

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

FY 1993 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed FY 1993 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral science research.

The table of contents begins on page five.

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Continuing a ten year tradition, COSSA is proud to present its analysis of the administration's FY 1993 budget proposals for agencies that support social and behavioral science research. Two important factors will influence the debate on President Bush's proposals for FY 1993: the longer-than-predicted economic recession and the upcoming presidential and congressional elections. Richard Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), notes in his introduction to the FY 1993 budget that "the euphoria of summer has been replaced by another winter's gloom." Darman, perhaps, refers not only to the economy, but the president's popularity and re-election prospects.

As this is being written the President's renomination faces a noisy challenge from Pat Buchanan and the Democratic nomination contest appears muddled. Congressional redistricting decisions continue to be made and the prospect of incumbent-vs.-incumbent battles in a number of states combined with new territory for many members has put Congress in a funky mood. Already two of the "College of Cardinals," as Appropriations Subcommittee Chairmen are known in the House of Representatives, have announced their retirements, -- Rep. Ed Roybal (D-CA) and Rep. William Lehman (D-FL). Some are predicting around 100 new faces on Capitol Hill next year. In this election year, the strained relationships between President Bush and the Democratically controlled Congress will exacerbate, and the veto as a weapon of presidential power again will loom large.

The budget debate in the Congress, already begun on tax relief proposals, will focus on competing plans to stimulate economic growth. Darman argues that the President's budget provides "a comprehensive program to address not only the short-term, but also the long." The administration proposes to eliminate 246 programs, many previously slated for the scrap heap by earlier Reagan and Bush budgets, but all of which have so far survived thanks to the Congress. Most, if not all, will probably survive to FY 1993. The Bush budget plans increases for "investments in the future," most notably research and development expenditures.

Congress also is debating a proposal to revise the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) which created spending caps that limit growth and established walls for three distinct areas of the budget: defense, domestic discretionary, and international programs. The administration's FY 1993 spending plan freezes domestic discretionary budget authority. This category which includes spending for all domestic programs has grown slowly in recent years: in FY 1991, it exceeded the interest payments on the deficit by less than 1 billion dollars. Director Darman continues his previous efforts to impose an "enforceable cap" on mandatory spending programs. These programs which include entitlements such as social security, medicare, medicaid, and student loans, now account for over 50 percent of federal spending.

The president's budget proposes a \$9.4 billion reduction in FY 1993 budget authority for defense from the FY 1992 figure. It also decreases the FY 1992 appropriation by \$7 million. Congress probably will reduce the FY 1993 number even further. If the BEA is not changed, however, the savings from defense reductions cannot be used to increase domestic spending. The FY 1993 deficit is projected at \$352 billion, down from \$399 billion in FY 1992. These numbers generally have faded from consciousness in the current deliberations as economic stimulus is now deemed more important than deficit reduction.

Enhancing and Expanding the Human Frontier: The FCCSET Agenda

The President's budget for FY 1993 continues its recent theme of "enhancing and expanding the human frontier" by proposing to spend \$76 billion for research and development (this includes facilities), a 3 percent increase over FY 1992. Basic research is slated to receive \$14 billion, an increase of 8 percent. Civilian R&D supported by the Federal government would increase by 7 percent, while defense-related R&D would increase by 1 percent. The defense-civilian research ratio would be 59-41, continuing its slow movement toward the civilian side that began in the Bush administration. Big science projects such as the Superconducting Supercollider (up 34 percent), the Space Station Freedom (up 13 percent), and the Human Genome Project (up 11 percent) continue their spending climbs.

The impact on the FY 1993 R&D budget of the inter-agency Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology (FCCSET) coordinated presidential initiatives is significant. The U.S. Global Change Research Program enters its fourth year as a presidential initiative. The administration proposes a 24 percent increase in the program to almost \$1.4 billion for FY 1993. Significant increases are included for human dimensions of global change (\$19.3 million in FY 1992 to \$23.4 million in FY 1993) and the economics of global environmental change (\$4.7 million in FY 1992 to \$12.7 million in FY 1993). The economics aspect is spread over a number of agencies including the National Science Foundation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Energy, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Economics Research Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) initiative enters its second year with a proposed 23 percent increase to \$803 million. HPCC includes a small amount of funding to address data development, computation, analysis, and display questions in the social and behavioral sciences. Another FCCSET coordinated program would spend about \$4 billion for Biotechnology research in FY 1993, a 7 percent increase over FY 1992 spending. Included in this initiative is \$9 million for social impact research.

Investing in the Future: Research at NSF, NIH and ADAMHA

The National Science Foundation (NSF) continues as a favorite of the Bush administration. FY 1993 funding is slated for a 17.6 percent increase bringing NSF over the \$3 billion mark for the first time. Research goes up 17.9 percent, with the new directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences projected for a 26 percent increase. Claiming it needs to consolidate the very large increases the Education and Human Resources directorate received in the past two years, NSF is asking for only a 3 percent increase for this directorate in FY 1993. Congress will probably re-arrange the research vs. education increases as it has for the past several years. Once again, there are no new funds requested for facilities and for the graduate traineeship program.

Funding for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) increases by a modest 5 percent. Congress generally has augmented the presidential requests for NIH, although the recent congressional boosts have not been as

generous as they had been in the past. AIDS research funding continues to climb, but at a more modest rate (5 percent) than in prior years. Women's health and minority health issues have moved to the forefront with special initiatives in the Office of the Director, while Alzheimer's disease remains a major concern for the National Institute on Aging. Funding for research on Health and Behavior rises a modest 4.6 percent, well below the increase necessary to fulfill the lofty goals of Healthy People 2000 or the admonition of the Senate appropriations committee to "steadily increase this commitment." Following the brouhaha of 1991 surrounding NIH supported surveys of sexual behavior, the President's budget does not include a specific request for the Survey of Health and AIDS Risk Prevalence (SHARP), as it did last year.

CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

Howard J. Silver Executive Director
 Judy Auerbach Government Affairs
 Michael Buckley Public Affairs
 Karen E. Carrion Administrative Officer

Joseph E. Grimes President

The Consortium of Social Science Associations represents more than 185,000 American scientists across the full range of the social and behavioral sciences, functioning as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community. Update is published fortnightly. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$50; institutional subscriptions, \$100; overseas mail, \$100. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, DC 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525; Fax: (202) 842-2788.

At the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA), research at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) increases by 6 percent for each agency, while research at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) rises only 4 percent. In addition, research training is level funded, despite rhetoric about the need to generate new researchers.

Applied Research at the Mission Agencies

The national education goals announced by the President and the nation's governors in 1989 continue to drive increases in education funding. The agenda of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) includes research on systemic reform, world class standards, State curriculum frameworks, instructional materials, teacher training, and alternative methods of student achievement. This is matched by large increases to expand the current assessment, NAEP.

