Consortium of Social Science Associations

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FY 1992 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed FY 1992 budgets for over 40 agencies which support social and behavioral science research.
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For the tenth time, COSSA provides its analysis of federal budgets for agencies that support social and behavioral science research. With a war raging and the nation's economy in a recession when President Bush unveiled his budget on February 4, the tone of the message was quite different from last year's "games" approach. Faced with record high deficits (without even counting the cost of the war or the savings and loan fiasco) and newly enacted spending limitations, the administration noted "a somber moment" in the introduction to its FY 1992 spending plan.

As this report is prepared, the war is coming to a successful close. President Bush's popularity is riding at an all-time high, and "hope for a new world order" pervades the administration. Is there a congruent "new domestic order?" Budget Director Richard Darman suggests this new budget provides "reforms" toward that goal.

Although Congress has begun its annual ritual of examining agency budgets, it has been background "noise" to the daily reports of success on the battlefield. Congress must work within the parameters set by last year's budget agreement with the administration. Deficit targets have been replaced by spending caps. Sequestration will take place, not as in previous years when deficit targets are missed, but if and when spending limitations are violated in each of three areas: domestic discretionary, defense, and international programs. For domestic discretionary programs, which include research and education, the overall increase for FY 1992 is limited to 5 percent. Thus, competition for particular increases is bound to be fierce, as appropriations committees will once again be forced into zero-sum funding decisions.

Yet questions remain. Will there be budgetary implications of the military success? Will the spending caps hold, especially on defense? (There are reports that appropriations committee members, always guarding their prerogatives to decide how to spend the nation's money, are chomping at the bit.)

Themes of the Bush Budget

Although director Darman has abandoned his games, he still maintains the idea of a "flexible freeze." The overall Bush budget proposal increases spending by 2.6 percent - below the rate of inflation and below the spending cap limitations. The administration is proposing to terminate 238 programs saving $4.6 billion, decrease an additional 109 programs saving $8.3 billion, and increase some 250 programs at a cost $17.8 billion.

In addition, the administration proposes a $15 billion turnover of federal programs to the states. As Darman notes: "the American federal system has within it an enormous power of innovation: the natural variation and experimentation among the states." Although, certain programs are suggested as candidates for this return to the "States as laboratories" approach, education's impact aid and community development block grants have been down this "federalism" road before and Congress has blocked their path.

The president's budget also continues to make education reform and research and development key aspects of its "steps - toward a new domestic order." The education reform will be done less with funding increases and more with program reform and targeted spending. Emphasis on parental choice and increased investments in math/science education and student assessment are combined with a strategy of focusing programs, such as Pell Grants for college students, on the "truly" poor.

The FCCSET Committees

The Office of Science and Technology Policy's inter-agency mechanism, the Federal Coordinating Committee on Science and Technology (FCCSET), has provided three major initiatives for the FY 1992 budget. The FCCSET Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences continues to shepherd the nation's commitment to research on global environmental change. Government-wide, the expenditures for this commitment rise from $954 million in FY 1991 to a proposed $1.186 billion in FY 1992, a 24 percent increase. At the National Science Foundation (NSF), the increase goes from $87.1 million to $118.5 million. Included in the global change program are two areas affecting social and behavioral science research: human dimensions and economics. The human dimensions area receives a slight increase for FY 1992 of $7 million; at NSF the increase is slightly over $1 million.

Last April, a White House conference acknowledged the importance of economics research to the effort on global environmental change. This increased recognition of the role that economics plays in global change prediction and assessment has resulted in proposed $17.5 million in spending for FY 1992, an increase of $9.3 million over FY 1991 to build the economics knowledge base to enable sound policy analysis of global change issues. At NSF the increase is $1.2 million to a total of $3.4 million for FY 1992. Five areas have been identified as research foci for this effort: 1) economic forces affecting or affected by global environmental change; 2) impact and adaptation analysis; 3) the value of information and decisionmaking under uncertainty; 4) economic forces shaping technology and practice linked to global environmental change; and 5) policy and policy instrument evaluation.

The FCCSET committee on Physical, Mathematical, and Engineering Sciences has produced a research and development proposal on High Performance Computing and Communications. The budget projects spending $638 million on this research. For social and behavioral scientists, the challenge will be to provide education and training in the development of networks and their applications to teaching and learning and curricula reform. One aspect of this proposal, the National Research and Education Network, envisions computer networking transforming the nation's schools.

The FCCSET committee on Education and Human Resources provided a cross-agency approach to math and science education. Aside from constructing an inventory of all government programs in this area, it proposes to spend $1.9 billion in FY 1992; $225 million or 13 percent above FY 1991. Priority areas for precollege activities include teacher preparation, curriculum development, and comprehensive systemic reform. The increases for undergraduate programs focus on curriculum development and student incentives. Particular emphasis was placed on underrepresented groups in science and engineering fields.

In addition, a working group on improving the nation's economic statistics convened by Michael Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has presented a plan which has a significant impact on the FY 1992 budget proposals. The Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, and other agencies, benefit from $30 million in increased funding to implement the recommendations of this group.

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The Research and Development Budget

The overall budget for research and development for FY 1992 is $76 billion, an increase of over $8 billion, or 13 percent over 1991 levels. Within this total, the budget proposes over $13 billion for basic research. The ratio between military R&D and civilian R&D remains 61-39 with the trend toward the civilian side halting this year, after significant reductions from the 70 percent the military received during the Reagan years.

The major winner in basic research is the Superconducting Super Collider which increases 120 percent. However, the National Science Foundation receives a 17.5 percent increase over FY 1991. The administration remains committed to doubling the Foundation's budget, although the targeted doubling year is now FY 1994. At NSF, education and human resources gets a 21 percent increase, and research a 16 percent jump. The social and economic sciences do quite well, up 18 percent, with the global change initiatives accounting for almost one-half the increase. The behavioral and neural science programs receive only a single digit increase of 8 percent, despite a half-million dollar new initiative in cognitive science.

At the National Institutes on Health (NIH), it appears the administration is back to proposing small increases and allowing Congress, as it usually does, to give medical and behavioral research additional funds. Proposed NIH funding is up only 6 percent to $8.8 billion. One major increase is for the Human Genome mapping project, up 26 percent to $110 million. This project still includes a 3 percent set-aside for policy research directed at the study of ethical, legal, and social issues.

AIDS/HIV research is up 6 percent at NIH to $851 million. Across the government there is only a 3 percent increase for AIDS research and care. Alzheimer's Disease research is once again a major priority at NIH. In addition, the Office of Women's Health Research receives $2 million, and after administration objections seem to have dissipated, the proposed budget allocates $3 million for the pilot phase of the Survey of Health and Aids Risk Prevalence. The National Institute for Child Health and Human Development increases by 9 percent and the National Institute on Aging, a big winner in the FY 1991 appropriations, receives an 8 percent proposed increase for FY 1992. NIH also responds to congressional pressure to develop a financial management plan to ensure "stability and predictability" in the funding of NIH activities.

At the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration the increases range from 10 percent for research at the National Institute on Drug Abuse to 8 percent for research at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Institute on Mental Health. The major increases are for medications research to treat drug abuse and alcoholism and for neurobiology research to support the "decade of the brain."

Research at the Departments

The competitive grants program at the Department of Agriculture gets a significant increase and includes funding for "markets, trade and policy" research. The administration again boosts competitive grants at the expense of "special grants." Members of Congress find the latter more compelling since they, rather than peer reviewers, control where the funds go.

At the Department of Education, research and statistics receive increases of 15 and 17 percent respectively, yet clearly take a back seat this year to the 46 percent increase proposed for student assessment. The six goals enunciated by the president and the nation's governors and the follow-up activities (e.g. the education indicators panel) continue to drive this segment of the budget. There is another attempt to improve the funding for field-initiated studies at the Office of Research, up to $2 million. Whether this increase will get sacrificed to help fund the education laboratories and research centers awaits congressional appropriators.

In the year when discussion and, perhaps some action, on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act will begin, the administration is making a statement about the funding of graduate education programs. It proposes consolidating a number of them into one National Graduate Fellowship Program, in which the secretary will establish criteria based on "national need." The Javits Fellowships, which provide support to graduate students in the social sciences, would be one of those programs consolidated.

At Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Policy Development and Research will continue its role as the monitoring and evaluation unit of the department, with the hope that these studies will ensure no repetition of recent scandals. At Labor, research at the Employment and Training Administration continues its precipitous funding decline, while the Assistant Secretary for Policy gains new dollars to conduct evaluations and research on items of interest to the secretary. As a result of the problems during last year's reauthorization, the National Endowment for the Humanities not only achieves its long sought budget parity with the National Endowment for the Arts, but surpasses NEA in the FY 1992 budget proposals.

