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MARRETT NAMES SBE ADVISORY COMMITTEE; REORGANIZES RESEARCH DIVISIONS *HS*

Cora Marrett, Assistant Director for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE), at the National Science Foundation has named a 14 person advisory committee for the new directorate. Marta Tienda, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, will chair the committee. Members include: Nobel Laureate in Economics, Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former Bureau of Labor Statistics Commissioner, Janet Norwood. (For a full list of the advisory committee see box on p. 7)

Reflecting the inclusion of international programs in the directorate and the emphasis on "intellectual integration" and cross-directorate programming at the Foundation, a professor of industrial engineering, Dale Compton of Purdue, and a director of a school of Marine Affairs, Edward Miles of the University of Washington, will also serve on the committee.

In addition, committee member James Gibson, Political Science professor at the University of Houston, served on the preliminary task force appointed by Mary Clutter, then Assistant Director for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences, that examined the idea of a separate directorate for the social and behavioral sciences. Jean Altmann, Professor of Ecology at the University of Chicago, who served on the subsequent BBS Task Force that recommended the creation of the new directorate, also was named to the advisory committee. Marrett hopes to convene the Committee for the first time in September.

Reorganization

The two research divisions that make up the new SBE directorate will soon be one, according to Marrett. The divisions of Social and Economic Science and the Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Science have been reorganized into one, yet unnamed, research division made up of five research program clusters. The research division will be one of three divisions within SBE. The

other two are International Programs and Science Resource Studies.

The five clusters within the research division represent "how best to organize for the support of the social, behavioral and economic sciences for the coming years," said Marrett, who consulted closely with the program directors at SBE in devising the new structure. The clusters are:

- 1) Anthropologic and Geographic Sciences: support for Anthropology and Geography and Regional Science.
- 2) Cognitive, Psychological and Language Sciences: support for Human Cognition and Perception, Social Psychology, and Linguistics.
- 3) Economic, Decision and Management Sciences: support for Economics, and Decision, Risk, and Management Sciences.
- 4) Social and Political Sciences: support for Sociology, Political Science, Law and Social Science, and Measurement and Methods.
- 5) Science, Technology and Society: support for Ethics and Values in Science and Engineering, History and Philosophy of Science and Engineering, and Research in Science and Technology. Coordination of Cross-Division and Cross-Division programs also will be handled in this cluster.

The reorganization is expected to go into effect on October 1, 1992.

INSIDE UPDATE...

Appropriations Bills Move Through Congress:

- National Science Foundation
- Department of Health and Human Services
- Department of Education
- Department of Labor
- Census Bureau
- Department of Justice

1993 APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS REDUCES MANY RESEARCH BUDGETS

NSF RESEARCH BELOW FY 1992 LEVELS: SENATE REPORT LANGUAGE URGES GREATER INDUSTRY ROLE *HS*

The research budget of the National Science Foundation (NSF) will receive less funding in FY 1993 than it did in FY 1992 according to bills passed by the House of Representatives and reported by the Senate appropriations committee. This reduction will have a severe impact on all programs at NSF.

The House appropriations committee had funded NSF research at last year's appropriated level of \$1.879 billion. However, an amendment to the bill on the House floor led to a 1 percent across-the-board reduction in almost all activities in the VA, HUD, Independent Agencies bill (VA Medical Care was spared), resulting in an appropriation for research of \$1.86 billion. The administration request was \$2.21 billion. The House report recommends that NSF take the reduction proportionately across all programs, and tells NSF to reconsider funding for large projects such as the Laser Interferometer Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO) and the eight meter telescope project (GEMINI).

The Senate appropriations committee has recommended \$1.859 billion for research, \$20 million below FY 1992. The Senate supports funding of LIGO and GEMINI and calls for total

full funding (\$104.5 million) for the Foundation's manufacturing initiative, which includes social science projects. The Committee sets aside \$5 million "to establish an industry led institute that will bring together cross-disciplinary research teams from industry and universities to address fundamental issues critical to the development and implementation of agile manufacturing techniques and infrastructure." The report also tells NSF to withhold money for the manufacturing initiative until "the Foundation submits a program specific plan, with quantified and measurable goals, approved by the Committee."