International education at the Department is level funded for FY 1993. Yet, the attention of the international education community has turned to the \$150 million provided for the next five years by the National Security Education Act which will be administered by the Defense Intelligence College. It is proposed again that graduate education student support programs be collapsed into one large program with discretionary power given to the Secretary to determine which disciplines would be eligible for these awards. Congress rejected this move last year and is expected to do the same this year.

At the Department of Agriculture, the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program receives a large increase (54 percent). Unfortunately, this does not extend to the Markets, Trade and Policy component of the program that was funded for the first time in FY 1992. The National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics receive their usual small incremental increases, while the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention suffers a large (88 percent) reduction that Congress is likely to reject as it has in previous years. Funding for academic exchanges increases at USIA, and the proposed budget projects a 6 percent increase for the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The FY 1993 budget includes a section noting the administration's efforts to improve the federal statistical system. The initiative to improve the quality of the nation's economic statistics continues, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Economic Analysis at the Department of Commerce as the main beneficiaries. Other statistical agencies, such as the National Center for Health Statistics, receive small increases, while the National Center for Education Statistics rides the education reform wave to a 34 percent increase.

Last year, in this space, the remarkable changes on the international scene were discussed. This year, it is worth noting that the former Soviet-East European Research Program is now called the Russian, Eurasian and East European Research and Training program.

Politics by Any Other Name

A classic definition of politics is deciding how to allocate scarce resources. The coming debate, in an election year that begins with a president with deteriorating popularity and a Congress with even lower popularity as an institution, will be fractious. The nation, the polls tell us, is suffering from a lack of confidence in the future. In these situations, the tendency is to avoid too much investment in the future, and to focus on enhancing programs with immediate payoffs. The Bush budget proposals surely will be altered when the process finishes sometime in the Fall. How much and in what direction will answer one of the many key political questions of 1992.

More than ever, the social and behavioral sciences remain part of the nation's science policy agenda. 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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	7
	Cooperative State Research Service	7
	Economic Research Service	7
	Food and Nutrition Service	7
	National Agricultural Statistics Service	8
II.	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	8
	Bureau of the Census	8
	Bureau of Economic Analysis	8
	Economic Development Administration	9
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	9
III.	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	10
IV.	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	10
	Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	10
	Graduate Education	10
	International Education/Foreign Language Studies	11
	National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research	12
	Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs	12
	Office of Educational Research and Improvement	12
V.	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	13
	Health Care Financing Administration	13
	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation	14
	Administration for Children and Families	14
	Public Health Service	15
	Agency for Health Care Policy and Research	15
	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	16
	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	17
	National Institute on Drug Abuse	17
	National Institute of Mental Health	18
	Centers for Disease Control	18
	National Center for Health Statistics	20
	National Institutes of Health	22
	National Institute on Aging	20
	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	23
	Office of Population Affairs	24
	Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs	24
	Office of Family Planning	24
	HIV/AIDS	24
VI.	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	26
	Office of Policy Development and Research	26
VII.	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	26
	Bureau of Justice Statistics	26
	National Institute of Justice	26
	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	26
VIII.	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	27
	Bureau of Labor Statistics	27
	Employment and Training Administration	27
	Assistant Secretary for Policy	28

IX.	DEPARTMENT OF STATE	28
	Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training	28
X.	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	29
	University Research Centers Program	29
	University Research Program	29
XI.	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	29
	Agency for International Development	29
	National Archives and Records Administration	29
	National Endowment for the Humanities	29
	Smithsonian Institution	30
	United States Information Agency	30
	United States Institute of Peace	30
XII.	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	30

How to Interpret Budget Figures In This Issue

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1993 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	Proposed	Current	Proposed	% Change	% Change	% Change
<u>FY 1991</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1992</u>	<u>FY 1993</u>	<u>C - FY92/ A - FY91</u>	<u>C - FY92/ P - FY92</u>	<u>P - FY93/ C - FY92</u>

Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1991. Column 2 provides the administration proposal for FY 1992 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1992 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the administration's funding recommendation for FY 1993.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1991 spending to Current FY 1992 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1992 funding with Proposed FY 1992 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1993 funding with Current FY 1992 funding, thereby illustrating administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

Federally funded agricultural research conducted in partnership with the State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) is administered by the Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS). The Hatch Act provides funds through formula grants to SAES. Special Research Grants fund studies on focused problem areas at land-grant universities and related institutions. The National Research Initiative (NRI) Competitive Grants program includes peer reviewed funding in six areas, including research on Markets, Trade and Policy (MTP).

Hatch Act funding has received slight increases in recent years from the Congress. The Special Research Grants requested by the administration include \$4 million, up from \$2 million in FY 1992, as part of the government-wide Global Change research program. It also includes \$9 million for a water quality initiative that has a social science component to it. The Congress increases funding for the Special Grant program to meet the many requests for projects from its constituents. For the past two years Rural Policy Institutes at the Universities of Arkansas, Missouri and Nebraska have been funded under this program (\$525,000 in FY 1992) as have a number of rural development centers. These are not included in the administration's FY 1993 request.

The NRI 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 MTP category received its first funding in FY 1992, \$4 million, double what the administration requested. This year the Department is asking for \$5 million to support peer reviewed individual investigator initiated research in agricultural economics, rural revitalization, and family well-being.

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Hatch Act	162.3	168.3	168.8	168.8	+4%	+<1%	0%
Special Grants	78.1	26.7	87.1	33.4	+12%	+226%	-62%
Competitive Grants	73.0	125.0	97.5	150.0	+34%	-22%	+54%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The Economic Research Service (ERS) performs agricultural economic and other social science research, outlook forecasting, policy analysis, and development of economic and statistical indicators related to U.S. and international agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural America. The proposed increases for FY 1993 include \$400,000 for nutrition education program evaluation and \$2.5 million to continue an initiative to collect information on the use of agricultural chemicals and pesticides. A proposed \$700,000 (down \$100,000 from FY 1992) is ERS' share of the Global Change program for economic modeling of agricultural linkages.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
57.0	62.9	61.7	63.4	+8%	-2%	+3%

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.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
19.3	19.6	21.2	21.4	+10%	+8%	+1%

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

The National Agricultural Statistics Service provides data on approximately 120 crops and 45 livestock products as well as agricultural chemical use, labor, and expenditures, and price paid and received by farmers. It also spends funds - \$3.4 million in FY 1992, \$3.5 million requested for FY 1993 - to improve agricultural estimating techniques by improving sample survey designs and procedures and by testing new forecasting and estimating techniques, such as the use of satellite data.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
86.6	97.2	92.6	97.1	+7%	-5%	+5%

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 increases for most Census Bureau statistical programs, with the economic statistics component slated to receive a 14 percent increase over FY 1992. In particular, service, construction, and foreign trade statistics will see increases. In addition, in the periodic census budget not shown below, a \$5 million increase has been proposed to fund a research and development effort to examine fundamental changes in the decennial census design. The figures below do not include reimbursable expenses.