More International Surprises

Last year in the euphoria of changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, we asked "are even more extraordinary changes in store on the international scene that will impact spending decisions?" A year later, we have just experienced rather remarkable activities in international politics. How will they play out as the FY 1992 budget moves from proposal through the "reformed" process to final appropriations?

The social and behavioral sciences remain part of the president's and the nation's science agenda, with a new assistant director installed at the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the question of a separate directorate for the social, economic, and psychological sciences at NSF about to be considered by the new NSF director. COSSA and its supporters must continually remind policymakers of the past and potential contributions of the research conducted by scholars in our disciplines.

Howard J. Silver
Executive Director

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How to Interpret Budget figures in this Issue

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1992 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

Two types of data are compiled in the following tables. The first four columns provide recent and current budget figures, while the latter three columns provide comparisons of numerical data. Printed below is a sample table:

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91/ A - FY90	% Change C - FY91/ P - FY91	% Change P - FY92/ C - FY91

Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1990. Column 2 provides the administration proposal for FY 1991 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1991 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the administration's funding recommendation for FY 1992.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1990 spending to Current FY 1991 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1991 funding with Proposed FY 1991 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1992 funding with Current FY 1991 funding, thereby illustrating administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

The Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) administers federally funded agriculture research conducted in partnership with State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES). The Hatch Act provides funds through formula grants to the SAES. Special Research Grants fund research at land grant universities and related institutions on specific problem areas. The Competitive Grants program includes the National Research Initiative, which, in turn, includes research on "Markets, Trade, and Policy."

Hatch Act funding has received slight increases in recent years, while Special Research Grants have become a favorite of Congress. In 1990, rural policy institutes at the Universities of Arkansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were funded under this program, as were a number of rural development centers.

The Competitive Grants program has received increases but still falls far short of the $500 million proposed by the National Academy of Sciences' report *Investing in Research*. The Markets, Trade, and Policy category has not been funded yet, but the department has asked for a modest $2 million in FY 1992 to support research on agricultural economics, rural revitalization, and family well-being. Also, the administration budget condemns the congressionally-mandated limit of 14 percent on indirect costs.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Hatch Act	155.1	158.4	162.3	168.3	+5%	+2%	+4%
Special Grants	56.3	31.0	62.4	26.7	+11%	+101%	-57%
Competitive Grants	42.5	100.0	73.0	125.0	+72%	-27%	+71%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The Economic Research Service (ERS) performs economic, statistical, and other social science research in four general areas of U.S. and international agriculture: commodity economics; agriculture and trade analysis; resources and technology; and agriculture and rural economics. The 1991 initiatives on food safety and water quality will continue. In addition, ERS has requested a $1.65 million increase to implement part of a research program on the Economics of Global Environmental Change. Of this figure, $1.15 million will be targeted at universities through cooperative agreements. ERS research is conducted intramurally, and the agency is not authorized to award competitive grants. ERS does, however, enter into cooperative agreements with universities and other institutions to meet specific research needs.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91– A - FY90	% Change C - FY91– P - FY91	% Change P - FY92– C - FY91
51.0	51.7	54.8	62.9	+7%	+6%	+15%

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

Office of Analysis and Evaluation

The Food and Nutrition Service's Office of Analysis and Evaluation (OAE) monitors the effectiveness of nutritional programs. The federal food stamp program receives the most attention, with food stamp research accounting for about three-fourths of all OAE funds. Remaining money is divided among three broad areas: evaluation of child nutrition programs; the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) supplemental food program; and the smaller commodity programs. Most OAE funding is disbursed through competitive contracts, although some funds are awarded through grants or cooperative agreements.

OAE's commodity programs - which provide surplus commodities to families, schools, and institutions - will receive less OAE attention in FY 1992. WIC programs, however, are slated for an increase.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
15.5	15.8	18.1	19.6	+18%	+16%	+7%

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 important, though, the agency is a key source of statistical data for social science research. The figures given below are for the agency's current economic and demographic statistics programs, as well as for publications, general research, and data systems development.

The administration's government-wide economic statistics initiative is evident in the substantial increases for most Census Bureau statistical programs. In particular, the business statistics program is slated for a 47 percent increase above FY 1991 funding. According to the administration, the extra money will improve the methods of reducing non-sampling problems in the Advanced Retail Sales Survey. The boost will also expand the collection of corporate financial data.

The initiative in construction statistics will improve coverage of non-residential additions and alterations and will improve the quality of industrial plant construction data, according to budget makers. This funding boost will also allow the development of new methodologies to measure construction price changes.

The administration proposes to transfer the agriculture statistics program to the Department of Agriculture.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
Business statistics	13.9	18.7	14.8	21.8	+6%	-21%	+47%
Construction statistics	7.7	8.2	8.2	9.9	+6%	0%	+21%
Manufacturing statistics	10.8	13.7	13.4	14.9	+24%	-2%	+11%
General economic statistics	10.2	11.6	11.2	11.6	+10%	-3%	+4%
Foreign trade statistics	16.1	17.9	17.4	18.8	+8%	-3%	+8%
Government statistics	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	+2%	0%	+8%
Agriculture statistics	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0%	+100%	-100%
Demographic surveys	27.8	32.3	32.3	41.9	+16%	0%	+30%
Demographic reports	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.2	-6%	-9%	+7%
International statistics	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	-14%	-14%	+17%
Statistical abstracts and supplements	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	+13%	0%	+6%
General research	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0%	0%	+14%
Data systems developments	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	-17%	0%	0%
Total	99.5	115.2	110.3	132.5	+11%	-4%	+20%

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops, and interprets the economic accounts of the United States by analyzing data from the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Treasury Department, and other agencies. BEA has four principal programs: national economic accounts, analysis of

economic trends, international economic accounts, and regional economic accounts. According to the administration's budget outline, the FY 1992 Economic Statistics Initiative will make "fundamental improvements" in the quality of statistics produced by these programs.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
25.6	34.2	30.5	37.8	+19%	-11%	+24%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) 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. The Reagan and Bush administrations have repeatedly attempted to eliminate this program, and the FY 1992 proposal again slates the EDA for termination. In past years, Congress has refused to eliminate the agency. Figures below are for EDA research and evaluation activities.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
1.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0%	+100%	-100%

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Two programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, law, and sociology. The National Marine Fisheries Program supports research on commercial and recreational fishing in the United States. The National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities concerning development of marine resources.

The FY 1992 budget proposes an overall cut for the National Marine Fisheries Service. According to the administration, "decreases are proposed in those areas not essential to meeting conservation and management objectives." The Sea Grant program is slated for a 42 percent cut in FY 1992.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
National Marine Fisheries Service (total)	186.3	153.2	212.2	174.6	+14%	+39%	-18%
National Sea Grant Program	42.0	27.5	42.8	25.0	+2%	+56%	-42%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Three large programs conduct social and behavioral science research within the Department of Defense (DOD): the cognitive and neural sciences division of the Office of Naval Research; the Life Sciences Directorate of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research; and the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. All three offices fund extramural research in areas of human factors, training methodologies, and manpower. Further research is funded by the University Research Initiative Program, which coordinates Pentagon and university research.

In addition, the U.S. Navy Personnel Research and Development Center in San Diego awards extramural contracts for personnel training research. The administration does not propose an annual budget for the center, since money is allocated for specific projects as needs arise. The R & D Center has operated on approximately $30 million per year, roughly one-third of which is awarded through extramural contracts.

DOD also funds important policy research. The Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy awards contracts for strategic, political-military, economic, and other policy research. The FY 1992 proposal is approximately $5.5 million. This matches the 1991 appropriation. This office awards both competitive and directed grants to individuals, organizations, and universities.

After receiving a 20 percent increase in FY 1991, DOD basic research is slated for a 10 percent cut in FY 1992. The enormous increase in FY 1991 for the University Research Initiative reflects the addition of congressionally "earmarked" funds.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research	13.6	14.7	13.9	14.1	+2%	-5%	+1%
Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Life Sciences Directorate	n/a	18.8	18.3	19.5	n/a	-3%	+7%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.7	-8%	-3%	+9%
University Research Initiative ...	94.8	98.7	230.7	87.4	+143%	+134%	-62%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE), administered by the Office of Postsecondary Education, supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue improvements in educational quality. According to the Education Department, projects should achieve their goals without "intruding on institutional prerogatives." The fund awards competitive discretionary grants and contracts to a variety of institutions concerned with postsecondary education.

