), despite all the rhetoric about drugs and IV needles, the request includes a 10% decrease for AIDS demonstration projects.

In the mission agencies, the picture is mixed. The major losers of the Reagan years -- policy research programs at the departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and Labor -- fare differently in the FY 1990 proposed budget. HHS's efforts continue to receive minimal funding, while HUD's and Labor's efforts are slated for increases, though Congress has tended to eliminate most of those proposed increments in recent years. Justice research and statistics receive slight increases as well. The renewed emphasis on education statistics and assessment continues, but education research remains less important. The myriad of graduate student support programs are treated in a bifurcated way: those programs providing aid to disadvantaged students survive; those supporting disciplinary-based students are slated for phasing out or elimination.

International education and training programs are given mixed signals. Title VI programs of the Education Department receive a slight decrease, the Educational and Cultural Exchanges at the United States Information Agency receive a slight increase, and the Soviet/East-European Research program receives level funding. Overall, there does not seem to be much budget action at all. It could give some urgency to the Coalition for the Advancement of Foreign Languages and International Studies (CAFLIS) to seriously consider the development of a national entity to pursue major increases in this area. The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) gets a miniscule increase, though its research division is treated better than one would expect, given some of the rhetoric from NEH in recent years.

The Reagan budget proposes funding increases for evaluation projects in the Department of Labor on the Job Corps and in the Department of Agriculture on the Women, Infants, and Children program. It also continues attempts to eliminate programs it considers redundant or outside the federal responsibility. These include the Sea Grant Program, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Economic Development Administration.

Blowing In the Wind

President Bush has announced that "a new breeze" is blowing in Washington. Bob Dylan told us years ago that the answers are "blowing in the wind." New administrations mean fresh starts and adjustments. The Reagan years were difficult for social and behavioral science research for the most part. Early on we were a special target. The yeoman efforts of many helped us to survive that assault. Yet social and behavioral science research continues to be undervalued and underfunded. We ask that you continually remind the new administration and the Congress of the value of social and behavioral science research in providing information to help find the answers to the many questions plaguing this nation as it moves toward the 21st century. Investments in research and training are investments for the future, and we cannot afford to squander any more of the future than we already have.

Howard J. Silver, Executive Director

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HOW TO INTERPRET THESE BUDGET FIGURES

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.

In the following tables, two kinds of data are compiled. To the left of the space gap 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 1988). For this comparison, actual sums, representing what was actually spent by the agencies that year, are presented. In the few instances where these figures were not available, congressional appropriations are presented instead.

To the right of the space gap, Proposed FY 1989 figures represent the administration's proposal of a year ago. In most cases, Current FY 1989 figures represent estimated expenditures; where these figures were not available, congressional appropriations are presented. Proposed FY 1990 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, FY89-90) compares Current FY 1989 with Proposed FY 1990, and can be examined as choices in priorities between the two branches of government. Comparisons between Proposed FY 1989 and Proposed FY 1990 can be interpreted as changes in the administration's intentions from one year to the next.

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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.

Continuing a pattern that occurred over the past six years, the Reagan administration is proposing large cuts in CSRS funding. Hatch Act funding would remain the same. A large increase is sought for the competitive research grants program, which includes a human nutrition research component. The major decrease comes from the elimination of funding for research facilities. No funding has been requested for the Agriculture and Rural Viability initiative.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Hatch Act							
\$128.4	\$140.0	\$154.6	+20%	\$155.5	\$155.5	\$155.5	-0-
CSRS (total)							
\$200.0	\$221.2	\$352.0	+76%	\$257.5	\$340.9	\$295.4	-13%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (ERS)

The Economic Research Service performs agricultural, economic and other social science research, outlook forecasting, policy analysis, and data collection and management related to U.S. and international agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. The ERS conducts an active program of cooperative research with universities and other research organizations. The proposed increase for FY 1990 includes funding for water quality data collection and analysis.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 39.3	\$ 48.2	+23%	\$ 49.8	\$ 49.3	\$ 51.7	+5%

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. A significant increase is proposed for the WIC research and evaluation program.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 10.6	\$ 11.5	+ 8%	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.5	\$ 15.8	+26%

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. The biggest increases in FY 1990 occur in three sub-categories: business statistics (+35%); manufacturing statistics (+43%); and demographic surveys (+23%); the result is a substantial overall increase for the Bureau. 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>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 57.7	\$ 59.2	\$ 94.8	+64%	\$ 104.0	\$ 96.0	\$116.6	+21%

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. The slight increase in FY 1990 is intended to help "maintain the quality" of the three programs and, in the case of the business trends program, to improve BEA's systems of business cycle indicators.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 16.0	\$ 18.0	\$ 24.0	+50%	\$ 24.7	\$ 24.8	\$ 27.5	+11%

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 seventh year the administration has proposed termination of EDA; to date, Congress has resisted. The figures below are for EDA research and evaluation activities.

Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1988	%Change FY81-88	Proposed FY1989	Current FY1989	Proposed FY1990	%Change FY89-90
\$ 2.7	\$ 1.6	\$ 4.1	+52%	-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 fifth year in a row, the administration has proposed that the Sea Grant program be terminated. Congress is unlikely to accept the recommendation. If history serves as a guide, the National Marine Fisheries Service is also slated for a large decrease, to "reduce information collection and analyses and related research." Again, Congress has generally ignored the administration's requests for major cuts.

	Actual FY1985	Actual FY1988	%Change FY85-88	Proposed FY1989	Current FY1989	Proposed FY1990	%Change FY89-90
National Sea Grant Program	\$ 39.0	\$ 39.0	-0-	-0-	\$ 39.0	-0-	-100%
National Marine Fisheries Service (total)	\$153.0	\$159.4	+4%	\$ 96.8	\$178.2	\$ 99.4	-44%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

The FY 1990 budget request for basic research within the Department of Defense is \$929.9 million, a decrease of almost 3% over the FY 1989 appropriation of \$955.5 million. DOD spent \$898.9 million on basic research in FY 1988. The University Research Initiative (URI), begun four years ago to further enhance research cooperation between universities and the Pentagon, is budgeted at \$96 million in FY 1990, a very slight increase over the FY 1989 appropriation of \$95 million. The DOD spent \$85 million on URI in FY 1988.