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Economic Statistics	71.2	82.6	75.9	86.8	+7%	-9%	+14%
Demographic Statistics	36.7	45.8	46.2	48.3	+25%	1%	+5%
Survey Development	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	+13%	-1%	+1%
TOTAL	110.7	132.5	125.3	138.4	+13%	-6%	+11%

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 substantial increases proposed for FY 1993 are part of the Economic Statistics Initiative to improve the quality of the government's economic statistics.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
30.9	37.8	35.1	50.5	+13%	-8%	+43%

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 repeatedly have attempted to eliminate this program, and the FY 1993 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.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
1.4	0.0	.5	0.0	-64%	+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.

While the FY 1993 budget proposes an overall cut for the National Marine Fisheries Service, increases are slated to expand climate and global change programs. The Sea Grant Program will fund \$25 million for research, but will eliminate the outreach component of the program.

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
National Marine Fisheries							
Service (total)	207.5	174.6	229.5	221.5	+11%	+31%	-4%
National Sea Grant Program	42.8	25.0	41.0	25.0	-4%	+64%	-39%

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.

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research	13.9	14.1	16.9	16.4	+22%	+19%	-3%
Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Life Sciences Directorate	18.3	19.5	10.5	11.5	-43%	-47%	+10%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	+1%	-7%	+14%

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. The Fund awards competitive discretionary grants and contracts to a variety of institutions concerned with postsecondary education.

In the middle 1980s, the Reagan administration unsuccessfully attempted to eliminate FIPSE. Congress generally has supported the agency and usually has provided incremental increases in its budget. An exception was 1991 when FIPSE received a 25 percent increase from the Congress. The Bush administration concedes that "the program represents an appropriate leadership role for the Federal government -- one of stimulating improvements in the quality of postsecondary education in the Nation without intruding on institutional prerogatives." For FY 1993 it is requesting a \$1 million increase, unlike the previous two years when it asked for level funding.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
14.6	14.6	15.0	16.0	+3%	+3%	+7%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

For the second year in a row the administration asks Congress to collapse the graduate aid programs into one "National Graduate Fellowships Program." The programs in this proposal include: Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need which supports science and engineering students; Patricia Harris Fellowships which provide aid for minority graduate students; Patricia Harris Public Service Fellowships for those graduate students interested in public service careers; Javits Fellowships which support graduate students in the social sciences, arts, and humanities, and the small Library Career Training fellowships. The Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships are moved from the international education program and placed in this proposed new program. Minority Participation in Graduate Education which provides early identification of potential minority graduate students is moved to the special programs for disadvantaged students (TRIO) program. Under the

National Graduate Fellowships Program the Secretary would have the discretion to set funding priorities each year in order to best address national needs.

In addition, the administration again proposes to eliminate the Law School Clinical Experience programs, a move Congress continues to reject. Instead, in recent years, Congress has provided significant increases for this program. Unlike previous years the administration requests funding for the Legal Training for the Disadvantaged (CLEO) program.

Congress has rejected previous attempts to tinker with all these graduate programs, and neither the House nor Senate version of the Higher Education Reauthorization Act accepts the collapsing idea.

National Graduate Fellowships Program

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships	17.6	--	17.6	--	0%	--	--
Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships	3.2	--	3.2	--	0%	--	--
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	7.8	--	8.0	--	+3%	--	--
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	24.9	--	28.0	--	+12%	--	--
Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships	11.2	--	13.0	--	+16%	--	--
Library Career Training	0.7	--	5.0	--	+614%	--	--
Total National Graduate Fellowships	65.4	65.4	74.8	74.8	+14%	+14%	0%

Other Graduate Programs

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Law School Clinical Experience . .	5.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	+36%	+100%	-100%
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	2.9	0.0	3.0	3.0	+3%	+100%	0%

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 establishment of language resource centers, intensive summer language institutes and an international business education program. The section also supports 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).

Bush administration emphasis on economic competitiveness has led to a recognition that these programs, once slated for elimination, "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 did lead Congress to increase support last year. (The following figures reflect the removal of the fellowship program.)

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Domestic Programs	28.7	28.7	34.0	34.0	+19%	+19%	0%
Overseas Programs	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	+2%	+2%	0%
Totals	34.5	34.5	40.0	40.0	+16%	+16%	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. It also supports 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 did not offer a proposed budget for this agency for FY 1992 anticipating reauthorization that still has not occurred. The budget for FY 1993 includes \$2.4 million in increases for NIDRR's centers and to fund new projects. Most of the rest of the increase will go toward a spinal cord injury demonstration project.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY92- C - FY91</u>
58.9	--	61.0	68.4	+4%	--	+12%

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 following are figures for the research and evaluation budget.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3	+4%	+4%	-15%

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

The continued emphasis on education improvement through the six goals announced by the President and the nation's governors provides the Office of Educational Research and Improvement with another year of significant increases.

Research and improvement activities receive a large increase of 55 percent, to \$115.0 million for FY 1993. Funding in this category includes support for research centers, regional laboratories, the Education Resources Information Center, and Field Initiated Studies. For FY 1993, support will go for research on systemic reform, world-class standards, State curriculum frameworks, instructional materials, teacher training, and alternative methods of assessing student achievement. The administration also proposes an increase for Field Initiated Studies from \$976,000 in FY 1992 to \$2 million. Funds in the research account also will support the development of SMARTLine, a new database that would make information about the best education research, programs and practices accessible through modems and toll-free numbers.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collects, analyzes, and reports data on education. For FY 1993, it will provide more comprehensive, policy relevant data on institutions, faculty, students, finance, assessments, and learning processes. NCES will continue to move toward State-representative data, better private school data, information on education and training outside of the usual institutional settings, and expanded samples for more detailed analyses. The FY 1993 budget includes increases for a new round of the school staff survey, improving data on early childhood and private schools, a new data collection on postsecondary graduation rates, support for further international assessments of student performance, and the field-testing of a post-secondary assessment.

The huge increase for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) will be used to analyze and report the 1992 assessment and to develop and plan for the expanded 1994 assessments. For 1994, the Department plans national assessments at grades four, eight and twelve in reading, mathematics, science, history, and geography.

Once again the administration considers support for library programs to be dispensable, with the exception of \$35 million for literacy activities for public libraries. All other library programs under OERI, including the \$5.9 million appropriated in FY 1992 to university research libraries are zero-funded for FY 1993. Congress has ignored the administration's wishes in previous years and has maintained funding for library programs. It will probably do so again for FY 1993.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY93-</u> <u>C-FY92</u>
Research and Improvement	64.7	74.3	74.1	115.0	+15%	<-1%	+55%
National Center for Educational Statistics	44.3	52.0	47.3	63.6	+17%	-9%	+34%
National Assessment of Educational Progress	19.2	28.1	29.9	64.8	+56%	+6%	+117%

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. Research efforts are directed at developing potential program refinements, such as prospective payments for hospitals, resource-based relative value scale for physician services, and coverage for service provided by health maintenance organizations (HMOs).