The High Performance Computing and Communication Initiative, the Senate committee insists, should be funded at no less than one-half the requested increase, which means at least a \$31 million increase for these activities. The Committee also urges NSF to increase industry participation in the Engineering Research Centers and the Science and Technology Centers.

Praise for Psychology Initiative

The Senate committee also has included report language supporting the Human Capital Initiative developed by the psychological community, calling it a "comprehensive vision for research" and asking NSF to report to the committee on how it will incorporate the initiative into its programs. The committee is also supportive of NSF's Center for Survey Methods' role in improving the federal statistical workforce.

For Academic Research Facilities and Instrumentation, the House provided the requested \$33 million, with \$16.5 million for facilities and \$16.5 million for instrumentation. The Senate, however, increased this appropriation to \$50 million, and suggested that 75 percent of these funds be directed to facilities.

The Senate increased the allocation for Education and Human Resources \$45 million over the FY 1992 level -- the level provided by the House -- or \$510 million compared to \$465 million. One-third of the increase is for increased funds for the Statewide Systemic Initiative (SSI) and the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR). A new urban systemic initiative is recommended for funding. Teacher preparation, enhancement, and development are also increased above last year's level.

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The Senate Committee chastises NSF for not adhering to its 1990 directive for an NSF conducted comprehensive evaluation of all federal mathematics and science education programs. The report directs NSF "to withhold funds for education research in FY 1993 until it provides the committee with a plan to carry out the evaluation, program by program, and agency by agency, with an accompanying timetable."

The Committee is also upset that the SSI program is not well coordinated with the Department of Education's Eisenhower State Grant program. Therefore, NSF is instructed to withhold \$10 million of SSI funds until it explains how it will improve coordination. The Committee also wants EPSCOR programs in the other federal agencies to be better coordinated with NSF's program.

"Culture Change in U.S. Universities"

Finally, the report notes: "In decisions of support and promotion of university mathematics and science faculty, a serious national imbalance exists between the weight given to teaching and research contributions. The Committee believes this situation is a significant impediment to providing students with the highest quality undergraduate education. The Committee urges the Foundation to seek ways to bring about the required culture change in U.S. universities and to recognize those institutions that serve as national models of excellence in undergraduate mathematics and science education."

The Senate, but not the House, has included a \$55 million appropriation for NSF to retrain defense-oriented engineers. The Salaries and Expenses line received \$111 million from the Senate compared to \$115.5 from the House. Unlike the House, the Senate did not recommend that the decrease from the \$135 million request be taken from the funds allocated for relocating the NSF to suburban Northern Virginia.

Both the House and Senate included language rescinding NSF's authority to transfer funds between appropriation accounts. The prohibition was successfully challenged on the House floor as authorizing in an appropriations bill.

The Space Station *Freedom* survived in the Senate Appropriations Committee and a House floor amendment to abandon the project was rejected.

NIH RECEIVES SMALL INCREASE; HOUSE IDENTIFIES PRIORITIES

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH): \$9.21 billion, a decrease of \$165 million below the President's request, and an increase of \$279 million over FY 1992 levels.

The House provided NIH with an overall increase of only 3 percent. Since this is lower than the inflation index for biomedical research (the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index, or BRDPI), which is approximately 5 percent, the institutes will effectively be taking a cut. In a particularly unusual move, the Committee consistently allotted funds in amounts less than those requested in the President's budget (usually Congress exceeds the President's request).

Furthermore, unlike last year, the House refused this year to allow any delayed obligations, a budget maneuver employed last year to defer the release of a certain proportion of the agencies' budgets until the last day of the fiscal year.

Much like last year, the House report does not contain many references to specific dollar amounts earmarked for particular research initiatives. Instead, in most cases, the Committee identifies some priority areas of research in each institute, but leaves funding decisions up to each institute.