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 Naval Research, and the Life Sciences Division of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. Among these three agencies, FY 1989-90 changes are mixed, as can be seen in the table below. A 13% decrease proposed for the Army Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences was described by one Institute official as the result of "restructuring," and not a sign of a change in policy direction. In addition to these three agencies, there is also some policy research within the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Army Institute for the Behavioral & Social Sciences	\$ 59.9	67.0	65.7	57.2	-13%
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research	\$ 15.3	18.6	17.6	18.0	+2%
Life Sciences Directorate, Air Force Office of Scientific Research*	\$ 16.4	17.4	17.4	18.4	+6%

* Numbers for the Directorate represent research grant money, most of which goes toward behavioral, neural, and cognitive sciences. About 80% of research funding is extramural.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, administered by the Office 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 represents an appropriate leadership role for the federal government -- one of stimulating improvements in the quality of postsecondary school education in the Nation without intruding on institutional prerogatives."

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 13.5	\$ 11.5	\$ 11.6	-14%	\$ 13.6	\$ 11.9	\$ 11.9	-0-

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. As in FY 1989, the FY 1990 budget takes a selective abolition approach. In FY 1988 and FY 1989, Congress was quite generous to all these programs despite the administration's efforts.

Five programs are slated for continuation: 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; the Minority Participation in Graduate Education Program provides assistance to encourage minority undergraduate students to pursue graduate degrees; and Graduate Assistance in Areas of

National Need provides financial incentives for individuals to enter identified "national need" academic fields. Zero-funding is proposed for two programs: the Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships support graduate students interested in public service careers and the Law School Clinical Experience Program supports the creation of clinical experience programs at law schools. The significant decrease proposed for the Jacob K. Javits program would allow for continuation fellowships only; a new class would not be selected in 1990.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships							
\$ 10.0	\$ 8.6	\$ 15.3	+53%	15.3	\$ 15.7	\$ 16.2	+3%
Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships							
\$ 1.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 3.2	+68%	-0-	\$ 3.3	-0-	-100%
Jacob K. Javits Fellows							
---	---	\$ 6.7	---	6.7	\$ 7.9	\$ 5.8	-27%
Law School Clinical Experience Program							
\$ 3.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 3.8	+27%	-0-	\$ 3.9	-0-	-100%
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged							
\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.9	+90%	1.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.0	+5%
Minority Participation in Graduate Education							
---	---	3.4	---	3.4	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.6	+3%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need							
---	---	7.7	---	-0-	\$ 12.8	11.9	-7%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Title IV 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. In FY 1989, Congress appropriated \$741,000 for International Business Education Centers. This was somewhat offset by an across-the-board reduction for all programs in the Labor, HHS, Education appropriations bill.

Although Congress saved this program from the Reagan administration's attempts to abolish it, the increases granted have been small. For FY 1990, the final Reagan administration budget requests the same amount appropriated (with the reduction) as last year, minus the funding for the International Business Education Centers. The administration now believes the Title VI 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>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Domestic programs							
\$ 19.7	\$ 19.2	\$ 25.4	+29%	25.4	\$ 25.8	\$ 25.0	-3%
Overseas programs							
\$ 5.8	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.3	-9%	5.3	\$ 5.3	\$ 5.3	-0-
Total							
\$ 25.5	\$ 24.0	\$ 30.7	+20%	30.7	\$ 31.1	\$ 30.3	-3%

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 persons with disabilities, including training for service providers and rehabilitation researchers. Housed in the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, the NIDRR program includes research and training centers, field-initiated research grants, fellowship programs, and dissemination projects. Topics to be addressed with FY 1990 funds include community integration, independent living, supported employment models, mental illness, and public education in spinal cord injury.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 28.0	\$ 39.3	\$ 50.6	+81%	\$ 51.1	\$ 53.4	\$ 52.9	-1%

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS (OBEMLA)

The research activities supported by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language 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.

Funding for research and evaluation efforts have remained stable over the past few years. The managers are continuing to succeed with their continuing efforts to award the majority of research funds through competitive contracts rather than large-scale transfers to other agencies. Two new analyses include: a study of the family English literacy program; and a study of capacity-building in bilingual education programs. The overall FY 1990 request for OBEMLA is \$157.1 million, up 3% over FY 1989. The figures below are for research and evaluation.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 4.6	\$ 5.3	\$ 3.2	-30%	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.6	\$ 3.6	-0-

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 \$10.2 million increase will go to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) to strengthen data-gathering and assessment activity. Funding for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) will be increased \$2.7 million to \$12.1 million, a 29% leap. OERI has not yet decided how to fund each of its three research and dissemination categories: the Office of Research; Programs for the Improvement of Practice; and Information Services. However, the sum of the funding requested for these categories combined are presented in the table below. It is unclear what all of OERI's research strategies will be in FY 1990; one Department official noted that this is an "awkward" time for stating exact numbers and intentions, considering transitions in leadership within the administration, the Department, and OERI itself.

In recent years, Congress has been luke-warm in its response to large slated increases for OERI, an agency widely criticized as prone to placing politics above quality peer review. Meanwhile, the need for good education research is attracting more attention, one example being a 1988 GAO report that noted a dramatic decline in funding from 1980 to 1987 and warned that this lack of support could jeopardize efforts across the country to improve education. It will be interesting to see what the future holds for the embattled agency.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
National Center for Education Statistics (excluding NAEP)							
\$ 8.9	\$ 8.6	\$ 13.4	+51%	\$ 20.0	\$ 21.7	\$ 25.3	+17%
National Assesment of Educational Progress (NAEP)							
\$ 3.9	3.9	\$ 7.6	+95%	\$ 9.5	\$ 9.4	\$ 12.1	+29%
Office of Research, Programs for the Improvement of Practice, and Information Services (combined)							
\$ 61.7	\$ 49.5	\$ 46.6	-24%	\$ 51.5	\$ 47.1	\$ 51.0	+ 8%
Total							
\$ 74.5	\$ 62.0	\$ 67.5	-9%	\$ 81.0	\$ 78.2	\$ 88.3	+13%