As in previous years, the President's budget request does not include funding for rural health demonstrations. His \$36 million budget, representing a 54 percent decrease from FY 1992 appropriations, probably will be enhanced by Congressional appropriators, who in recent years have added in funding for the demonstrations.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
70.8	36.0	78.4	36.0	+11%	+118%	-54%

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for 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. This year, special emphasis will be given to research on at-risk children and youth, improved access to care and support services, and strengthened services.

The research allocations of ASPE fluctuates every two years when appropriations for the Institute for Research on Poverty are included by Congress (though not always requested by the President), as they most probably will be this year. This accounts for the 43 percent decline in FY 1992 appropriations from the FY 1991 level. Exclusive of this potentiality, the President's budget reflects a 4 percent increase over FY 1992 appropriations.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
8.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	-43%	0%	+4%

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

In April 1991, HHS Secretary Sullivan created the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) as a new agency, combining the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) and the Family Support Administration (FSA). This move was intended to consolidate major HHS programs on children and families into one agency. ACF administers the nation's social welfare programs -- both discretionary and entitlement -- including Head Start, foster care, child welfare services, AFDC, JOBS, and child support enforcement.

Within the total ACF budget of \$28.3 billion (80 percent of which is for entitlement programs), approximately \$149.5 million is requested for research activities, a 1 percent decrease from FY 1992. The figures below represent the combined research budgets of programs formerly housed in OHDS. (Aging Research and Demonstrations no longer are included; they have been transferred to the Administration on Aging (AoA), which became an independent organization within HHS last April. The AoA budget request for FY 1993 includes 26 million for aging research, training, and demonstrations, the same amount as FY 1992.)

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
145.7	151.0	151.2	149.5	+4%	<-1%	-1%

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. For FY 1993, priority areas continue to reflect the goals articulated in *Healthy People 2000*, a report in late-1990 by the HHS Assistant Secretary for Health that has become the blueprint for federally-sponsored health promotion and disease prevention activities.

The FY 1993 request for the entire PHS is \$19.3 billion, a 2 percent increase over FY 1992. Of this, \$894 million is targeted to research, prevention, treatment and regulatory activities, a 5 percent increase over FY 1992 levels. Priorities in FY 1993 include: 1) improving access to health care; 2) continuing the revitalization of the FDA; 3) encouraging the nation's biomedical research enterprise; 4) combatting drug abuse; and 5) emphasizing the importance of health promotion and disease prevention. Specific programs targeted for funding increases include childhood immunizations, lead poisoning prevention, tuberculosis control, AIDS, and breast and cervical cancer prevention.

The following pages present the budgets of specific PHS components with activities relevant to the social and behavioral research community. Just as last year, all budgets include money earmarked for HIV/AIDS research in their totals. Separate charts are presented at the end of the PHS section that detail HIV/AIDS funds by PHS activity and component.

Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (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 1993 proposed budget, including AIDS, is \$125.1 million, up 4 percent from FY 1992. The request includes \$72 million for the medical treatment effectiveness program and \$51 million for health services research and technology assessment.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY92-</u> <u>A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY92-</u> <u>P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY93-</u> <u>C - FY92</u>
115.0	122.0	120.0	125.1	+4%	-1%	+4%

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.

The President's FY 1993 proposal budget proposal includes \$3.3 billion overall for ADAMHA. This represents a 6 percent increase from FY 1992. Nearly half of the budget pertains to drug abuse, which remains the top priority issue at ADAMHA. Although research (including social and behavioral science) is the stated

mission of ADAMHA, most support goes to service programs related to prevention and treatment. This year, a particularly large boost has been given to OTI, raising its budget from \$128.1 million in FY 1992 to \$260.3 million in FY 1993, a 103 percent increase.

While support for research at ADAMHA increases 6 percent to \$1.1 billion, once again support for demonstration projects diminishes this year by 4 percent, from \$171 million in FY 1992 to \$163.7 million in FY 1993. Similarly, as in the previous year, no funds are requested for Protection and Advocacy programs and for Clinical Training. And once again, the increase in the overall ADAMHA budget is offset by cuts in new and competing research project grants (RPG), which are down 2 percent from 1992.

With the spread of substance abuse and AIDS, ADAMHA has a strong interest in finding techniques for reducing the demand for drugs. Additionally, increased attention will be paid to co-morbidity between mental and addictive disorders. Other factors influencing ADAMHA's research priority areas include the *Healthy People 2000* objectives, the Secretary's alcohol initiative, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) "Drug Strategy IV," and heightened interest in women's and minorities' health issues. As a general strategy, ADAMHA intends to expand within its priority research areas, such as medications development, while holding "lower priority" activities at current levels.

The table below shows the overall ADAMHA research and demonstrations budget.

OVERALL ADAMHA RESEARCH & DEMONSTRATIONS FUNDING

	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Research	1,062.5	1,121.2	+6%
Demonstrations	170.5	163.7	-4%

The impact of the proposed increase in ADAMHA's total budget is offset by the need to meet the requirements of the financial management objectives adopted by ADAMHA and NIH after Congressional pressure. The competing desires both to 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 2 percent from FY 1992, as the following chart demonstrates.

NUMBER OF GRANTS: CONTINUING VS. NEW AND COMPETING

	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Continuing Research Project Grants			
NIAAA	305	343	+12%
NIDA	525	502	-4%
NIMH	884	910	+3%
Total	1,714	1,755	+3%
New and Competing Research Project Grants			
NIAAA	154	120	-2%
NIDA	208	245	+18%
NIMH	356	359	-<1%
Total	718	704	-2%

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 three 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. In the President's FY 1993 budget proposal for NIAAA, support for most programs, including the Alcohol Research Centers, Research Training, and Career Programs, remains flat.

The President's FY 1993 budget request for NIAAA is \$193 million, an increase of \$9 million, or 5 percent, over the FY 1992 appropriation. Most of this increase is due to inflation.

Priority areas in NIAAA continue to be genetics of alcoholism, medications development, and neurosciences. In addition, the institute has expanded its research on public policy issues such as taxation, consumption, warning labels, and drinking and driving laws. It continues to place highest priority on its treatment matching program (Project MATCH), and on a community prevention intervention trial it co-sponsors with OSAP.