FIPSE's budget remained stagnant throughout the 1980s. In FY 1981, the fund had $13.1 million to spend. During the mid-decade years, Reagan officials attempted to eliminate the agency. Congress in FY 1991 provided a significant increase for the agency, including $1 million for a pilot program to develop a minority teacher-training program. This year, as it did last year, the Bush administration is requesting level funding.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91– A - FY90	% Change C - FY91– P - FY91	% Change P - FY92– C - FY91
11.7	11.7	14.6	14.6	+24%	+24%	0%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The administration's graduate student financial aid strategy has undergone a transformation this year. The FY 1992 budget seeks to collapse many current programs into a single National Graduate Fellowships Program (NGFP). The new structure would provide the education secretary with authority to set annual funding priorities based on national needs.

Current programs subsumed within the new structure would include: Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (support for physical science and engineering students); Patricia Harris Fellowships (funding for minority students); Patricia Harris Public Service Fellowships (aid for students interested in public service careers); Javits Fellowships (support for graduate students in the social sciences, arts, and humanities); and the small Library Career Training fellowships. The consolidated fellowship program would also include the Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships, which are currently housed within the international education program. The program on Minority Participation in Graduate Education, which provides early identification of potential minority graduate students, is slated for a move to the special programs for disadvantaged students program. In addition, the Education Department is again seeking to eliminate the Legal Training for the Disadvantaged (CLEO) and the Law School Clinical Experience programs.

The new student aid strategy replaces earlier attempts to simply abolish or phase-down some programs. Congress has rejected previous attempts to tinker with these programs, some of which were only recently enacted.

National Graduate Fellowships Program

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	%Change Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	P-FY92– C-FY91
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	16.0	17.8	17.6	*	+10%	-1%	n/a
Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships	3.3	1.2	3.2	*	-3%	+166%	n/a
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7.9	5.4	7.8	*	-1%	+44%	n/a
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	15.8	25.5	24.9	*	+58%	-<1%	n/a
Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships	9.5	9.5	11.3	*	+19%	+16%	n/a
Library Career Training	0.6	0.9	0.7	*	+17%	-22%	n/a
Total National Graduate Fellowships	53.4	60.3	65.4	65.4	+23%	+8%	0%

*The Bush administration has is seeking to collapse these programs into the National Graduate Fellowships Program.

Other Graduate Programs

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Law School Clinical Experience	4.9	0.0	5.9	0.0	+19%	+100%	-100%
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	2.5	2.5	2.9	0.0	+19%	+19%	-100%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Title VI of the Higher Education Act provides support for the operation of graduate and undergraduate language and area centers. The statute also authorizes support for the establishment of language resource centers, intensive summer language institutes, and an international business education program. Finally, the section provides fellowships for advanced graduate training in foreign language and area studies. This latter program has been proposed for inclusion in a national graduate fellowship program (see above).

Through the mid-1980s, the Reagan administration consistently proposed elimination of these Title VI programs, but Congress always stepped in to save them. Recent emphasis on economic competitiveness (evident in both the later Reagan budgets and in the Bush budgets) has produced a recognition that these programs "serve important trade, diplomatic, defense, and other security interests of the United States." While this

recognition has not spawned major increases in administration funding proposals, it has led Congress to increase support. (The following figures reflect the removal of the fellowship program.)

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Domestic Programs	25.1	25.1	28.7	28.7	+15%	+14%	0%
Overseas Programs	5.1	5.1	5.9	5.9	+14%	+14%	0%
Totals	30.3	30.3	34.5	34.5	+14%	+14%	0%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH

The National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) provides support for research, demonstration projects, and related activities concerning the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The institute is also involved in the training of 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.

The administration plans to offer revised authorization of all rehabilitation services and disability research, totalling almost $2.0 billion. What this will mean for the current programs of NIDRR is difficult to determine at this time.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
54.3	54.3	58.9	*	+8%	+8%	n/a

*This figure is unavailable pending the revised authorization of NIDRR.

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS

The research and evaluation activities supported by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA) include: data collection on Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons and educational services available to them; evaluation of bilingual education programs; research to improve the effectiveness of those programs; and longitudinal studies of LEP students. Studies funded by OBEMLA have four goals: to help identify effective methods for teaching English and content areas; to describe alternative instructional programs; to examine effective teacher-training; and to determine capacity-building strategies of local educational agencies operating bilingual programs.

The FY 1992 funding request for OBEMLA is $200.8 million, an increase of 5 percent over FY 1991. This increase, however, is not reflected within the proposed budget for research and evaluation, which decreases from the FY 1991 level. The following are figures for the research and evaluation budget.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	+4%	+4%	-15%

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

Research and statistics, the Education Department's poor relations in the early Reagan years, have made a remarkable budgetary comeback in the Bush budgets. The six education goals set by President Bush and the

nation's governors continue to provide the impetus for increased attention to state and local education improvements. The department notes: "Investing in educational research and improvement is of paramount importance in supporting the six national education goals, and data collection and assessment is necessary for monitoring progress toward them."

Research and improvement activities receive a 15 percent increase to $74.3 million for FY 1992. Part of the proposed increase will meet the higher second-year costs of the 17 new research centers and 10 new laboratory awards made in 1991. The department has proposed an increase in field-initiated studies from $975,000 in FY 1991 to $2 million in FY 1992. Funds in the research account also support the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC), which provides a computerized bibliographic retrieval system for the dissemination of education information.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects, analyzes, and reports data on education. For FY 1992, NCES expects to continue expanding its efforts to help monitor progress toward the national education goals. The center plans to help with the data collection and analysis needs of the National Education Goals Panel. NCES will also continue to improve elementary and secondary finance data, develop alternatives to the current methods of assessing student achievement, and continue longitudinal data collections on middle, high school and postsecondary students.

The increase for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) will be used to support a second, larger trial state assessment in which state-representative samples of students will be tested in reading and mathematics during the fourth grade and in mathematics during the eighth grade. The National Assessment Governing Board will continue its work in developing criteria for the 1994 and 1996 assessments.

Library programs under OERI, including close to $6 million appropriated in FY 1991 for university research libraries, are all slated for zero-funding in FY 1992. The lone exception is the program of state formula grants to public libraries. The proposed $35 million for this program is earmarked for literacy activities.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Research and Improvement	55.5	61.3	64.7	74.3	+17%	+6%	+15%
National Center for Educational Statistics	22.7	41.5	44.3	52.0	+95%	+7%	+17%
National Assessment of Educational Progress	17.1	18.9	19.2	28.1	+13%	+2%	+46%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Through its Office of Research and Demonstrations, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research, demonstrations, and evaluation projects intended to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The office receives funding from both direct appropriation and the Medicare Trust Fund. Activities emphasize physician and non-physician services, outpatient care, and the development of tax policy that balances consumer choice with access to quality care.

Recent years have seen significant discrepancies between the administration's proposed HCFA budget and subsequent congressional appropriations. Most differences can be accounted for by congressional support of rural health demonstrations and, to some extent, catastrophic health insurance research. The administration's proposed budget for FY 1992 suspends all support for rural health demonstrations pending evaluation of the program. This cutback produces a total request of $36 million for basic research, a 48 percent reduction in funding from FY 1991 appropriations. Aside from the rural health demonstrations, HCFA's research funding remains flat from last year.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
49.8	36.0	69.8	36.0	+40%	+94%	-48%

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports research related to income security, health economics and financing, and social services policy. Housed in the Office of the Secretary, ASPE is the principal HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues of national policy.

In the past, research priorities within ASPE have included: long-term care; delivery of more comprehensive and integrated services; health care cost containment; employment for people with disabilities; family issues; and the effect of job and skill training on welfare dependency. ASPE's research allocation fluctuates every two years when appropriations for the Institute for Research on Poverty are included by Congress (although not requested by the president), as they were last year. This accounts for the apparent 44 percent decline from FY 1991 appropriations. Without the IRP funding, ASPE's research budget remains flat for FY 1992.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
4.9	5.0	8.9	5.0	+82%	+78%	-44%

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) administers many of the nation's social welfare programs. The office's proposed $8.7 billion budget represents a $391 million increase over FY 1991 appropriations, with the biggest boosts aimed at Head Start, foster care, and child welfare services. Within the total budget, $151 million is allocated for research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. Of this, only about 10 percent is for research.

For research and related activities, there are few programmatic changes or proposed funding increases, except for a $5 million increase in Head Start money and a $7 million increase for data collection efforts related to the reporting of child abuse and neglect. The following chart reflects the research, evaluation, and demonstration budget only.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
117.0	121.5	145.7	151.0	+0%	-4%	+4%

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Public Health Service (PHS) is the nation's primary agency for health services and research. While its components have individual mandates and foci, they respond collectively to the overall agenda and priorities set by the Secretary of Health and Human Services. In FY 1992, many of the priorities articulated by the secretary reflect the goals outlined in *Healthy People 2000*, a recent report from the HHS assistant secretary for health.