Explanatory Note: In the table above, FY 1981-82 figures reflect the old structure when NCES and the National Institute of Education (NIE) were the two major offices responsible for education research and statistics. The figures for FY 1988-90 reflect the reorganized OERI. The new NCES includes the old NCES and NAEP; however, to clarify assessment funding, NAEP is presented above in a separate line. The old NIE is represented by the three offices combined above; these offices also include some of the functions of the old OERI.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICESHEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

The Office of Research and Development 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 proposed 27% decrease for FY 1990 primarily reflects a discontinuation of funds for rural health demonstrations and catastrophic health insurance research. In FY 1989, Congress appropriated significant funding for one-time costs associated with these projects. Despite the significant decline in funding, the budget actually includes a 13% increase in other areas of on-going research. Research priorities are expected to remain relatively unchanged.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989*</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990**</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 45.9	\$ 28.8	\$ 27.6	-40%	\$ 32.0	\$ 50.5	\$ 37.0	-27%

* Includes \$9 million for rural health demonstrations and \$12 million for catastrophic health insurance research.

** Includes \$3 million for catastrophic health insurance research.

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation supports research on income security and employment, health policy, social services policy, and long-term care policies. Housed in the Office of the Secretary, it is the principal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services with the authority and flexibility to conduct policy research on broad issues of national policy significance. Throughout the Reagan years, ASPE has been targeted for major cuts. Funding has declined some 80% since 1980. In recent years, with a significantly decreased budget, the ASPE policy research program has moved from long-term, high-cost projects to smaller and more targeted studies.

Priorities, which are expected to remain relatively unchanged in FY 1990, include long-term care, family formulation, welfare dependency, health care cost control, and health care quality. Although the proposed budget calls for a 37% decrease over FY 1989 anticipated expenditures, the operating budget for the agency will remain essentially unchanged. The FY 1989 appropriation included significant funding earmarked for studies at the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 24.0	\$ 13.4	\$ 4.9	-80%	\$ 4.9	\$ 7.9	\$ 5.0	-37%

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. As in FY 1989, the proposed FY 1990 budget includes a single appropriations line for research, training, and demonstrations. Included in this line item are three new demonstration projects established last year by Congress: the Comprehensive Child Development Centers, Runaway Drug Activities, and Youth Gang Substance Abuse. Funding for these projects accounts for virtually all of the difference between the proposed FY 1989 and FY 1990 budgets. Figures below are rounded to the nearest million.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 77.0	\$ 77.0	\$126.0	\$129.0	+2%

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE (PHS)

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (ADAMHA)

The overall budget authority for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration is decreased by 3%, from \$1,693.9 million in FY 1989 to \$1,642.3 million in FY 1990. According to HHS, most of the decrease is attributable to expiring program authorities and a planned three-year phase-down of clinical training, protection and advocacy, and community support.

The research agencies are targeted for a 2% increase for extramural and intramural research, research and clinical training, demonstration projects, and research management and support. The budget anticipates a 9.2% increase for basic research with level funding for applied and developmental research. ADAMHA will continue to emphasize neuroscience, genetics, and molecular biology in its basic research programs. A funding increase for continuing and competing grants, with the average cost per grant increasing by 4%, is projected. In contrast, the number of new research project grants will be cut by 35%, from 464 in FY 1989 to 301 in FY 1990.

One ADAMHA official speculates that several program commitments will have significant positive impact on social and behavioral research. In AIDS research, attention will be placed on neuropsychological functioning of HIV-asymptomatic people. (Please note that funding for AIDS research has been excluded from the following tables regarding ADAMHA and its component agencies. AIDS research is covered in a later part of this issue.) The PHS medical effectiveness research initiative (see NCHSR, later in this chapter) will direct ADAMHA to evaluate treatment outcome for substance abuse. Over \$7 million will be available in FY 1990, as compared with \$2.3 million in FY 1989, for this effort. Further, consistent with Director Fred Goodwin's goal of making research ADAMHA's fundamental, defining mission, community support demonstration projects will call for greater involvement of academic scientists.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988*</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989*</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989*</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990*</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY 89-90</u>
\$572.1	\$583.4	\$678.5	\$691.4	+2%

*Amounts include extramural and intramural research, research and clinical training, demonstrations, and research management.

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. No funding is available for clinical training.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Research							
\$ 22.2	\$ 23.3	\$ 77.1	+247%	\$ 83.1	\$102.7	\$109.4	+7%
(Extramural)		(\$ 66.1)	--	(\$ 71.5)	(\$ 88.6)	(\$ 94.4)	(+7%)
(Intramural)		(\$ 11.1)	--	(\$ 11.6)	(\$ 14.2)	(\$ 15.1)	(+6%)
Research training							
--	--	\$ 2.6	--	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.7	+4%
Demonstrations							
--	--	\$ 9.2	--	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.5	-0-	-100%
Research management and support							
--	--	\$ 9.2	--	\$ 9.3	\$ 9.2	\$ 10.3	+12%
NIAAA Total							
--	--	\$ 98.1	--	\$ 99.6	\$119.1	\$122.2	+3%

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). NIDA's budget has been boosted by a 1988 mandate from Congress, spelled out in its passage of the Drug Bill. No funding is available for clinical training.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1988	%Change FY80-88	Proposed FY1989	Current FY1989	Proposed FY1990	%Change FY89-90
Research							
\$ 45.9	\$ 41.0	\$109.5	+139%	\$103.9	\$146.3	\$154.8	+6%
	(Extramural)	(\$ 98.5)	--	(\$ 91.4)	(\$130.9)	(\$138.8)	(+6%)
	(Intramural)	(\$ 11.0)	--	(\$ 12.5)	(\$ 15.4)	(\$ 16.1)	(+5%)
Research training							
--	--	\$ 2.3	--	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.4	-0-
Demonstrations							
--	--	-0-	--	-0-	\$ 7.0	\$ 7.0	-0-
Research management and support							
--	--	\$ 12.3	--	\$ 12.4	\$ 15.0	\$ 16.4	+9%
NIDA Total							
--	--	\$124.1	--	\$118.7	\$170.8	\$180.7	+6%

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. As once again evidenced in the FY 1990 budget request, support for education, dissemination, and services at the community level has been under considerable pressure in recent years, as has clinical and research training. 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.

Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1988	%Change FY81-88	Proposed FY1989	Current FY1989	Proposed FY1990	%Change FY89-90
Extramural research							
\$109.6	\$102.9	\$191.0	+74%	\$206.5	\$226.7	\$236.3	+4%
Intramural research							
\$ 38.9	\$ 42.8	\$ 62.6	+61%	\$ 65.3	\$ 66.8	\$ 69.7	+4%
Research training							
\$ 18.9	\$ 15.2	\$ 19.1	+1%	\$ 19.9	\$ 19.7	\$ 20.3	+3%
Clinical training							
\$ 62.4	\$ 42.3	\$ 16.7	-73%	\$ 10.0	\$ 12.8	\$ 8.0	-30%
Demonstrations							
--	--	\$ 28.1	--	\$ 30.9	\$ 30.5	\$ 19.0	-38%
Research management and support							
--	--	\$ 32.4	--	\$ 32.5	\$ 32.1	\$ 35.1	+9%
NIMH Total*							
--	--	\$349.9	--	\$365.1	\$388.7	\$388.4	<1%

* Total excludes funds for protection and advocacy activities.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)

The preventive health mission of the Centers for Disease Control is deeply involved in AIDS prevention and other health activities aimed at behavior change. As such, CDC frequently requires involvement of social and behavioral scientists as staff and consultants. To a limited extent, CDC supports external research projects by such scientists. In FY 1990, there will be increased emphasis by CDC on chronic diseases and environmental conditions as well as continued high level involvement in AIDS-related activities. According to the budget justification offered by HHS, the proposed decrease in the CDC budget is "primarily due to more cost sharing with industry and states for occupational safety and health activities."

The numbers below exclude funds for the National Center for Health Statistics and AIDS research.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$467.0	\$548.7	\$564.7	\$525.8	-4%

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 recently have been transferred to CDC from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 35.0	\$ 37.6	\$ 48.6	+39%	\$ 48.9	\$ 50.9	\$ 47.8	-6%

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

The National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health 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 the 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 proposed FY 1990 budget authority represents a 27% decrease over FY 1989 expenditures. However, according to HHS, a sum equivalent to the decrease will be supplied to NCHSR through a general 1% set-aside fund established by PHS for evaluation projects. Similarly, the \$22 million required to support the National Medical Expenditure Survey and some other on-going projects will be funded through intra-agency fund transfers.

In a separate request, NCHSR proposes a \$52 million medical effectiveness research and information dissemination initiative. Extramural funding will be available for research designed to evaluate the utilization and efficacy of medical practices, as well as demographic and geographic variation. In recent years, NCHSR has devoted more modest levels of funding to patient outcome research -- \$2 million in FY 1988 and an expected \$6 million in FY 1989. The following figures do not include funds for the medical effectiveness initiative. AIDS funding is also excluded here.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 23.3	\$ 15.8	\$ 18.1	-22%	\$ 18.5	\$ 18.8	\$ 13.8	-27%

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

Excluding funds targeted for AIDS research, the administration is proposing a 3.6% increase in the overall budget of the National Institutes of Health, bringing the proposed budget to \$6.8 billion. This modest increase strikes a tenuous balance among competing priorities. The increase includes \$100 million earmarked for a new human genome mapping project and a \$25 million contingency fund in the Office of the Director (as suggested in the recent Institute of Medicine report on the health of the NIH intramural program). Please note that funding for AIDS research has been excluded from the following tables of individual institute budgets. AIDS research is covered later in this issue.

Under the proposed budget, basic research funding will be increased by 6.6%; other areas of research will see decreases. Research project grants are slated for a 5.7% increase. However, NIH was forced to trade-off maintaining the downward negotiation rate for grants at around 10% or decreasing the total number of projects funded. Stability in the downward negotiation rate won. In 1990, 19,773 projects will be funded -- 357 fewer than in 1989. Research training would be up 5%, allowing an increase in the number of recipients.

Cuts in the budget are particularly evident in research support areas, such as monies for the Biomedical Research Support Formula Grant and extramural and intramural facility construction and improvement. Further, as a cost-saver, the budget proposes a first-time salary cap of \$120,000 for NIH grant and contract recipients. The National Science Foundation currently has a similar provision, capping salaries at \$95,000.

Also, it is worth noting that Sen. Lowell Weicker, a major champion of biomedical research on the appropriations committee, is no longer in the Senate. The search for new champions is intense!

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 Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging also supports behavioral research. The Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program conducts intramural research and supports some outside investigators through research contracts. In addition to the funding noted below, NIA will receive \$860,000 for AIDS research, with \$300,000 to be spent on extramural research.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Extramural research							
\$ 43.9	\$ 61.2	\$160.3	+265%	\$169.9	\$184.7	\$190.9	+3%
Intramural research							
\$ 11.6	\$ 14.3	\$ 23.2	+100%	\$ 24.1	\$ 25.2	\$ 26.9	+7%
Total Agency							
\$ 69.9	\$ 81.9	\$194.4	+178%	\$204.8	\$221.2	\$229.6	+4%

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. At least 16% 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.