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92 A-FY91	%Change C-FY92 P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Extramural Research	124.0	134.0	135.6	141.7	+9%	+1%	+4%
(Research Training)	(3.5)	(3.7)	(3.5)	(3.5)	0%	-5%	0%
Intramural Research	18.9	20.2	20.1	22.0	+6%	-<1%	+9%
Research Management & Support	11.7	12.6	12.6	13.3	+8%	0%	+6%
Subtotal, Research	154.6	166.8	168.3	177.0	+9%	+9%	+5%
Demonstrations	16.4	0	16.0	16.0	+2%	+100%	0%
TOTAL	171.0	166.8	184.3	193.0	+8%	+10%	+5%

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, especially relative to other ADAMHA institutes. The 1988 Anti Drug Abuse Act boosted the NIDA budget, and subsequent years have seen steady growths. Within NIDA's budget, substantial funds exist for HIV/AIDS research. 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.

NIDA has identified the following priority areas for FY 1993: non-pharmacological treatments, epidemiology and prevention; neuroscience; maternal/fetal effects of drug abuse; HIV/AIDS; and research training. The institute continues to support fundamental studies on social factors influencing drug abuse, including the role of education, peer group interactions, family, the environment, and economics. Research in these areas is used to design treatment and prevention strategies at the community and national level.

The President's FY 1993 budget request for NIDA is \$440.2 million, only 3 percent above the FY 1992 appropriation. Although research receives a 6 percent boost, to \$382.2 million, demonstration projects are hit with a 5 percent cut. Research training is level-funded.

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92 A-FY91	%Change C-FY92 P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Extramural Research	242.1	267.6	252.7	267.4	+4%	-6%	+6%
(Research Training)	(6.8)	(7.0)	(6.8)	(6.8)	0%	-3%	0%
Intramural Research	23.0	24.5	23.1	24.0	+<1%	-6%	+ 4%
Research Management & Support	32.0	35.6	35.0	36.8	+9%	-2%	+5%
Subtotal Research	297.1	327.7	310.8	328.2	+5%	-5%	+6%
Demonstrations	105.6	118.5	118.2	112.0	+12%	-<1%	-<5%
TOTAL	402.7	446.2	429.0	440.2	+7%	-4%	+3%

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. Although 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. These are the result of three "strategic plans" developed by the institute to organize and guide cross-cutting research on particular populations: the National Plan of Research to Improve Services to People with Severe Mental Disorders; the National Plan for Research on Child and Adolescent Mental Disorders; and the National Plan for Schizophrenia Research. Other priority areas of research at NIMH include the neurosciences, AIDS, and mental disorders among women, minorities, the elderly, and rural and homeless populations.

The total FY 1993 request for NIMH is \$642.8 million, a 3 percent increase above the FY 1992 appropriation. Funding for research increases by \$607 million, but research training is level-funded, and funding for demonstrations is reduced by 1 percent. In addition, just like last year, the President has eliminated funding for Protection and Advocacy and for Clinical Training, claiming these programs no longer are necessary.

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92 A-FY91	%Change C-FY92 P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Extramural Research	397.1	428.0	435.4	462.1	+10%	+2%	+6%
(Research Training)	(26.9)	(27.7)	(26.9)	(26.9)	0%	-3%	0%
Intramural Research	86.7	92.8	95.6	101.6	+10%	+3%	+6%
Research Management & Support	37.8	40.9	43.7	43.4	+16%	+7%	-<1%
Subtotal, Research	521.6	561.7	574.7	607.1	+10%	+2%	+6%
Demonstrations	35.6	30.9	36.2	35.7	+2%	+17%	-1%
Clinical Training	13.7	0.0	10.8	0.0	-21%	+100%	-100%
TOTAL	570.9	592.6	621.7	642.8	+9%	+5%	+3%

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. Although extramural support for social and behavioral scientists is not widespread, CDC often uses them as staff and consultants.

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

The total CDC budget for FY 1993 is \$1.6 billion, an 8 percent increase from FY 1992. Once again, nearly one third of the budget is dedicated to HIV/AIDS (\$505 million), which receives a 5 percent increase from the FY 1992 level. Programs receiving significant increases in FY 1993 are childhood immunization, lead poisoning prevention, breast and cervical cancer prevention, smoking prevention, and tuberculosis elimination. 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. It is also an important source of data on illness and disability, utilization 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 1993, \$34.2 million in set-aside funding is slated for NCHS, which when added to the \$50.6 million budget authority request, produces a total NCHS operating budget of \$84.8 million. This represents level funding from FY 1992. The numbers below represent only the portion of the NCHS budget derived from appropriations.

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92 A-FY91	%Change C-FY92 P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Centers for Disease Control	1,312.9	1,513.1	1,486.4	1,601.4	+13%	-2%	+8%
(National Center for Health Statistics)	(51.4)	(51.4)	(50.3)	(50.6)	-2%	-2%	+<1%

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.

The overall budget request for NIH for FY 1993 is \$9.4 billion, a 5 percent increase over FY 1992 appropriations. Aside from new initiatives in women's health and minority health, most areas in NIH will see relatively flat funding or, in some cases, decreases from FY 1992. Research Project Grants will increase by 416 to 22,132; 5,800 new and competing, and 16,332 continuing. As a result of the NIH Financial Management Plan put in place last year, the average length and cost of grants will be kept within strict boundaries. Additionally, increases in the cost of individual grants is limited to about 5.1 percent, which represents the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI) used as a measure of inflation.

The President's budget includes \$89 million for NIH-wide initiatives in women's and minority health. Funding for both is located within the Office of the Director. The Women's Health Initiative, which is given \$44 million, is a large-scale longitudinal study of prevention and treatment strategies for cardiovascular disease, osteoporosis, and cancer among women. It contains three components: a set of clinical trials; an observational study; and a set of community interventions. The Minority Health Initiative is focused on causes and correlates of diseases and disorders more prevalent among members of ethnic/racial minority groups, with particular attention to "high risk" youth. This program receives \$45 million for FY 1993. Additional funds are provided to increase research opportunities for minorities, including infrastructure support for historically black colleges and universities, and research traineeships. (Most of these support mechanisms are targeted to biomedical research.)

NIH has been hit hard in FY 1992 by a severe reduction in travel expenses imposed by Congress on all of HHS when it passed the agency's appropriations bill at the end of 1991, already months into FY 1992. The cut was not anticipated by the institutes, and some already had spent significant sums for travel by the time the appropriations bill was passed. (According to most sources, the cut was a punitive response to the perception

that too many HHS staff had planned to attend the international AIDS conference in Italy last year. Once this claim became public, many staff were not allowed to attend.) The National Institute on Aging (NIA) was hit particularly hard by the travel reduction; its reduction amounted to 65 percent, effectively ending site visits and staff conference attendance after a few months into FY 1992. Since it appears that the travel reduction was a one-time only event, it is not clear what, if any, effect it will have on FY 1993. But the institutes are wary.