Within the general rubrics of improving health research, regulating food, drug, and medical device industries, and preventing disease and substance abuse disorders, specific goals include:

- Improving the health of minority and low income persons particularly through the use of better prenatal care, easing access to adequate health care, improving of screening for breast and cervical cancer, and introducing comprehensive immunization efforts;

- Strengthening biomedical and behavioral research, particularly that related to mapping of the human genome and to development of medications for treating mental health and substance abuse disorders;

- Expanding the use of cost-effective medical care through physician payment reform, coordinated care programs related to Medicare, and research on medical treatment effectiveness;

- Promoting the safety of foods, drugs, and medical devices through a 12 percent increase in the Food and Drug Administration's budget;

- Improving trust fund management through the development of new strategies for improving the quality of services in the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration;

- Improving access of children and youth to needed services through new block grant programs for child care; the expansion of Head Start; increased training, preventive, and unification services to foster and adoptive children; improved coordination of efforts and data collection and dissemination related to child abuse and neglect; and expansion of drug treatment services to exposed children.

In addition to responding to these and other goals articulated in *Healthy People 2000*, the administration and the biomedical research community are casting their initiatives in the context of "The Decade of the Brain," a designation for the 1990s announced by President Bush last year. The decade focus means increased attention - and funding - will be allotted to investigations of the neurological components of physical and mental health disorders, including substance abuse and Alzheimer's Disease.

The following pages present the budgets of specific PHS components with activities relevant to the social and behavioral science research community. Unlike last year, all budgets include money earmarked for HIV/AIDS research in their totals. A separate chart is presented at the end of the PHS section that details HIV/AIDS funds by component.

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) was created in December 1989 under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act. AHCPR serves as the Public Health Service's research arm and is responsible for studies on medical effectiveness, patient outcomes, health care delivery and costs, and technology assessment. Extramural research is supported on such issues as demographic and geographic variations in utilization and efficacy of diagnostic and therapeutic medical procedures.

AHCPR derives its funding from appropriations, PHS 1 percent set-aside evaluation funds, and the Medicare trust funds. The total FY 1992 proposed budget, including AIDS, is $122 million, up 6 percent from FY 1991. The request includes $63 million for the medical treatment effectiveness program and $59 million for health services research and technology assessment.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
97.0	110.2	115.0	122.0	+18%	+4%	+6%

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) provides focus for both research and service delivery activities related to substance abuse and mental health. ADAMHA comprises three research institutes: the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). The agency also includes the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP), which has been elevated to the same status as the institutes, and the Office of Treatment Improvement (OTI). OSAP primarily focuses on community demonstration projects, with particular emphasis on programs for groups at high risk for substance abuse. OTI, which was established to improve and expand treatment-related activities, emphasizes the co-morbidity of substance abuse and mental illness. Neither of these units supports much research.

In the administration's FY 1992 proposal, overall budget authority for ADAMHA would increase by 3.4 percent to $3.05 billion (from $2.95 billion in FY 1991). About half of the budget relates to drug abuse, which remains ADAMHA's top priority issue. Although research (including social and behavioral science) is the stated mission of ADAMHA, most support goes to service programs related to prevention and treatment. In the category of basic research, the only ADAMHA programs receiving significant increases in FY 1992 are those related to medications development. The budget request includes $35 million for this research, a 53 percent increase from FY 1991. ADAMHA's total research budget for FY 1992 is $1.07 billion, including $367 million for drug abuse research, $245 million for HIV/AIDS research, and $35 million for medications development. The total reflects an 8 percent increase from the FY 1991 level of $982 million.

While support for research at ADAMHA increases 8 percent, support for demonstration projects diminishes by 13 percent, from $171 million in FY 1991 to $149 million in FY 1992. No funds are requested for Protection and Advocacy programs and for Clinical Training. Furthermore, the budget eliminates NIDA's homeless demonstration programs, which were funded at $16.4 million in FY 1991, and establishes instead a new consolidated homeless program at NIMH, funded at $20 million. The table below shows the overall ADAMHA research and demonstrations budget.

OVERALL ADAMHA RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATIONS FUNDING

	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Change P-FY92-C-FY91
Research	982.0	1065.0	+8%
Demonstrations	171.0	149.0	-13%

The impact of the proposed increase in ADAMHA's total budget is offset by several factors. The most significant of these is the attempt to meet the requirements of the financial management objectives outlined by Congress for NIH and hinted at for ADAMHA by OMB. The competing desires to both increase the number of Research Project Grants (RPGs) funded annually and to hold down their costs has forced cuts in new and competing grants, down 12 percent from FY 1991, as the following chart demonstrates.

NUMBER OF GRANTS: CONTINUING VS. NEW AND COMPETING

	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Change P-FY92-C-FY91
Continuing Research Project Grants			
NIAAA	330	306	-7%
NIDA	538	598	+11%
NIMH	818	905	+11%
Subtotal	1,686	1,809	+7%

New and Competing Research Project Grants			
NIAAA	100	127	+27%
NIDA	251	194	-23%
NIMH	402	343	-15%
Subtotal	753	664	-12%
TOTAL	2,439	2,473	+1%

The following section presents the research components of ADAMHA institute budgets, including: extramural and intramural research; research training; research management and support; and demonstrations.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, and prevention of alcoholism or other alcohol-related problems. The institute supports a wide variety of disciplines, including anthropology, economics, epidemiology, psychology, and sociology. Most social and behavioral science research is funded through the Clinical and Prevention Research Division, the Alcohol Research Centers, and, to a lesser degree, the Biometry and Epidemiology Division.

Over the past two years, NIAAA has suffered from the focus on drugs in substance abuse related activities. While efforts to expand research on drug treatment and prevention continue to see increased support, alcohol abuse has been neglected. The FY 1992 budget proposal for NIAAA exhibits flat support for RPGs, centers, and other extramural research, and only an inflationary increase for intramural research. In addition, NIAAA's homeless demonstration projects are eliminated, under the assumption that they will be transferred to the new NIMH coordinated homeless program.

Overall, the President's FY 1992 budget request for NIAAA is $166.8 million, a decrease of $4.3 million from the FY 1991 appropriation but an increase of $12 million for traditional research grant programs.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Extramural Research	116.3	114.4	124.0	134.0	+6%	+8%	+8%
(Research Training)	(3.6)	(3.0)	(3.5)	(3.7)	-3%	+16%	+6%
Intramural Research	18.5	17.9	18.9	20.2	+2%	+6%	+7%
Research Management & Support	11.1	11.7	11.8	12.6	+6%	+1%	+7%
Subtotal, Research	145.9	144.0	154.7	166.8	+6%	+7%	+8%
Demonstrations	16.4	9.5	16.4	0	0%	+73%	-100%
TOTAL	162.3	153.5	171.1	166.8	+5%	+11%	-3%

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), with its broad mission to study the nature and extent of drug abuse, has received considerable support in recent years. The 1988 Omnibus Drug Abuse Act boosted the NIDA budget, and further, substantial funds are available to NIDA for HIV/AIDS projects. NIDA supports a wide range of social and behavioral science through its divisions of Applied Research, Clinical Research, Epidemiology and Prevention Research, and Preclinical Research.

While drug abuse treatment and prevention research remains a high priority for the administration, NIDA's large gains of FY 1991 are not replicated in FY 1992. The total budget request of $446 million represents a 7 percent increase over FY 1991. Of the total, $327 million is allocated for research, a 10 percent increase over

last year's appropriation. Much of that increase will be dedicated to medications development and to research on genetic transmission of drug abuse disorders. The budget for demonstrations remains flat.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Extramural Research	203.1	174.9	242.2	267.6	+19%	+38%	+10%
(Research Training)	(3.8)	(3.6)	(6.8)	(7.0)	+80%	+89%	+ 3%
Intramural Research	21.4	18.4	22.9	24.5	+7%	+22%	+ 7%
Research Management & Support	27.1	27.4	32.2	35.6	+19%	+18%	+11%
Subtotal Research	251.6	220.7	297.3	327.7	+18%	+35%	+10%
Demonstrations	128.1	46.6	118.7	118.5	-7%	+155%	-<1%
TOTAL	379.7	267.3	416.0	446.2	+10%	+56%	+7%

National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) serves as a focal point for federal support of basic research and training in mental health. While the institute supports much social and behavioral science research, fields such as neuroscience and molecular biology have received greater attention in recent years. Priority research issues at NIMH include: improving care for people with severe mental disorders; child and adolescent mental health; and schizophrenia and the brain.