Although a 3% increase over expected FY 1989 expenditures is proposed, the agency will be constricted by the budget proposal. Increasing project costs will limit NICHD to funding only 19% -- some 325 competing projects -- of those expected to merit approval. The social and behavioral sciences likely will not feel these cuts disproportionately. The FY 1990 request includes funds for the continuation of a national survey on sexual behavior, updating the Kinsey dataset of the late 1930s and early 1940s. The following table excludes AIDS funding; the proposed FY 1990 budget for AIDS at NICHD is approximately \$22 million.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Center for Population Research							
\$ 70.0	\$ 80.3	\$112.7	+61%	\$124.0	\$121.5	\$125.5	+3%
Center for Mothers and Children							
\$ 95.6	\$105.5	\$202.5	+112%	\$210.2	\$212.8	\$220.1	+3%
Intramural research							
\$ 21.6	\$ 27.8	\$ 45.3	+110%	\$ 45.3	\$ 48.9	\$ 52.0	+6%
Research management and support							
\$ 21.7	\$ 12.7	\$ 18.8	-13%	\$ 18.5	\$ 20.3	\$ 19.5	-4%
Total agency							
\$208.9	\$226.3	\$379.4	+82%	\$397.9	\$403.5	\$417.1	+3%

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 research at NCI receives a small share of the Institute's budget. In FY 1988, it is estimated that NCI spent about 3% of the budget, \$48.1 million, on health and behavior research.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$1,379.4	\$1,468.3	\$1,448.1	\$1,494.7	+3%

Like NCI, the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) devotes a small portion of its research funding to social and behavioral science, primarily through its Behavioral Medicine Branch. In FY 1988, NHLBI allocated 3% of its resources, \$31.1 million, to such research.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$527.5	\$559.6	\$940.7	+78%	\$1,015.5	\$1,007.4	\$1,039.8	+3%

The National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR) encourages proposals in pain research, behavioral research generally, disease prevention, and epidemiology. In FY 1988, behavioral science grants amounted to 2%, \$2.3 million, of the NIDR budget; likewise, in FY 1989, an estimated 2%, \$2.4 million, was spent on behavioral research.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 68.3	\$ 72.0	\$122.4	+79%	\$127.2	\$127.3	\$131.5	+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. In FY 1987, the most recent year for which data presently are available, NINCDS estimates that less than 1% of the budget, \$4.5 million, was expended on social and behavioral research. Likely, the proposed budget will include funding levels in this same range.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$242.0	\$265.5	\$522.4	+116%	\$557.6	\$446.9	\$485.6	+9%

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>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 7.3	\$ 7.1	\$ 11.1	+52%	\$ 11.3	\$ 11.2	\$ 10.6	-5%

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS (OPA)

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

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 the delivery of services to prevent adolescent pregnancy and to care for pregnant adolescents. Up to one-third of AFL may be spent on adolescent sexual behavior and activity, parenting, and child bearing, although the agency has not utilized that proportion to date.

Although the administration is proposing, as it has done in the past, to phase out this program, the proposed FY 1990 budget still includes \$1.4 million for new research and demonstration projects. This compares with an estimated \$2.5 million expended in FY 1989 and \$1.5 million in FY 1988.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 10.3	\$ 14.7	\$ 9.6	-7%	\$ 9.6	\$ 9.5	\$ 6.0	-37%

Office of Family Planning (OFP)

As in recent years, the Office of Family Planning anticipates that approximately \$1 million will be set aside for new starts in research in FY 1990. However, OFP is still dogged by a lack of quality grant applications and, therefore, often spends less than actually available. In FY 1989, with \$1 million set aside, only about \$300,000 was obligated to new grants.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$140.0	\$140.0	\$138.3	\$138.4	<1%

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) RESEARCH

The administration is recommending a 24% overall increase in the funding for AIDS-related activities in the Public Health Service (PHS) for FY 1990. The Office of the Assistant Secretary (OASH) would gain the most, due in large part to a requested \$25 million PHS contingency fund. The administration, which prefers storing resources in the Office, has made similar contingency proposals in the past. The major sources of AIDS funding within PHS are: NIH, OASH, ADAMHA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), and the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). The overall record of AIDS funding within these agencies is as follows:

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988*</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
NIH	\$ 3.4	\$473.3	\$588.0	\$603.8	\$752.7	+25%
CDC	2.1	304.8	401.0	379.2	474.0	+25%
ADAMHA	-0-	112.3	178.0	174.1	217.6	+25%
FDA	.2	30.3	65.0	62.9	56.9	-10%
IHS	-0-	-0-	-0-	.8	1.0	+25%
HRSA	-0-	37.1	40.0	55.1	56.4	+2%
OASH	-0-	4.3	28.0	13.3	41.3	+211%
Total	\$ 5.7	\$ 962.0	\$1,300.0	\$1,289.2	\$1,600.0	+24%

* Total for FY 1988 funding includes \$48.2 million obligated in FY 1989.

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 PHS has re-defined its information/education/behavior change category; it no longer includes education and prevention funding aimed at reducing IV-drug abuse (the vast majority of which can be found in demonstration support at the National Institute of Drug Abuse -- see the table on the next page). Using the re-defined category, The PHS information and education budgets for FY 1989-90 are compared below.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
NIH	\$ 11.8	\$ 9.7	\$ 13.5	+39%
CDC	209.9	261.9	318.8	+22%
ADAMHA	17.3	28.1	39.4	+40%
FDA	.7	2.9	5.6	+93%
IHS	-0-	.6	.7	+17%
OASH	3.3	6.5	7.8	+20%
Total	\$243.0	\$309.6	\$385.8	+25%

AIDS funding at the ADAMHA agencies 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 research training and management, are presented in the following table. Funding for AIDS-related demonstrations projects at NIDA (which can include a social or behavioral research component) is extensive; in comparing the current fiscal year over 1988, one can see a very marked increase in this area. It reflected both a heating up of the administration's "war on drugs," as well as concern at the time for the quickening spread of the AIDS virus via IV-drug use. It is equally interesting to note that this category loses some ground in the FY 1990 budget request. (NIMH and NIAAA do not receive funding for AIDS-related demonstrations.)