The report outlines four general priority areas. First, for the second year, top priority was given to women's health research. The Committee supplied money both for the Office of Research on Women's Health (\$10.8 million) and for the large-scale, trans-NIH Women's Health Initiative (WHI) (\$43 million). The Committee did, however, express some concern about the growing cost of the WHI, and instructed NIH to contract with the Institute of Medicine to conduct a thorough review of the design and the cost estimate of the study. The Committee gave special attention to research on breast, cervical, and uterine cancer among women, and directed the National Cancer Institute (NCI) to spend "no less than one-third above the FY 1992 level" on these cancers. It also urged NIH to increase its attention to women's health research throughout the agency.

The second priority area identified by the Committee was minority health research. The Office of Minority Programs was funded at \$9.9 million and the Minority Health Initiative (MHI) within the Office of the Director received \$43.5

million. The MHI is a comprehensive, trans-NIH study of diseases that particularly effect minority populations, for example kidney disease. As part of the MHI, the Committee urged paying special attention to training additional minority researchers.

The third priority area outlined in the report involved the sometimes-controversial strategic planning processes undergone by NIH over the past two years. The report underscored the Committee's support for the process, and noted the importance of including a three- to four-year budget as part of the strategic plan document now being written. Committee members made clear that they expect to see the integrated document with the FY 1994 budget submission, and that this document should provide a "framework for setting priorities for NIH spending."

Finally, the Committee expressed concern about the rising cost of NIH's intramural research program, which now accounts for 11 percent of total NIH spending. The report calls for a review of the size and cost of the intramural program relative to current funding limitations and the need to continue support for extramural research.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development: \$534.1 million, a decrease of \$11.1 million from the President's request, and an increase of \$14.4 million over FY 1992.

NICHD received a 3 percent increase, which is intended to continue support for research in such areas as child health, women's reproductive health, infant mortality, pediatric and maternal AIDS, contraception and infertility, and rehabilitation.

The Committee specifically mentioned its support for NICHD's program, initiated last year, in normative development among racial/ethnic minorities. Furthermore, it encouraged the institute, in collaboration with NIMH, to develop a "new general behavioral science initiative in the area of middle childhood development" (ages 5 to 11), and to present a progress report during the FY 1994 appropriations hearings.

The health of Hispanic children was also a concern mentioned in the Committee report, and NICHD was urged to advance research in this area.

National Institute on Aging: \$402.2 million, a \$5.1 million decrease from the request, and a \$18.6 million increase over FY 1992.

NIA received a 5 percent increase overall, which, relative to the disproportionately large increases it has seen over the past few years, is significantly low. The Committee report highlighted four priority areas of research, with Alzheimer's Disease once again topping the list. The Committee noted that the goal of AD research at NIA is delayed onset of the disease.

Second, the Committee restated its commitment to supporting research on frailty, especially among the "oldest old" (ages 85 years and up).

Third, the report details a health and behavior research agenda developed by NIA, which includes research on the relationship of social and behavioral risk factors to morbidity and mortality; the development, maintenance and change of health-related behaviors; basic bio-behavioral mechanisms linking health and behavior; and behavioral interventions to promote health and prevent disease among the elderly. The Committee also noted NIA's on-going research on health care and health service delivery among the rural elderly.

Finally, the Committee repeated its support for continuing the Health and Retirement Survey and for NIA's program in aging demographics.

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA): \$3.1 billion overall, \$141.2 million below the President's request, and \$27.9 million above FY 1992 the level.

Although recognizing that the ADAMHA reorganization bill passed and will be effective October 1, 1992, the Committee assumed the existing ADAMHA structure in making its appropriations decisions. The overall increase of only 1 percent is extraordinarily small, reflecting the Committee's assessment that since ADAMHA had received substantial increases over the past few years, it was fair to limit growth this year since money overall is so tight.

In all three research entities of ADAMHA, the minimal funding increase is targeted towards research only, with research training and instrumentation grants funded at their FY 1992 levels.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH): \$542.7 million, \$20.9 million below the request, and \$11.7 above FY 1992.

NIMH received a 2 percent increase, which will mean substantial cuts in some of its programs. The Committee included up to \$1 million for the development of a public education program on eating disorders. At the same time, it agreed to the President's request to terminate NIMH's clinical training program (\$10.8 million in FY 1992), calling its status "low priority."