The total FY 1992 request for NIMH is $658.8 million, 4 percent greater than FY 1991 appropriations. This figure essentially represents a current services budget, with modest program increases for medications development ($4.2 million) and homeless activities. NIMH will be the home of the new, $20 million consolidated homeless program for ADAMHA. This program will support research on the coincidence of homelessness, mental illness, and substance abuse disorders (including drugs and alcohol).

Overall, research activities at NIMH are budgeted at $561.7 million, a 7.6 percent increase over the FY 1991 level. The number of new and competing RPGs will decrease from 402 to 343, and the award rate will drop from 28 percent to 22 percent. Medications development is the only new research initiative funded. On top of this, the president's budget proposes the elimination of Clinical Training, Protection and Advocacy, as well as the abolition of homeless support projects.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Extramural Research	353.3	292.5	398.1	428.0	+13%	+36%	+8%
(Research Training)	(25.5)	(21.9)	(26.9)	(27.7)	+5%	+23%	+3%
Intramural Research	78.5	75.3	85.7	92.8	+9%	+14%	+8%
Research Management & Support	35.6	36.0	38.0	40.9	+7%	+6%	+8%
Subtotal, Research	449.4	403.8	521.8	561.7	+16%	+29%	+8%
Demonstrations	34.3	32.9	35.6	30.9	+4%	+8%	-13%
Clinical Training	13.5	5.0	13.7	0.0	+1%	+174%	-100%
TOTAL	497.2	441.7	571.1	592.6	+15%	+29%	+4%

Centers for Disease Control

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is the lead agency within PHS for federal disease prevention efforts. CDC's activities include detection, control, and prevention of infectious diseases (especially HIV/AIDS), chronic diseases, and environmental and occupational health conditions. While extramural support for social and behavioral scientists is not widespread, CDC often uses such researchers as staff and consultants.

Consistent with the strategies laid out in the *Healthy People 2000* report, CDC will emphasize prevention services targeted especially at children and the disadvantaged.

The total CDC budget for FY 1992 is $1.5 billion, a 6 percent increase from FY 1991. Nearly one-third of the budget is dedicated to HIV/AIDS ($494.6 million), although the HIV/AIDS portion remains flat from last year. Programs receiving significant increases are childhood immunization, lead poisoning prevention, and breast and cervical cancer prevention. Other programs receive almost level funding.

National Center for Health Statistics

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), an arm of CDC, generates the vital statistics used by social and behavioral scientists. The agency is also an important source of data on illness and disability, use of health care services, and health resources. Support for this program combines an annual appropriation with monies from PHS one-percent evaluation set-aside funds and from interagency reimbursements. In FY 1992, $34 million in set-aside funding is slated for NCHS; when added to the $51.4 million budget authority request, this money produces a total NCHS operating budget of $85 million, a 21 percent increase over the FY 1991 operating level of $70.4 million. The numbers below represent only the portion of the NCHS budget derived from appropriations.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Centers for Disease Control	1,204.2	1,172.1	1,427.5	1,513.1	+19%	+22%	+6%
(National Center for Health Statistics)	(47.1)	(48.5)	(51.4)	(51.4)	+9%	+6%	0%

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of federal funding for biomedical research. NIH supports behavioral and social science primarily, but not solely, under the rubric of "health and behavior" research in its constituent institutes. Within NIH, the National Institute on Aging (NIA) and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) are the most supportive of social and behavioral research, but pockets of research support exist throughout the system, sometimes in seemingly unlikely places. For example, 3 percent of the budget for the Human Genome Project, a cooperative venture between NIH and the Department of Energy that will attempt to map and sequence the entire human genome, is dedicated to policy research related to ethical, legal, and social issues.

Aside from three major research areas - the Human Genome project, AIDS, and Alzheimer's Disease - the NIH budget will not see much growth in FY 1992 (thereby continuing a trend of recent years). The total budget request for FY 1992 is $8.8 billion, a 6 percent increase over FY 1991. Of this, $851 million is earmarked for HIV/AIDS research, $110 million for the Human Genome Project, and $209 million for Alzheimer's research. The budget request also includes $15 million for a new program of grants to historically black colleges and universities for the construction of biomedical research facilities, and an additional $95 million for continuing minority assistance programs aimed at increasing minority representation in the health sciences. (Last year these programs received $89 million.) The budget also includes $2 million in the director's discretionary account for the establishment of the new Office of Women's Health Research.

NIH is under pressure on two fronts in FY 1992, both stemming from congressional mandates. The first involves the development of a financial management plan to ensure "stability and predictability" in the funding of NIH activities. Congress' goal is to maintain a high number of traditional investigator-initiated research project grants (RPGs) while simultaneously controlling their cost and duration. The plan Congress outlined in its NIH appropriations report has been adopted by NIH and the administration in formulating the FY 1992 budget request. The primary effect of this plan is the flattening out of the number of new and competing grants that will be funded relative to continuing projects. The total number of grants supported in FY 1992 will be an all-time high for NIH. Of the agency's 21,818 grants, however, only 5,785 will be new and competing awards - the same number funded in FY 1991. The number of research trainees supported by NIH will increase 3

percent to 12,318, and to mitigate the effects of inflation, trainee stipends will be increased by 4 percent over FY 1991 levels.

The other source of pressure on NIH comes from a set of initiatives sponsored by the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues to address the problem of the underrepresentation of women in biomedical and behavioral research. Members of Congress are concerned about both the dearth of research being conducted about women's health and the underrepresentation of women as researchers. Recent initiatives were sparked by the release of a GAO report that charged NIH had been derelict in complying with its 1987 policy on the inclusion of women and minorities in clinical trials. Members of Congress began insisting that NIH live up to the policy and begin taking proactive measures to remedy the problem. The result of this pressure has been a flurry of activities and research initiatives related to women's health, including the establishment of the Office of Women's Health Research in the director's office. Biomedical and behavioral research on such issues as breast and cervical cancer, menopause, and osteoporosis will receive more attention and funding in FY 1992.

NIH FUNDING (INCLUDING AIDS)

	Actual FY 1990	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change P-FY92–C-FY91
Research Project Grants	4,180	4,498	4,893	+8%	+9%
Research Training	286	306	315	+7%	+3%
Centers	633	713	746	+13%	+5%
R & D Contracts	568	615	646	+8%	+5%
Intramural Research	860	925	988	+8%	+7%
Research Management & Support	343	371	427	+8%	+15%
Office of the Director	90	98	95	+9%	-3%
Buildings and Facilities	61	169	104	+177%	-38%
All Other	555	582	561	+5%	-4%
TOTAL	7,576	8,277	8,775	+9%	+6%

National Institute on Aging

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides strong support for social and behavioral science research, primarily through its Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR). BSR integrates research on the process of growing older, the interrelationship between older people and social institutions, and the impact on society of the changing age composition of the population. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging, as well as by the program in Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry (intramural).

Congress gave NIA a 36 percent funding boost in FY 1991. Most of the increase went to biomedical and behavioral research on Alzheimer's Disease. (In addition, $2 million went to the Health and Retirement Survey.) A similar increase for FY 1992 is unlikely. The president's budget request of $349 million represents an 8 percent increase over the FY 1991 appropriation.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92–C-FY91
Extramural Research	195.9	203.3	271.9	292.9	+39%	+34%	+8%
Intramural Research	28.5	29.9	33.7	35.1	+18%	+13%	+4%
Research Management & Support	14.5	14.8	18.1	20.5	+25%	+22%	+13%
TOTAL	238.9	248.0	323.7	348.5	+36%	+31%	+8%

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of NIH funds for the social and behavioral sciences. NICHD supports research and training on maternal and child health as well as population research. Historically, the institute has had three main components: the Center for Research for Mothers and Children and the Center for Population Research (both extramural programs), and the Intramural Research Program, which conducts clinical and prevention research. Additionally, a new component was added as a result of FY 1991 congressional legislation: the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research (NCMRR).

NICHD's major research efforts concern prevention of low birth weight and infant mortality; sudden infant death syndrome; infertility and contraceptive research; pediatric, adolescent, and maternal AIDS; mental retardation; infant day care; drug abuse in pregnancy; and minority health.