	<u>Actual FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed FY1989</u>	<u>Current FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY1990</u>	<u>%Change FY89-90</u>
NIAAA					
Extramural research	\$ 3.4	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.5	\$ 6.0	+33%
Intramural research	.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	+50%
NIAAA subtotal	\$ 4.3	\$ 5.6	\$ 5.5	\$ 7.5	+36%
NIDA					
Extramural research	\$ 21.2	\$ 24.3	\$ 23.8	\$ 47.7	+100%
Intramural research	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.9	+200%
Demonstration projects	51.5	93.5	91.6	82.7	-10%
NIDA subtotal	\$ 73.9	\$119.1	\$116.7	\$134.3	+15%
NIMH					
Extramural research	\$ 20.4	\$ 34.8	\$ 34.0	\$ 53.9	+59%
Intramural research	5.8	5.2	5.1	6.3	+24%
NIMH subtotal	\$ 26.2	\$ 39.9	\$ 39.1	\$ 60.3	+54%

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. Much of the proposed 6% increase in FY 1990 will be targeted for the SSA Institute, a program intended to develop an independent basis of expertise to assist the agency with technology use in day to day operations, human resource management, and policy development. Increases also will be allocated for research demonstration projects examining techniques for rehabilitating and returning to work the disability beneficiary population. Intramural funding will remain fairly constant at \$3.7 million.

<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Actual FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY83-88</u>	<u>Proposed FY1989</u>	<u>Current FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY1990</u>	<u>%Change FY89-90</u>
\$ 8.9	\$ 13.9	\$ 14.7	+65%	\$ 10.3	\$ 15.7	\$ 16.6	+6%

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. As with the entire HUD department, this office was a major loser during the Reagan years, including the downgrading of the Annual Housing Survey to a biennial data collection. The budget game for the Office has remained remarkably similar over the past few years: the administration proposes increases and Congress, in order to find money for housing programs the administration wants to cut, winds up level funding PDR. This could prove the case again in FY 1990.

The \$21.4 million request includes about \$13 million in nondiscretionary money. Most of that goes to finance the American Housing Survey. Among the other research efforts, some begun in previous years, are: a major new study of housing discrimination in America; the development of a comprehensive data base to model policy options for the future of privately owned multi-family housing stock; in response to a congressional mandate, a major research demonstration on lead paint in housing; a renewed commitment to evaluation of housing programs, including vouchers, rental rehabilitation, urban homesteading, and the low income housing credit; and a study on rent control.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 44.7	\$ 21.3	\$ 16.5	-63%	\$ 19.0	\$ 17.2	\$ 21.4	+24%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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. The increase requested for FY 1990 is to redesign the National Crime Survey, and to conduct a jail census and a survey of jail inmates.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 14.7	\$ 16.2	\$ 19.4	+32%	\$ 20.6	\$ 20.1	\$ 22.4	+11%

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. Most of the increase in the FY 1990 budget is for a research and development program to produce a non-lethal weapon.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 13.7	\$ 14.7	\$ 19.2	+40%	\$ 21.6	\$ 21.1	\$ 24.7	+17%

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 prevention program which includes research and evaluation. For the seventh straight year, the Reagan administration is attempting to terminate the agency. The administration once again uses the argument of redundancy to zero fund OJJDP. Congress reauthorized the program in 1988 and thus it is likely to receive funding and survive.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$116.0	\$ 67.5	\$ 64.4	-44%	-0-	\$ 68.2	-0-	-100%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices and the cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity, and technology. It also funds the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences. The FY 1990 request reflects the need for resources to undertake a major redesign of the Current Populations Survey to convey changes that have occurred in an increasingly complex labor market, as well as in family composition and household patterns. The redesign is expected to take five years. The request also reflects the expansion to all States in 1990 of the permanent mass layoffs and plant closing survey. 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>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$102.9	\$103.9	\$176.5	+72%	\$190.4	\$188.1	\$193.2	+3%

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (ETA)

Research at the Employment and Training Administration 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, as well as examinations of levels of literacy in the workforce. In FY 1990 a major part of the requested increase will be devoted to a "study of the cost effectiveness of the Jobs Corps program." It is 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>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 14.0	\$ 12.2	\$ 18.2	+30%	\$ 18.6	\$ 13.4	\$ 18.4	+37%

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF RESEARCH

A small policy research program is administered by the Office of Research (formerly the Office of Long Range Assessments and Research) of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. In the mid-1980s, the extramural contracts program budget had 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 set the current FY 1989 figure at \$150,000, with the same amount proposed for FY 1990.

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>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 4.6	\$ 5.0	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	-0-

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

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 (UMTA) funds and the federal highways trust fund, and up to \$10 million in matching funds from host institutions). As of this fiscal year, the research centers have been assigned, subject to an annual review, and \$5 million in UMTA funds are available to them. However, the other \$5 million from the federal highway trust fund is locked up in a dispute over the wording in the original authorization. Department officials are somewhat confident that this laggard \$5 million will be recouped in time to be added to the administration's \$10 million request for the program in FY 1990.

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, the program received \$350,000. Unfortunately for URP, requested or allocated money can well be reallocated during the course of the year, depending on how other Department of Transportation programs fare in the appropriations process. This happened in FY 1988, when an expected allocation of \$350,000 (also the administration's request) was nearly halved to \$180,000. After calls in recent years for level funding, the administration's support is slipping, too, with a request of only \$265,000 for FY 1990 (matching the current FY 1989 figure). One URP official noted that the program still exists, but "just barely."

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION (UMTA)

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration has a total budget of approximately \$10 million for research, training, and human resources in FY 1989, with a similar amount scheduled for FY 1990. This is down from an actual FY 1988 budget of \$12.2 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 \$750,000 in FY 1989, matching the request for both FY 1989 and 1990.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

Research and development activities at the Agency for International Development 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. However, 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 making modest gains after several years of dramatic cuts. DHR was hit particularly hard by rescissions and cuts resulting from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, particularly in 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 subject to change before the end of the year.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
Education	\$ 4.9	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.5	\$ 6.0	+9%
Rural & Inst. Dev.	8.3	9.0	8.6	10.1	+17%
Total, DHR	\$ 13.2	\$ 13.8	\$ 14.1	\$ 16.1	+14%

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

The National Archives and Records Administration provides for basic operations dealing with management of the government's archives and records, operation of presidential libraries, and for the review for declassification of classified security information.

The FY 1990 proposal is for a minimal increase. A sharp decrease is proposed once again for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission which coordinates and provides technical assistance to archival planning and assessment projects in many States. Congress has rejected such proposed reductions in the past.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 85.2	\$ 80.9	\$116.0	+36%	\$117.9	\$121.9	\$122.6	+1%

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 for 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.