NIH FUNDING (INCLUDING AIDS)

	Actual FY 1991	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92 A-FY91	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Research Project Grants	4,520	4,927	5,277	+2%	+7%
Research Training	305	309	309	+1%	0%
Centers	699	787	788	+13%	+<1%
R & D Contracts	594	644	644	+8%	0%
Intramural Research	923	992	1,042	+8%	0%
Research Support	366	411	432	+12%	+5%
Extramural Construction	7	12	12	+71%	0%
Women's Health Study	--	25	44	+100%	+76%
Minority Health Study	--	--	45	--	100%
Other Research	708	742	730	+5%	-2%
NIH Facilities Repair	169	104	73	-4%	-30%
TOTAL	8,291	8,953	9,396	+8%	+5%

HEALTH AND BEHAVIOR RESEARCH AT NIH

Much of the social and behavioral research supported by the National Institutes of Health comes under the rubric of "health and behavior." Each institute allocates a certain proportion of its overall funds to intramural and extramural research on the behavioral components of diseases and disorders. But this amount historically has been small. In its report on the FY 1990 budget for the Department of Health and Human Services, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies stated that it was deeply concerned about NIH's continuing to support health and behavior research at only 3 percent of its overall funding. The committee directed the NIH to establish a comprehensive 10-year plan for steadily increasing its funding of health and behavior research.

The long-awaited report finally was issued in November, 1991. The report describes social and behavioral research conducted or supported by each NIH institute and frames this research in the context of the health promotion and disease prevention objectives of *Healthy People 2000*, the blueprint for HHS activities. In describing specific research initiatives, the Health and Behavior Research report addresses their relationship to such general behavioral themes as the role of stress in the onset of disease; racial/ethnic group differences -- including the effect of social status -- in the incidence and prevalence of certain disorders; the importance of individual behavior in the prevention of disease, for example, through proper exercise and diet throughout the life course; and the issue of compliance or adherence to treatment regimens, such as self-administered medications. The overall message of the report is neatly summarized in its introduction:

"The NIH Health and Behavior Research report reflects NIH's continuing interest in helping individuals to help themselves to reach the highest possible level of personal health. For the NIH effort to succeed, three steps are indispensable: educating the public about the role that behavior and lifestyle play in disease prevention and health promotion; motivating individuals to change high-risk behavior; and giving at-risk persons the skills to maintain their behavior change for long-term benefits. These three steps require, in turn, that NIH research produce the requisite new knowledge" (p.4).

As lofty as NIH's commitment to health and behavior research appears in the report, it is not substantiated by this year's funding request from the Administration. The table below illustrates proposed funding of health and behavior research in each institute for FY 1993. Overall, health and behavior research receives only a 4.6 percent increase from FY 1992 levels, a smaller increase than that experienced between FY 1991 and FY 1992

(7.2 percent.) As a total of institutes' budgets, health and behavior research in FY 1993 ranges from less than 1 percent (NIAID and NIGMS) to 44 percent (NCNR), with an average of 6.8 percent and a median of 4 percent. This does not appear to reflect the kind of effort to "steadily increase this commitment" urged by the Senate appropriations subcommittee.

Aside from NCNR, the institutes with the largest proportion of their budgets committed to health and behavior research are NIA (15 percent) and NICHD (10 percent). Following is a list of the full names of the individual institutes (which are abbreviated in the table) and a note on their health and behavior research areas:

National Cancer Institute (NCI): NCI supports research on behavioral and social approaches to the prevention of cancer, promotion of good health practices, and treatment of cancer patients and their families. Particular attention is paid to tobacco use, diet, and nutrition.

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI): Health and behavior activities at NHLBI include research and training-- primarily through the Behavioral Medicine Branch-- on disease prevention, etiology, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR): NIDR funds research on oral conditions, including pain, disease prevention, and epidemiology, recognizing the contribution of social, psychological, economic, and environmental factors in oral health promotion and disease.

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK): Behavioral research supported by NIDDK relates to treatment compliance, disease-stress relationship, eating behavior, and disease control through behavior modification.

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS): NINDS supports behavioral research related to the nervous system, including studies of sensory perception, cognitive functioning, recovery of function after nervous system damage, and sleep, as well as behavioral factors in the etiology and treatment of nervous system disorders.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID): NIAID supports very little behavioral and social research, even though the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases has increased the institute's awareness of the value of such research, especially with regard to prevention. One area of health and behavior research at NIAID is psychosocial factors affecting medical treatment compliance.

National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS): NIGMS supports basic, undifferentiated research and research training, not targeted to any specific discipline or disease. While some support has been provided for health and behavior research, it is not a significant initiative.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD): NICHD is one of the institutes with the greatest support for social and behavioral research related to factors influencing human development throughout the lifespan. Health and behavior research includes human learning and behavior, population dynamics, and mental retardation and developmental disabilities.

National Eye Institute (NEI): Health and behavior is a very minor focus at NEI, which specializes in research on blinding eye disease, visual disorders, mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and the needs of blind people.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS): NIEHS examines the effects of environmental agents on human health and well-being, with particular attention to behavioral and neurological effects of exposure to toxic substances.

National Institute on Aging (NIA): NIA provides significant support for social and behavioral research related to the aging process and to specific diseases and conditions of the aged. NIA research on health and behavior investigates how good health, effective functioning, and productivity can be prolonged, and disability and dependence postponed.

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMSD): NIAMSD supports basic and clinical research on the debilitating disorders of the musculoskeletal system and the skin. Health and behavior research includes investigations of behavioral factors related to diet, exercise, and injury, as well as health services research.

National Institute of Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD): Established only in 1989, NIDCD has not yet developed a record on health and behavior research. However, 5 percent of its overall budget for FY 1993 is earmarked for that purpose.

National Center for Research Resources (NCRR): NCRR provides a wide range of resources to improve the research environment. Although its support is non-categorical, NCRR does support health and behavior research.

National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR): NCNR examines biological and behavioral factors that influence health and the environment in which health care is delivered. Major areas of attention at NCNR include responses to illness, family caregiving, reproductive health, and health promotion.

National Library of Medicine (NLM): NLM uses the principles and methodologies of the social and behavioral sciences to improve utilization of health care information by health professionals. Activities include development of computer systems and training programs, evaluation of the impact of such systems, and evaluation of informational needs.