NIMH service programs, such as the homeless assistance demonstrations, community support demonstrations, etc., were level-funded.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): \$280.4 million, \$11 million below the President's request, and \$4.6 million above FY 1992.

NIDA's 2 percent increase follows a similarly small hike last year, after years of substantial increases in its research budget.

The only research priority identified by the Committee in this year's report was initiating support for multidisciplinary comprehensive drug research centers that would centralize training, service, and research programs focused on women, children, and minorities.

Service programs sponsored by NIDA, for example, AIDS demonstrations and drug treatment research demonstrations, received cuts from FY 1992 levels.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: \$157.6 million for research, \$6 million below the request, and \$1.9 million above FY 1992.

NIAAA, always the poor relation of ADAMHA's constituent research agencies, once again received the smallest increase in its budget -- a dismal 1 percent. The Committee did not identify any priority areas for funding at NIAAA, but rather merely described the institute's ongoing research agenda.

NIAAA's homeless demonstration program, co-sponsored with NIDA, also was cut from the FY 1992 level.

HHS POLICY RESEARCH OFFICE INCREASED FOR POVERTY STUDIES HS

The House continued its pattern of every-other-year increases for the office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE)

EDITOR'S NOTE

With Congress adjourning until after Labor Day, this will be the final issue of *Update* for the month of August.

We will resume publication with the September 14 issue, which will feature a review of the year's events affecting the social and behavioral sciences and a preview of the final weeks of Congress.

which funds research on the income sources of low-income populations, and other issues that cut across agency lines. The FY 1993 House appropriation is \$8.4 million, an increase of \$3.4 million over FY 1992 and up \$3.2 million over the request.

HOUSE REJECTS ADMINISTRATION MOVE TO CONSOLIDATE GRADUATE EDUCATION; NEW EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH EC BOOSTS INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION HS

As it did last year, the House rejected the administration's request to consolidate graduate education programs into one program with the Secretary of Education being given the discretion to determine areas of national need to award fellowships. All the programs took a 1 percent reduction from FY 1992 levels. This left **Javits Fellowships** at \$7.92 million, **Harris graduate fellowships** at \$17.4 million, **Harris public service fellowships** at \$3.16 million, and **Legal Assistance for the Disadvantaged** at \$3.02 million, **Foreign language and area studies fellowships** at \$12.87 million. The **Law School Clinical Experience Program** was once again saved from the administration's axe and funded at \$7.92 million. **FIPSE** received \$14.85 million, one percent less than last year.

The domestic programs of the **Title VI International education and foreign language programs** also received a one percent reduction from FY 1992 to \$33.64 million. The overseas programs fared better receiving an increase of \$4.9 million to \$10.89 million to fund a new student exchange program between the United States and the European Community. The **Foreign language periodical program** received a \$450,000 increase to \$950,000 for FY 1993. The administration requested no funds for this program.

RESEARCH DOWN; STATISTICS UP; NAEP EXPANSION DERAILED *HS*

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) remains in the midst of its reauthorization. The appropriations committee has decided to "defer consideration of funding increases for research" pending the outcome of that process. Therefore, the recommendations reflect the one percent decrease from FY 1992 levels prevalent in the bill. Research at OERI is allocated \$70.29 million, \$966,000 for Field Initiated Studies.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) received \$63 million, \$15.7 million above FY 1992 levels. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) received \$29.6 million, a 1 percent reduction from last year, and \$35.2 million below the request. The House report notes: "The Committee believes that a one year hiatus in the planned expansion of the NAEP assessment system will permit both the Congress and the general public to develop a more thorough understanding of the national assessment program being developed."

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS RECEIVES INCREASE *HS*

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the federal government's principal fact-finding agency on labor economics, received \$276.2 million from the House for FY 1993, an \$8.1 million increase over FY 1992, but a reduction of \$6.1 million from the president's request. The increases provide for pay and rent increases, and the planned increment for the overlap sample of the Current Population Survey. It also includes \$2.7 million to provide for the costs of conducting surveys to carry out the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act. The decrease from the President's request may threaten the continuation of the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences.