The administration budget includes a 9 percent overall increase in NICHD's funding, from $479 million in FY 1991 to $520 million in FY 1992. Relative to other NIH units, NICHD appears to have fared well. Three factors, however, account for most of the increase: $3.8 million for the new NCMRR; $2 million for new infant mortality initiatives; and $3 million for the pilot study of the Survey of Health and AIDS Risk Prevalence (SHARP), a national survey of adult sexual behavior. If these three components are taken out of the overall figure, the increase for NICHD declines to 6 percent, which is more in line with what other institutes received. The budget raises the number of RPGs to 409 from 372 in FY 1991, and raises the award rate from 22 percent to 24 percent.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Mothers and Children	245.0	226.1	262.9	281.7	+7%	+16%	+7%
Population Research	119.0	127.2	129.6	139.0	+9%	+2%	+7%
Intramural Research	53.9	57.6	60.9	66.7	+13%	+6%	+10%
Research Management & Support	24.1	21.6	25.5	29.4	+6%	+18%	+15%
Medical Rehabilitation Research	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	442.0	432.5	478.9	520.6	+8%	+11%	+9%

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS

The Office of Population Affairs (OPA), within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, has a limited budget to award grants and contracts for research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. All research proposals are subject to peer review through the National Institutes of Health's Division of Research Grants. Some 95 percent of OPA's budget pays for services provided by states, communities, and family planning groups. These service programs are not oriented toward research or demonstration activities.

OPA has two divisions: the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs and the Office of Family Planning.

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP) primarily is responsible for administering the Adolescent Family Life Act, which includes provisions for demonstration and evaluation projects related to the delivery of services to prevent adolescent pregnancy and to care for pregnant adolescents. The act authorizes OAPP to spend up to one-third of its funding for projects on adolescent sexual behavior, parenting, and childbearing. This year, the office is particularly concerned with the prevention of teenage pregnancy.

The proposed FY 1992 budget of $12 million represents a 54 percent increase over FY 1991 levels. Of this total, the request includes $1.6 million for research, a 175 percent increase over the $580,000 appropriated for FY 1991. The remainder of the budget covers non-research related activity.

Office of Family Planning

Officials of the Office of Family Planning (OFP) do not know how much money will be set aside in FY 1992 for new starts in research. This determination depends on the number and quality of grant applications received. In past years, OFP has had difficulty getting grants approved for funding by the NIH Division of Research Grants because of a perceived lack of quality in the proposals. The process is somewhat circular; the money available for research is minimal, therefore many qualified researchers don't apply. In FY 1991, $268,000 was awarded in research grants. Research money not awarded during a fiscal year is reallocated to service programs.

The budget figures below reflect total budget authority for OAPP and OFP; research funding is contained within these figures.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs	9.3	9.4	7.8	12.0	-16%	-17%	+54%
Office of Family Planning	139.0	139.0	144.0	150.0	+4%	+4%	+4%

HIV/AIDS

The proposed FY 1992 budget includes $1.95 billion for AIDS and HIV-infection research, prevention, and related activities. This figure represents a $65 million - or 6 percent - increase over FY 1991 appropriations. Basic research, which comprises 46 percent of the HIV/AIDS budget, receives a 6 percent increase, but funding for services remains flat. In addition to PHS funds, HHS expends approximately $1.4 billion for HIV/AIDS-related health care services and insurance payments.

The administration's proposal continues to places emphasis on several areas: basic biomedical research; developing, evaluating, and approving therapeutic interventions; surveillance and epidemiological studies; and prevention and education programs, especially among hard-to-reach populations. A special initiative in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) reserves 25 percent of the budget of the Office of Minority Health (or $5 million) for minority AIDS activities.

The funds requested for HIV/AIDS are included in the budgets of each of the PHS components presented above. The table below, organized by activity, provides a sense of priorities in the PHS's overall effort.

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS ACTIVITY

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
Basic Science Research	756	807	849	899	+12%	+5%	+6%
Risk Assessment and Prevention	640	730	688	696	+8%	-6%	+1%
Product Evaluation, Research & Monitoring	57	63	63	72	+10%	0%	+14%
Clinical Health Services Research & Delivery	118	73	270	270	+129%	+270%	0%
HIV/AIDS Coordination	4	4	4	4	0%	0%	0%
PHS Construction	15	18	11	9	-27%	-39%	-18%
TOTAL	1,590	1,695	1,885	1,950	+18%	+11%	+3%

Most social and behavioral science research related to HIV/AIDS is supported by ADAMHA, where the connection between substance abuse (drugs, in particular) and HIV infection is explored. Of special note, however, is a $3 million allocation in the NICHD budget (included here under NIH) for the pilot study of the Survey of AIDS and Health Risk Prevalence (the so-called national "sex survey"). The table below presents total HIV/AIDS budgets for PHS components with relevant activities.

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS COMPONENT

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
NIH	743.5	800.2	804.6	851.2	+8%	+<1%	+6%
CDC	442.8	509.1	494.7	494.7	+12%	-3%	0%
ADAMHA	213.8	229.7	236.5	244.8	+10%	+3%	+4%
(NIAAA)	(8.0)	(9.2)	(8.7)	(9.3)	+9%	-5%	+7%
(NIDA)	(138.0)	(139.8)	(149.0)	(153.4)	+8%	+7%	+3%
(NIMH)	(67.8)	(78.1)	(76.2)	(79.6)	+12%	-2%	+4%
Health Resources & Services Administration	112.5	72.7	265.9	265.9	+136%	+266%	0%
Food and Drug Administration	57.4	63.2	63.2	72.3	+10%	0%	+14%
AHCPR	8.5	10.5	10.2	10.8	+20%	-3%	+6%
OASH	7.7	8.5	8.2	8.8	+6%	-4%	+7%
Indian Health Service	2.6	1.0	1.8	1.8	-31%	+80%	0%
TOTAL	1,589.6	1,694.9	1,885.1	1,950.3	+19%	+11%	+3%

Social Security Administration

A small portion of the Social Security Administration's (SSA) budget supports research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. The central Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy provides most of the support for university-based research; grant and contract monies also are available from the program-specific research offices (Supplemental Security Income Program, Office of Disability, etc.). The figures below represent total research funding for SSA. The annual intramural funding level is approximately $4 million.

In FY 1991, the SSA research program continues to support demonstration projects investigating different ways to help disabled SSA beneficiaries return to work, as well as a pain study and a longitudinal data survey begun in FY 1990. SSA also has begun a study of employer-provided pension plans focusing on how those plans interact with the Social Security program as well as their impact on the economy. The FY 1992 budget proposes to continue funding the pain study, return-to-work projects, and the longitudinal data survey.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91– A - FY90	% Change C - FY91– P - FY91	% Change P - FY92– C - FY91
13.2	16.6	20.3	23.2	+54%	+22%	+14%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

The research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development is located in the Office of Policy Development and Research (PDR). Like most HUD programs, PDR suffered major cutbacks during the Reagan years. In its later budgets, the Reagan administration proposed slight increases, which Congress scaled back to fund other, imperiled HUD programs.

During the past two years, according to HUD Secretary Jack Kemp, PDR has become "an integral part of the Department's reform commitment." For FY 1992, the administration has again proposed a significant increase for PDR to "improve the operation of the Department's programs" through program evaluation and monitoring. Congress, although it rejected last year's proposal to transfer program funds to PDR, did appropriate a rather large increase for research and evaluation. Most of the remaining funds for this office (about $16 million) support various surveys, the American Housing Survey being the most comprehensive.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
20.4	48.0	28.5	35.0	+39%	-40%	+23%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects and analyzes statistical information on crime, victims, offenders, juvenile delinquency, civil disputes, and the criminal justice system. BJS also provides technical assistance to states initiating innovative applications of communications and information systems technology to state and local criminal justice systems. The bureau's proposed FY 1992 increase is for the Intentional Injuries Statistical Series and the Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
20.9	23.1	22.1	23.2	+6%	-4%	+5%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supports research, development, evaluation, and dissemination programs concerning improvement of the criminal justice system. Policy-oriented research with practical benefits is given high priority, and in recent years NIJ has stressed targeted, applied research.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
22.8	24.5	23.9	23.9	+5%	-2%	0%

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program; research and evaluation are included among its activities. Bush administration officials (much like their Reagan predecessors) are seeking to gut the agency's budget, calling for a 91 percent budget reduction in FY 1992. In noting this cut, Deputy Attorney General William P. Barr contended that OJJDP programs have been "amply funded in the past." Congress has consistently refused to accept drastic cutbacks in OJJDP programs.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
75.6	7.5	79.5	7.5	+5%	+960%	-91%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices, the cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity, and technology. The bureau also funds data collection for the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences, as well as research projects using that data collection. BLS funding for FY 1992 includes money for surveys needed by the administration to comply with the Federal Employees Comparability Act. The budget also provides funds to implement the president's economic statistics initiative, which includes: improvement of the accuracy of employment estimates, service sector employment coverage and detail, service industry output measures, and the business lists; separate quality and inflation changes in price data; and develop automated data collection techniques. Like past budgets, the FY 1992 spending plan also attempts to eliminate the Mass Layoff program, which Congress has persistently restored. (The figures below do not include spending authority from offsetting collections.)