NIH Health and Behavior Research

	Actual FY 1991	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	Institute P-FY 1993	%Change P-FY 1993- C-FY 1992	% of Institute Total P-FY 1993
NCI	71.2	80.2	82.6	2,010.4	+3%	4%
NHLBI	54.7	59.1	64.1	1245.4	+8%	5%
NIDR	5.8	6.3	6.6	166.7	+5%	4%
NIDDK	16.0	17.1	18.0	699.8	+5%	3%
NINDS	16.4	17.6	18.6	615.2	+6%	3%
NIAID	7.6	7.9	8.2	1,010.8	+4%	<1%
NIGMS	3.3	3.6	3.8	862.1	+6%	2%
NICHD	51.9	56.0	59.0	545.2	+5%	10%
NEI	4.9	5.1	5.4	285.1	+6%	2%
NIEHS	3.3	3.4	3.5	261.5	+3%	1%
NIA	56.5	59.4	61.1	407.3	+3%	15%
NIAMS	8.4	9.1	9.4	214.9	+3%	4%
NIDCD	6.7	7.3	7.7	157.3	+5%	5%
NCRR	26.8	23.6	23.6	330.2	0%	7%
NLM	2.4	2.7	2.7	108.7	0%	2%
TOTAL	353.7	378.4	359.9	8,969.2	+5%	5%

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).

The President's budget request for NIA for FY 1993 is \$407.3 million, a 6.2 percent increase from FY 1992. These funds will support 960 RPGs, 36 more than FY 1992. The Claude D. Pepper Centers for Independence are level-funded, as are research training and R&D contracts in women and aging, the demography of aging, and minority initiatives. Intramural research is barely increased, and new funds here most likely will be focused on Alzheimer's Disease and osteoporosis.

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>C-FY92 A-FY91</u>	<u>P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Research Project Grants	191.0	234.5	255.2	23%	+9%
Research Centers	43.9	46.7	46.7	+6%	0%
Other Research	12.0	13.8	13.8	15%	0%
Research Project Grants	10.9	10.9	10.9	0%	0%
R&D Contracts	13.0	18.2	18.2	40%	0%
Intramural Research	33.7	37.3	39.2	11%	<1%
Research Management & Support	19.1	22.2	23.3	16%	5%
TOTAL	323.6	383.6	407.3	19%	+6%

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; 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. Additional FY 1993 priorities include vaccine development and medical rehabilitation research.

The President has requested \$545.2 million for NICHD in FY 1993, a 5 percent increase over FY 1992 appropriations. This would fund 1,501 RPGs (57 more than FY 1992) -- 1,057 noncompeting, and 444 competing. As with other institutes, compliance with the NIH Financial Management Plan means that the average length and cost of award will be kept within strict limits, and funding increases will be kept to inflation, as measured by the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index (BRDPI) of 5.1 percent.

	<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92 A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92 P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
Mothers and Children	261.4	281.7	275.9	289.4	+6%	-2%	+5%
Population Research	132.0	139.0	139.3	146.1	+6%	+<1%	+5%
Intramural Research	61.2	66.7	69.1	72.6	+12%	+4%	+5%
Research Management & Support	24.5	29.4	27.8	29.1	+13%	-5%	+5%
Medical Rehabilitation Research .	n/a	3.8	7.7	8.0	n/a	103%	+4%
TOTAL	479.1	520.6	519.8	545.2	+8%	-<1%	+5%

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. The Office is particularly concerned with the prevention of teenage pregnancy through the promotion of abstinence.

The proposed FY 1993 budget of \$12 million represents a 54 percent increase over FY 1992 levels. Of this total, the request includes \$2.1 million for research, more than double the FY 1992 appropriation. The remainder of the budget covers demonstration projects and services.

Office of Family Planning

In the past, the Office of Family Planning (OFP) has spent relatively little on research. For example, in FY 1992, only \$350,000 out of a total budget of \$149.6 million was appropriated for research. For FY 1993, the President has proposed a new state administered family planning program, to replace some aspects of the OFP. This program would give federal funding to states which would then have the discretion about whether and how much to fund research, or any other aspect of family planning. As a result of this proposal, no funds are requested for research at OFP in FY 1993.

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

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92 A-FY91	%Change C-FY92 P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs	7.8	12.0	7.8	12.0	0%	-35%	+54%
Office of Family Planning	144.3	150.0	149.6	154.6	+4%	-<1%	+3%

HIV/AIDS

The President's FY 1993 budget includes \$2.07 billion for AIDS and HIV-infection research, prevention, and related activities. This figure represents a 5 percent increase over the FY 1992 appropriation, less than the rate of inflation in biomedical research.

The administration's proposal for HIV/AIDS continues to place 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. Although prevention is a stated emphasis, the FY 1993 request does not restore \$15 million in prevention funding cut from the Centers for Disease Control during FY 1992.

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

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY93-</u> <u>C-FY92</u>
Basic Science Research	856	899	889	932	+4%	-1%	+5%
Risk Assessment and Prevention	684	696	672	705	-2%	-3%	+5%
Product Evaluation, Research & Monitoring	63	72	72	75	-14%	0%	+4%
Clinical Health Services Research & Delivery	270	270	325	353	+20%	+20%	+9%
HIV/AIDS Coordination	4	4	3	4	-25%	-25%	+33%
PHS Construction	11	9	7	0	-36%	-22%	-100%
TOTAL	1,888	1,950	1,968	2,069	+4%	+1%	+5%

Most social and behavioral science research related to HIV/AIDS is supported by ADAMHA, where the connection between substance abuse and HIV infection is explored. For example, research supported by NIMH is investigating the interaction of the brain and the HIV virus as they impact on immune functioning; research supported by NIDA is collecting data on discontinuation of drug using behaviors in the face of HIV/AIDS risk; and NIAAA is sponsoring ethnographic research on norms governing sexual behavior and condom use in the presence and absence of alcohol. On the other hand, for the past three years, NICHD at NIH has been stymied in its attempts to fund national survey research on the factors influencing risky sexual behavior among teenagers and adults. The table below presents total HIV/AIDS budgets for PHS components with relevant activities.

HIV/AIDS BUDGET BY PHS COMPONENT

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY93-</u> <u>C-FY92</u>
NIH	807	851	841	873	9%	-1%	+4%
CDC	497	495	480	505	3%	-3%	+5%
ADAMHA	237	245	235	248	<-1%	-4%	+5%
(NIAAA)	(8)	(9)	(9)	(10)	+13%	0%	+11%
(NIDA)	(136)	(153)	(146)	(143)	+7%	-5%	-21%
(NIMH)	(75)	(79)	(79)	(83)	+5%	0%	5%
Health Resources & Services							
Administration	266	266	322	349	+21%	+21%	8%
Food and Drug Administration	63	72	72	75	+14%	14%	+4%
AHCPR	10	11	10	10	0%	-9%	
OASH	6	9	5	6	-16%	-44%	+20%
Indian Health Service	2	2	3	3	-50%	50%	0%
TOTAL	1,888	1,950	1,968	2069	+4%	+1%	+5%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

During the past two years of the Bush administration, PDR has become according to HUD Secretary Jack Kemp "an integral part of the Department's reform commitment." For FY 1992, the administration once again proposes a significant increase for this office to "improve the operation of the Department's programs" through program evaluation and monitoring. Although it rejected last year's proposal to transfer program funds to PDR, Congress 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 significant.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
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 1993 increase is for new initiatives to conduct a survey of offenders on probation and parole, as well as to establish a statistical series on the extent of family violence, child abuse, and other intentional injury serious enough to result in a visit to a hospital emergency room.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
22.1	23.2	22.1	24.2	0%	-5%	+10%

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.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
23.9	23.9	23.7	23.9	-1%	-1%	+1%

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 administration predecessors) are seeking to gut the agency's budget, calling for a 88 percent reduction in FY 1993, thereby eliminating funding for the formula grant program. Congress consistently has refused to accept drastic cutbacks in OJJDP programs.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change C-FY92- P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change P-FY93- C-FY92</u>
72.0	7.5	72.5	7.5	+1%	+866%	-88%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices, living conditions, wages and working conditions, 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. Janet Norwood, BLS' longtime commissioner retired in December 1991. Her deputy, William Barron, is serving as Acting Commissioner until a successor is named.