Research and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration received \$9.9 million, slightly less than the \$10 million appropriated last year and requested this year. The House has frozen at FY 1992 levels spending for the Office of the Secretary's executive direction activity which includes policy research. The exact effect on the research program is unknown at this time.

CENSUS AND BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS: NO FUNDS FOR NEW STATISTICS INITIATIVE *HS*

Both the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Economic Analysis were hit hard by the decisions of both the House and Senate appropriators. The decreases for both agencies will make continued implementation of the economic statistics initiative difficult. The legislation has passed both Houses of Congress and differences will be resolved in a conference committee expected to meet soon.

The Census Bureau received \$125.1 million from the House and \$122.8 million from the Senate for its Salaries and Expenses line, which provide for the Bureau's major statistical programs. The FY 1992 appropriation for these programs was \$125.3 million; the president requested \$138.4 million. For the Periodic Censuses and Programs line, the House provided \$181.7 million, while the Senate allocated only \$165 million, the same as last year. The president's request was \$200 million. The Senate report asks for a new statistical data base on business ownership by women.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis received \$33.7 million from both the House and Senate. FY 1992 funding was \$35.1 million; the president's request was \$50.5 million. The decrease from the request provides no funding for new initiatives, including a proposed move for the agency.

Are Increased User Fees The Answer? *HS*

Some Members of Congress have contemplated increasing user fees for census information as a proposed solution to the funding shortfall for the Census Bureau. The House Census and Population Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Tom Sawyer (D-OH), explored this issue in a hearing held on August 5. Sawyer noted that in examining this issue "we should keep in mind at least one important principle: American's should have access to their own government's information, regardless of their ability to pay for it," especially "when taxpayers not only finance the collection of data, but also supply the government with that information directly."

Census Director Barbara Bryant noted that the bureau already charges fees for its products to non-government users and much of the public based on the costs of providing the data, but not the collection of it. In FY 1991 the bureau recovered \$2.8 million for data dissemination through electronic means and sales of products and services.

The Census Bureau does provide information without fees to Federal, State and local governments, Census depository libraries, State Data Centers, and Census Information Centers that serve minority communities.

Bryant argued that the wide distribution of government information products serves a public good. Therefore, she supports holding prices for data products to the cost of reproduction and dissemination. Any attempt to impose higher fees, Bryant noted, would be circumvented by single user purchases who would then recopy the material for multiple users. The only way to avoid this would be to allow the Census Bureau to copyright its data, which it is currently prohibited by law from doing.

Richard Rockwell, Director of the Inter-university Consortium of Political and Social Research at the University of Michigan, argued that the people "own the data" and to ask "the people to buy back at a high price something they have freely given to the government seems unjust and imprudent." Agreeing with Bryant that imposition of high user fees would be circumvented by copying, Rockwell also noted that the "country's interest runs directly counter to the idea of limiting the usage of data." Rockwell did urge improved methods of disseminating the large amount of data from the Census, proposing moving away from reels of tape and towards electronic dissemination through the planned National Research and Education Network (NREN).

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE: NIJ, BJS
INCREASES REJECTED; SWEEPING JUVENILE
JUSTICE CUTS RESTORED** *MB*

The National Institute of Justice was level-funded from Fiscal Year 1992 in the Senate bill at \$23.7 million, \$190,000 below the President's request. The Senate report expressed concern over the escalating level of violence against children, and directed NIJ to provide \$900,000 to fund a university-based crime victims center to conduct a national study examining "the prevalence, nature, effects, and relationship of childhood crime victimization to drug abuse." The House funded NIJ at \$22.2 million, a \$1.7 million reduction from the request.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics received \$22.0 million from the Senate, the same level as FY 1992 and a \$2 million reduction from the Administration's budget. The House gave BJS \$20.6

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million, \$3.4 million below the President's request.

The President's budget had asked for only \$11.1 million for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. As in the previous years, both the House and Senate rejected this attempt to decimate OJJDP, with the Senate allocating \$75.8 million and the House \$72.8 million. OJJDP is currently funded at \$74.0 million.

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