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
192.6	205.0	203.7	258.5	+6%	-<1%	+27%

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Research at the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is funded as part of the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act. In the past few years, the research and evaluation budget has continued to shrink. The remaining funds have gone to research and evaluation of labor market structural changes, as well as to examinations of workforce literacy.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
15.7	13.2	12.9	10.0	-18%	-2%	-23%

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY

During the 1980s, the Labor Department's research program underwent drastic contraction, and most programs have yet to recover. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (OASP) advises and assists the secretary in providing analytical support and performing both short and long-term program evaluation and economic research. For FY 1992, a total of **$5.1 million** is proposed for research and analysis. Emphasis will be on studies of private sector child care arrangements, more flexible pension arrangements, better systems for identifying work-force safety and health hazards, better labor-management relations, worker dislocation, immigration, labor shortages and the workforce, and youth unemployment and the training wage.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Formerly the Soviet and East European Studies Program, this small program funds advanced research and graduate training in languages and other subjects related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Grants are awarded through a two-step process to universities and research organizations for regranting to other institutions or individual scholars. Funding for this program remained constant at $4.6 million from 1988 to 1990. Last

year, however, Congress dramatically increased the program's funding. In FY 1992, the administration is seeking to roll back this program.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
4.6	4.6	10.0	4.8	+117%	+117%	-52%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

University Research Centers Program

Initiated in FY 1988 with a four-year allocation of $20 million, this program has funded 10 university research centers at approximately $5 million per year. In FY 1992, the administration seeks to fund three additional centers and has increased the program's budget to **$7 million.**

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

University Research Program

The University Research Program (URP) supports university transportation research. It gives preference to historically black universities to assist them "in taking part in transportation research and aiding minority students in preparing for careers in transportation." In past years, the program has been funded through the Office of the Secretary; its FY 1991 budget was $200,000, down from $218,000 in FY 1990. The FY 1992 budget seeks to move URP to the Research and Special Programs Administration, where it is slated for $200,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The FY 1992 budget of the Agency for International Development (AID) was not available when this issue went to press. COSSA will report on AID funding in a future issue of UPDATE.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages a wide variety of federal archives and records facilities. NARA also oversees the operation of presidential libraries and supervises the declassification of federal material. The FY 1992 budget calls for increases in the agency's funding, mostly for the 14 records centers.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
124.8	128.0	138.2	152.1	+11%	+8%	+10%

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also offers support for studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology. Support for projects emphasizing historical and/or methodological scholarship is available in most social science disciplines; in practice, most social science awards are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics.

NEH was reauthorized in 1990 after an extended congressional battle over the renewal of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). Since NEH and NEA are authorized in the same legislation, the fracas over arts funding posed a significant threat to the humanities endowment.

The proposed FY 1992 budget includes an increase of almost 5 percent for NEH. Education programs are slated for a 6 percent increase, and research is scheduled for a 7.5 percent boost. After years of striving for equality with the Arts Endowment, NEH surpasses NEA spending in the 1992 budget.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Education Programs	16.0	17.9	17.8	18.9	+11%	-1%	+6%
Fellowships and Seminars	15.3	15.3	16.2	17.6	+6%	+6%	+9%
Public Programs*	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.9	<1%	<1%	3%
Research Programs	16.8	18.6	18.5	19.9	+10%	-1%	+8%
State Programs	25.6	26.0	26.9	26.9	+5%	+3%	0%
Preservation Office	17.5	19.0	22.6	20.8	+29%	+19%	-8%
Challenge Grants	14.5	15.2	15.1	16.1	+4%	-1%	+7%
Treasury Funds (matching)	11.8	12.0	11.9	14.4	+1%	-1%	+21%
Administration	16.3	18.0	17.9	19.8	+10%	-1%	+11%
Total	156.9	165.0	170.0	178.2	+8%	+3%	+5%

*Previously called General Programs.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian supports a wide range of scientific research, including extensive research in the social and behavioral sciences. Among its areas of particular interest are the history of cultures, technology, and the arts. The institution also acquires and preserves items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. The Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars seeks "to produce scholarship of the highest quality on subjects that matter to our civilization and to communicate that scholarship to a wider audience within and beyond Washington." The center pursues this objective through fellowship and guest scholar programs. The Smithsonian's proposed FY 1992 budget will expand the institution's research programs on global environmental change.

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91– A-FY90	%Change C-FY91– P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
Research	42.9	53.1	49.8	58.0	+16%	-6%	+16%
Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.7	+9%	-2%	+14%

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The United States Information Agency (USIA) supports four types of educational and cultural exchange programs: academic and visitor exchanges (including the Fulbright program); Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships (providing 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 the Congress-Bundestag Exchange program (mutual full scholarships for year-long academic homestay programs

between Germany and the United States). The increases for FY 1992 are intended mostly for academic exchange programs; citizen exchange programs are slated for a decrease.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	% Change C - FY91- A - FY90	% Change C - FY91- P - FY91	% Change P - FY92- C - FY91
156.3	154.3	164.8	172.5	+5%	+7%	+5%

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) conducts and supports research, symposia, publications, and other informal activities in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. In 1988, USIP convinced Congress to almost double the Reagan Administration's FY 1989 budget request for the institute, and Congress has maintained relatively strong support for the institute in subsequent years.

NOTE: Since USIP is not an agency of the executive branch, the administration's budget request is not binding; USIP can and does submit its own budget figures. The institute's FY 1992 budget request will be made in the next few weeks.

Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91- A-FY90	%Change C-FY91- P-FY91	%Change P-FY92- C-FY91
7.6	7.3	8.4	8.9	+11%	+15%	+6%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

After six years of Erich Bloch's leadership and with new director Walter Massey on board, the National Science Foundation (NSF) continues to receive excellent treatment from Bush budget makers. As Acting Director Fred Bernthal noted: "NSF's budget is a central component of the President's commitment to the U.S. R[esearch] and D[evelopment] effort." President Bush remains committed to doubling the NSF budget (the base year is FY 1987, the doubling year FY 1994), and NSF remains a major funding source for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences. The foundation accounts for almost one-third of all federal support for research in these disciplines and is virtually the sole source of academically-based research in anthropology.

NSF's budget increased to $2.026 billion in FY 1990, and the agency asked Congress for $2.383 billion, a 17.6 percent increase, in FY 1991. After the congressional appropriations process, including a last minute $40 million reduction in research, and including $96.5 million in carryover funds from FY 1990, the foundation plans to spend $2.413 billion in the current fiscal year, a 19.1 percent increase over FY 1990 spending. (The large carryover results from funds appropriated, but not spent, to rebuild the radio telescope that collapsed at Greenbank, WV, and delayed spending of the FY 1990 appropriation for facilities modernization.)

For FY 1992, NSF is requesting $2.722 billion, an increase of $406 million (17.5 percent) over the FY 1991 appropriation. Research and related activities will increase $269.3 million (15.9 percent) over the 1991 appropriation to $1.964 billion. NSF, in keeping with the rhetoric of the president's scientific investment policy, is stressing its renewed commitment to individual investigator-initiated research.
The foundation did not ask for any new funding for the facilities modernization program, which spent $40 million in FY 1991. Instead, it seeks $50 million for an academic research instrumentation improvement program. Only $15 million is requested for the Science and Technology Centers program. This money will maintain the existing centers, but will not fund any future ones. It appears that what began as one of the showcases of Bloch's NSF tenure has for the moment lost its support.

NSF is requesting a significant increase (20.8 percent) in its salaries and expenses appropriation (no longer part of the research and related activities appropriation line, but a separate category). This increase will pay for NSF's anticipated 1993 move to the Virginia suburbs and will allow the agency to increase staff for the rapidly escalating (in terms of funding) programs of the Education and Human Resources Directorate.

NSF continues its major role in the government-wide initiative on global change. Planning to spend $87.1 million for research on this topic in FY 1991, NSF hopes to allocate $118.5 million in FY 1992. This total includes an increase from $2.4 million to $3.4 million for research on the human dimensions of global change. Also included is a boost from $1.2 million to $3.4 million for basic economics research on global change. NSF will play a major role in the government-wide initiative on High Performance Computing and Communication.

The Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS), which funds most of the social and behavioral research supported by the foundation, increased by 7.4 percent from FY 1990 to FY 1991. For next year, NSF asks for an increase of 12.8 percent, bringing the BBS budget from $315.4 million to $355.6 million. BBS has three divisions devoted to biology, one to behavioral and neural science, one to social and economic science, and one to directorate-wide instrumentation and resource needs.

The Division of Social and Economic Science (SES) has received increases in recent years to support research on the human dimensions of global environmental change. The extra money has also supported the National Center for Geographical Information and Analysis (NCGIA) in its research on geographic information systems. From FY 1990 to FY 1991, the division's resources increased by 8.3 percent, or $2.7 million. The economics program actually received an increase over the FY 1991 request, unlike all the other programs in SES, due to its importance in understanding both the causes of global environmental change and the consequences of various mitigation and adaptation strategies.

For FY 1992, SES receives a $6.3 million, or 18 percent increase. The emphasis will continue on human dimensions of global change, with $3.25 million slated for topics in this area. Most of the new money, $2.25 million, will be used to significantly expand the program on the economics of global environmental change. Topics included here are: research on the global environmental effects of international trade, environmental constraints on growth in developing and industrialized countries, environmentally related technical change, and decision making in public and private sectors in response to short- and long-term global environmental risks. The other $1 million will go to expand efforts by the other programs in BBS to fund research on the human dimensions of global environmental change.

Support will continue for the multi-user, large-scale data bases such as the Panel Study on Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Studies, as well as smaller data bases such as the Supreme Court and Appeals Court collections. SES will receive $200,000 for new initiatives to address major computational issues related to the processing and analysis of social, economic, and spatial data. A center for survey methods has also been proposed.

The Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences has not fared well lately in the budget battles. The increase from FY 1990 to FY 1991 was $2.1 million (4.5 percent). The request for FY 1992 is for an 8 percent increase, the only division within BBS below a double-digit hike for FY 1992. The small increases in FY 1991 allow for continued support for emphases in anthropology, biodiversity, and the neurobiology of learning and memory. For FY 1992, $500,000 is slated for a new initiative in cognitive science. This new funding will provide for planning, coordination, and implementation, and will include the research programs in human cognition, perception, and linguistics.

The Division of Instrumentation and Resources supports the acquisition of major, specialized instruments for use by groups of investigators. Although social and behavioral scientists receive a small percentage of these funds, they are available for use by scientists seeking powerful new computational equipment for new databases or real-time experimentation. The division also continues to support studies of the history of science and technology and of ethics and values in relation to science. The history and philosophy of science program has received between $2 million and $2.5 million in recent years. The ethics and values program for BBS has hovered around $300,000 to $350,000. Increases in these programs have emphasized training at post-doctoral and mid-career levels, as well as multidisciplinary, collaborative teams of investigators.

Pockets of funding for social and behavioral scientists are also found in some of the other NSF directorates. The Division of Information Science and Technology (IST) was part of BBS until the formation of the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate (CISE) in 1986. IST programs are now part of the Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems in CISE. This sub-activity 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 computers and people by understanding cognitive requirements of human information processing and by enhancing modes of interaction in the human-machine dialogue is a focus of research in the Interactive Systems program. For FY 1992, $1.4 million will be added for work on such problems as computational vision, language processing, and speech understanding, all of which are important to applications of high performance computing and communications.

The Arctic Research Program in the Geosciences Directorate initiated in FY 1991 an Arctic Social Sciences program. Begun in response to recommendations of the Arctic Research Commission, the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee, the National Science Board, the National Academy of Science and Congress, the program's requested FY 1991 funding of $1 million was reduced to $600,000. For FY 1992, the program's request is $700,000.

The old Science and Engineering Education Directorate (SEE) became the Education and Human Resources (EHR) Directorate in 1990. A number of programs were moved from the Science, Technological and International Affairs (STIA) directorate into EHR. Since the Reagan administration's decimation of science and engineering education programs at NSF in FY 1983, the Congress has led the way in providing significant increases for this activity. The FY 1991 current plan represents a 46 percent increase (over $101 million) above the FY 1990 level of spending. At the direction of Congress, major increases went to teacher preparation and enhancement, and undergraduate science, engineering and mathematics education.

This year, a major review of all science education programs supported by the federal government was conducted by the Federal Coordinating Council on Science and Engineering Technology's (FCCSET) Committee on Education and Human Resources. This interagency committee recommended an across-the-government commitment to improving science and engineering education. This recommendation has added to the vast proposed increases for NSF's EHR programs.

Thus, the FY 1992 NSF request increases EHR funding by 21.0 percent to $390 million. As in past years, Congress is likely to add to this increase. A big increase is again slated for teacher preparation and enhancement, although the bulk of these funds will go to double the Statewide Systemic Initiatives program, which helps states improve their strategies for enhancing science education programs. Another large increase is slated for instructional materials development. Research in teaching and learning receives a 65 percent increase from $5 million to $8.25 million, part of which will go to provide opportunities for classroom teachers to participate in research projects.

The Graduate Research Fellowship (GRF) program proposes to support 1,060 new fellows in FY 1992, with approximately 150 of these going to the Minority Graduate Fellowship Program. GRF also includes 40 awards for women in engineering and 100 career development awards for seniors in predominantly minority colleges and universities. The annual stipend will increase to $14,000.

The Human Resource Development activity addresses the underrepresentation of minorities, women, and persons with disabilities in science, mathematics, and engineering careers. The increase over FY 1991 comes almost entirely from the initiation of funding for the Alliances for Minority Participation program. In addition, a further strengthening of the studies, evaluation, and dissemination program is requested for FY 1992. The major initiative here is to provide systematic evaluations of all the programs in EHR.

The budgetary picture for NSF is outlined below. Proposed funding for social and behavioral science research for FY 1992 remains about 4 percent of the NSF research and related activities budget, down from about 6 percent in FY 1980. In both charts, percentages were calculated from the actual numbers, thus in some cases the rounding will mask the real increases or decreases.

National Science Foundation

PROPOSED FY 1992 FUNDING

	Actual FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	Current FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	%Change C-FY91 A-FY90	%Change C-FY91 P-FY91	%Change P-FY92– C-FY91
NSF Spending by Directorate							
Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences	293.7	327.5	315.3	355.6	+7%	-4%	+13%
Computers, Information Science, and Engineering	169.8	193.2	186.1	229.5	+10%	-4%	+23%
Engineering	200.0	226.0	215.6	247.7	+8%	-5%	+15%
Geosciences	325.0	383.7	367.6	419.5	+13%	-4%	+14%
Math and Physical Sciences	518.5	621.5	558.3	650.1	+8%	-10%	+16%
Science, Technology, and International Affairs	47.8	51.7	51.0	61.0	+7%	-1%	+20%
Education and Human Resources	220.6	273.4	322.4	390.0	+46%	+18%	+21%
Division of Social and Economic Science							
Economics	13.3	14.2	14.5	17.9	+9%	+2%	+23%
Geography	3.2	3.8	3.5	4.0	+9%	-8%	+14%
Sociology	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.9	+8%	-2%	+17%
Measurement Methods/Data Improvement	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	+4%	-4%	+8%
Political Science	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.9	+11%	0%	+17%
Law and Social Science	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.6	+15%	-4%	+13%
Decision, Risk, and Management Science	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.1	+9%	-3%	+12%
TOTAL	32.3	35.5	35.0	41.3	+8%	-2%	+18%
Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)							
Anthropology	8.0	8.6	8.4	8.9	+5%	-3%	+7%
Biological Basis of Behavior	12.0	13.0	12.7	13.7	+6%	-2%	+8%
Language, Cognition, and Social Behavior	9.6	10.3	10.1	11.2	+5%	-2%	+11%
Other NSF Social and Behavioral Science Funding							
Studies in Science and Technology	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5	+25%	+15%	+17%
Information Technology and Organizations	3.3	4.2	4.1	5.3	+24%	-2%	+29%
Interactive Systems	2.6	3.0	3.0	4.0	+15%	0%	+33%
Arctic Research Program	n/a	1.0	0.6	0.7	n/a	-40%	+17%
Education and Human Resources							
Teacher Preparation and Enhancement	81.0	89.6	118.6	139.0	+46%	+32%	+17%
Materials Development Research and Informal Science Education	48.2	61.5	66.0	82.0	+37%	+6%	+24%
Undergraduate Science, Engineering, and Math Education	22.7	35.0	41.0	47.0	+81%	+17%	+15%
Research Career Development	36.8	44.9	47.9	61.0	+30%	+7%	+27%
Studies, Evaluation, and Dissemination	4.3	5.0	9.0	11.0	+109%	+80%	+22%
Human Resources Development	27.6	37.4	39.9	50.0	+45%	+7%	+25%

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