During the Reagan years, the funding for NEH resembled the game played out for many agencies. The administration would propose cuts, the Congress would restore the cuts and level fund the agency, yet not restoring NEH to its pre-Reagan levels until FY 1989. For FY 1990, the Endowment plans to respond to and

build upon the growing public interest in the humanities cited in the Endowment's recent report Humanities in America. Although overall funding for NEH remains basically level from FY 1989 to FY 1990, there are some internal rearrangements. The Division of Research receives a 4% increase, at the expense of the challenge grant program which declines. State programs continue to garner strong support from Congress. The initiative on preservation, including the microfilming of brittle books, also pushed by Congress, will continue in FY 1990.

	<u>Actual FY1987</u>	<u>Actual FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed FY1989</u>	<u>Current FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY1990</u>
Education Programs	\$ 16.4	\$ 16.4	\$ 16.2	\$ 16.2	\$ 16.2
Fellowships and Seminars	15.5	15.6	15.3	15.6	15.4
General Programs	22.6	22.6	22.3	22.8	23.2
Research Programs	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	17.0
State Programs	21.0	21.3	21.2	25.0	25.0
Preservation Office	4.0	4.5	4.5	12.5	13.5
Challenge Grants	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.7	14.7
Treasury Funds (matching)	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Administration	14.2	15.2	15.9	15.9	16.3
Totals	\$138.5	\$140.4	\$140.4	\$153.0	\$153.3

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

<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed FY1989</u>	<u>Current FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY1990</u>	<u>%Change FY89-90</u>
\$150.1	\$130.6	\$140.4	-6%	\$140.4	\$153.0	\$153.3	<1%

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 is over. The four program areas for educational and cultural exchange programs include: academic and visitor exchanges (including the Fulbright program); Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships (provides one year of graduate training to mid-career professionals from third world countries); private sector programs (traditional and other exchange programs conducted by non-governmental organizations); and Congress-Bundestag Exchange program (provides mutual full scholarships for year long academic homestay programs between Germany and the United States). The slight increase requested for FY 1990 will fund projected mandatory cost increases. Private sector programs will be reduced slightly.

<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY80-88</u>	<u>Proposed FY1989</u>	<u>Current FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY1990</u>	<u>%Change FY89-90</u>
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs							
\$ 82.6	\$ 60.0	\$150.0	+82%	\$146.1	\$150.0	\$153.0	+2%

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 garnered strong support in Congress -- particularly in the Senate -- in 1988, reflected in a relatively hearty FY 1989 appropriation of \$6.9 million (about twice the amount of the administration's proposal for the same year). The administration's FY 1990 proposal is much more supportive of the Institute, as it matches what Congress appropriated for the previous year. This amount, the administration contends, "will permit USIP to continue its programs at levels consistent with current planning and administrative experience."

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1990</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY89-90</u>
\$ 4.3	\$ 3.4	\$ 6.9	\$ 6.9	-0-

It is important to remember that the administration's request is not binding, since the Institute is not an agency of the executive branch and can therefore submit its budget request directly to Congress. USIP officials plan to do just that in the coming months, though the amount of their request has not yet been decided. (The Institute submitted an \$8.6 million budget request to Congress for FY 1989.)

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. NSF accounts for 31% of all federal support for social and behavioral science. It provides 55% of support for basic research in the social sciences in colleges and universities. It is the sole source of academically based research in anthropology.

In 1988, the Congress passed a five year authorization bill for NSF renewing the commitment to double the Foundation's budget in five years (by FY 1993). NSF sought a 19.4% increase for their FY 1989 appropriation, they received 9.8%, increasing the total budget to \$1.885 billion. For FY 1990, the administration is asking for a 14% increase to \$2.149 billion. The \$264 million increase includes a \$220 million (13.9%) increase to \$1.8 billion for research and related activities and a \$19 million (11.1%) increase to \$190 million for science and engineering education.

The research and related activities funding includes disciplinary research and centers and the multidisciplinary Science and Technology Centers Program whose first awards were made to 11 proposals at the end of 1988. Last year's request included a separate appropriation of \$150 million to fund these centers. Congress rejected this notion and included \$25 million to fund the first year of the centers in the regular research appropriation line. For FY 1990, NSF is requesting \$20 million to fund 8 to 10 new Science and Technology Centers. The National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis which was awarded in 1988 is not included in the Science and Technology Center program.

For the regular discipline-based programs, the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) received a 6.2% increase from Congress in the FY 1989 appropriation. For FY 1990, the administration is requesting an 11.7% increase to \$314.5 million. Of this proposed \$33 million increase, only \$5.8 million will go to the two divisions which support most of the social and behavioral science at NSF, Behavioral and Neural Sciences (BNS) and Social and Economic Science (SES).

The proposed budget for FY 1990 for BNS reflects the implementation of the reorganization of the division from nine programs to four (three of which primarily fund behavioral science). In the chart displaying the programs within the divisions the new BNS programs are in bold, the old programs which make up the new programs follow them. The pre-1989 figures are not comparable to the 1989 and 1990 figures. The new Biological Basis of Behavior program includes the old Psychobiology (reported pre-1989) and the Integrative Neural Systems program (not reported pre-1989). The purpose of the reorganization is to provide flexibility for program directors to fund quality proposals.

The behavioral science programs in BNS receive an 8% increase for FY 1990. There will be a continuation of the initiative on neurobiology of learning and memory. The other major initiatives in BNS are in the neurosciences. The increases for the behavioral science programs during the Reagan years have been minimal, most are barely above where they were in FY 1980. In FY 1988, only 35.1% of proposals in the entire BNS received funding with an average award size of \$56,611. This compares to a BBS total of 38.7% and \$70,613. The success

rate for all research proposals within the research and related categories was 44% in FY 1988.

The SES division received a 2.6% increase from FY 1988 to FY 1989. For FY 1990, the administration budget requests an 8% increase. This division continues to suffer, with FY 1988 seeing a return to lower than FY 1980 funding levels. (Although one program has been removed from the division and one eliminated since FY 1980, the funding for the division as a whole in FY 1988 reflects the devastation of the Reagan years to these programs.) In FY 1989, SES initiatives on organizational effectiveness and geographic information systems will go forward. For FY 1990, a new initiative on social and economic contributions to the study of global change is planned. Funding will continue for the major data bases supported by SES -- the Panel Study on Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, the National Election Studies, and the Supreme Court Data Base. Research on organizational efficiency, economic competitiveness, legal compliance, and political economy will be a focus for support. The National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis will garner continued support for among other things, research on the utilization of computerized spatial data bases. The success rate for SES proposals in FY 1988 was 36.3% with an average award of \$61,064.

The Studies in Science, Technology and Society program now located in the Instrumentation and Resources Division receives an increase for FY 1990, about \$45,000 for Ethics and Values research (BBS part) and about \$180,000 for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology research.

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 of interdisciplinary work in computing, neuropsychology, and the behavioral and social sciences dealing with both theory and experimental applications of information-processing technology. Research is supported, mostly in the Information Technology and Organizations program, to improve understanding of the economic and societal consequences of information technology. Improving the interaction between people and computers by understanding cognitive requirements of human information processing and by improving modes of interaction in the human-machine dialogue is a focus of research in the Interactive Systems program. Expansion of an initiative begun in FY 1989 to research work and problem solving productivity in a distributed computer environment intersects artificial intelligence, computer science and economic theory. Significant increases are requested for both these programs for FY 1990.

The Science and Engineering Education (SEE) Directorate received a large 22% increase in its 1989 appropriation. For FY 1990, the administration is requesting an 11.1% increase. It will be interesting with new chairpersons of the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees, whether Congress will continue to fund the SEE directorate at greater than the request as it has done in recent years. Given all the studies about scientific illiteracy it probably will. Research in teaching and learning receives an 11.1% increase for FY 1990 to \$5 million. Research in the Studies and Program Assessment program remain level funded at \$4.5 million. Graduate fellows will increase from 860 to 960

new fellows, although 40 of those will be reserved for women in engineering, and 15% of the new fellowships will go to minorities. Although most of SEE's funds go to support research and programs at the pre-college level, the major increase for FY 1990 will go to graduate level programs. Congress may balk at that.

Although the NSF authorization bill referred to earlier includes funding for a facilities modernization program, the Reagan administration has not requested any funding for the program. A Bush revision may include funding for this program, but will it be additional funding or will it come at the expense of other programs, such as research?

The budgetary picture for NSF is given below. The first chart displays recent NSF spending by directorate. The chart on the next page provides the complete budget picture for social and behavioral science research in BBS and CISE with comparisons to 1980. Percentages are figured on actual dollars, rounding may mask some of the increases or decreases.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

<u>Directorates</u>	<u>Actual FY1988</u>	<u>Proposed FY1989</u>	<u>Current FY1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY1990</u>	<u>%Change FY89-90</u>
Mathematical & Physical Sci. (MPS)	472.0	499.8	503.3	553.5	+10%
Geosciences (GEO)	290.7	320.0	310.3	341.3	+10%
Engineering (ENG)	172.1	194.3	187.3	211.2	+13%
Computer/Info Sci./Eng. (CISE)	123.9	148.7	152.1	191.2	+26%
Scientific/Tech./Internat'l (STIA)	50.1	59.0	58.3	67.3	+15%
Science & Engineering Ed. (SEE)	139.6	156.0	171.0	190.0	+11%
Biological/Behav./Social (BBS)	265.1	285.6	281.5	314.5	+12%

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

	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1988	%Change FY80-88	Proposed FY1989	Current FY1989	Proposed FY1990	%Change FY89-90
Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)								
*Anthropology	6.6	5.5	7.5	+14%	7.9	7.7	8.0	+4%
*Bio. Basis of Beh.	---	---	---	---	11.9	11.6	13.0	+11%
Psychobiology	4.5	3.4	5.2	+16%	5.7	5.5	---	---
*Lang. Cog./Soc. Beh.	---	---	---	---	9.7	9.5	10.2	+7%
Linguistics	2.7	2.1	3.0	+11%	3.1	3.1	---	---
Mem. & Cog. Proc.	2.6	2.2	3.3	+27%	3.5	3.4	---	---
Soc./Dev. Psych.	3.3	1.5	3.1	-6%	3.2	3.2	---	---
Subtotal	19.7	14.7	22.1	+12%	29.5	28.8	31.2	+8%
Division of Social and Economic Science								
Economics	12.2	6.3	12.7	+4%	12.8	12.9	13.9	+8%
Geography	1.6	0.7	2.7	+69%	3.2	2.9	3.2	+8%
Sociology	3.9	2.2	3.7	-5%	4.3	3.7	4.2	+12%
Meas. Meth./Data Imp.	5.0	2.9	2.4	-52%	2.6	2.4	2.4	-0-
Political Science	3.6	2.1	3.9	+8%	4.1	3.8	4.0	+5%
Law & Soc. Sciences	0.9	1.1	1.9	+111%	2.3	1.9	2.1	+10%
Dec./Risk/Mgt. Sci.	---	0.5	2.7	+440%	3.1	3.3	3.5	+7%
Subtotal	31.3#	17.6#	30.1	-4%	32.2	30.9	33.2	+8%
Division of Instrumentation and Resources (selected programs)								
Studies in Science, Technology and Society								
Hist./Phil/Tech. Sci.	1.5	0.9	1.8	+20%	1.9	1.9	2.1	+11%
Ethics & Values (BBS)	---	---	0.3	---	0.4	0.4	0.4	+11%
Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems								
Info. Tech. & Orgs.	---	---	2.4	---	2.6	2.8	3.3	+18%
Interactive Systems	---	---	2.5	---	2.7	2.7	3.4	+27%
TOTAL - Social and behavioral science research programs								
	54.8	34.8	59.2	+8%	69.3	67.5	73.6	+9%
Social and behavioral science as proportion of NSF Research and Related Activities								
	6.1%	3.5%	4.0%	---	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%	---

* New programs under reorganization.

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

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.

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