BLS funding for FY 1993 includes increased resources to continue the occupational, industrial and geographic surveys needed to implement the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act. It also includes a \$1.7 million increase for the planned revision of the Current Population Survey. The Foreign Direct Investment Survey program is proposed for elimination. The request also includes elements of the administration's initiatives to improve economic indicators, such as expansion of service sector indexes for the Producer Price Index. The proposed budget also attempts anew to eliminate the Mass Layoff program, which Congress persistently has restored. (The figures below do not include spending authority from offsetting collections.)

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
203.8	258.5	251.3	282.3	+23%	-3%	+12%

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. The research and evaluation budget has shrunk considerably the past few years, but remains steady for FY 1993. The current focus is on studies of at-risk youth, school to work transitions, work-based learning and literacy programs, the needs of small and mid-size firms, and general improvement of the employment and training system. The FY 1993 budget proposes Job Training 2000, an attempt by the administration to revamp the federal job training programs with a new, coordinated, market-driven system. If this is implemented the agenda of the research and evaluation component could change.

NOTE: ETA functions on a July-June program year, and the A-91 category in the chart below reflects Program Year 1991 spending. By contrast, the agency's budget is based on an October-September fiscal year, and C-92 below reflects the FY 1992 appropriation figure. Adjustments are frequently made in the transition.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
12.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	-22%	0%	0%

OFFICE OF POLICY

During the 1980s, the Labor Department's research program underwent drastic contraction, and most programs have yet to recover. The Office of Policy (OP) advises and assists the Secretary in providing analytical support and performing both short and long-term program evaluation and economic research, it also carries out congressionally mandated analyses. Most of these are done through contracts.

For FY 1992 a total of \$5.1 million was proposed for research and analysis. The Senate deleted the entire request. The House provided \$2.1 million, saying "research must assume a lower priority in times of fiscal constraint." The Office wound up with \$1 million. Most of the funds are being used for congressionally mandated projects; there is some funding for macro-economic projects and approximately \$100,000 is slated for analyses to assist the Secretary on emerging issues.

In FY 1993, the request is \$5 million. If Congress appropriates the full funding, which is unlikely, studies will focus on 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

RUSSIAN, EURASIAN, AND EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Formerly the Soviet-East European Research and Training Program, this small program funds advanced research and graduate training in languages and other subjects related to the former 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. In FY 1993, the administration is seeking to level-fund this program. The additional funding for FY 1991 came from the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, legislation which Congress has failed to pass since that date.

<u>Actual FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1992</u>	<u>Current FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1993</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- A - FY91</u>	<u>% Change C - FY92- P - FY92</u>	<u>% Change P - FY93- C - FY92</u>
10.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	-53%	0%	0%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 establishes in the Department of Transportation a new Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Its director is appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) to serve a four year term. The bureau will compile transportation statistics, implement a long-term data collection program, and issue guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. The bureau is financed from the Highway Trust Fund, with its FY 1992 authority being \$5 million and increasing in \$5 million intervals to \$25 million in FY 1997.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

University Research Centers Program

Initiated in FY1988 with a four-year allocation of \$20 million, this program has funded 10 university research centers at approximately \$5 million per year. In FY 1993, the administration seeks to fund four additional centers and has increased the program's budget to \$10 million per year until 1997.

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." The program funding for FY 1993 will be \$200,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The FY 1993 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 1993 budget calls for a \$1.4 million reduction in the agency's grant program, to be offset by an increase for NARA's 14 records centers.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92-</u> <u>A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92-</u> <u>P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY93-</u> <u>C-FY92</u>
138.2	152.1	152.1	165.0	+10%	0%	+9%

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 1993 budget includes an increase of almost 6 percent for NEH. Education programs are slated for a 16 percent increase, and research is scheduled for an 11 percent boost. Challenge grants, which provide basic support to universities, are scheduled for a 29 percent increase.

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92- A-FY91	%Change C-FY92- P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Education Programs	18.0	18.9	18.0	21.0	+1%	-5%	+16%
Fellowships and Seminars	16.2	17.6	18.3	18.0	+13%	+4%	-2%
Public Programs*	23.0	23.9	25.9	25.0	+13%	-4%	-3%
Research Programs	18.5	19.9	17.3	19.2	+4%	-3%	+11%
State Programs	26.9	26.9	27.5	28.5	+3%	+3%	+4%
Preservation Office	22.5	20.8	24.0	24.0	-2%	+15%	0%
Challenge Grants	15.0	16.1	12.4	16.0	-18%	-23%	+29%
Treasury Funds (matching)	11.9	14.4	12.8	14.0	+7%	-12%	+9%
Administration	17.9	19.8	19.5	21.3	+9%	-2%	+6%
Total	170.0	178.2	175.9	187.0	+4%	-2%	+6%

*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.

	Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	%Change C-FY92- A-FY91	%Change C-FY92- P-FY92	%Change P-FY93- C-FY92
Research	49.8	57.9	57.9	57.9	+16%	0%	0%
Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars	5.0	5.7	5.7	6.2	+14%	0%	+8%

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 1993 are intended mostly for academic exchange programs; citizen exchange programs are slated for a decrease. The figures below represent the budget for the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs.

Actual FY 1991	Proposed FY 1992	Current FY 1992	Proposed FY 1993	% Change C - FY92- A - FY91	% Change C - FY92- P - FY92	% Change P - FY93- C - FY92
175.0	172.5	194.6	200.0	+11%	+13%	+3%

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 1993 budget request is \$11.9 million. The figures below are from the White House's Office of Management and Budget FY 1993 proposal.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92-</u> <u>A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92-</u> <u>P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY93-</u> <u>C-FY92</u>
8.3	8.9	11.0	11.0	+32%	+23%	+0%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

With new director Walter Massey starting his first full year, the National Science Foundation (NSF) continues to be treated exceptionally well by the Bush administration. As part of a strategy to boost productivity and improve economic performance, investment in basic research will "lead to the creation of new knowledge which will enable future innovation," according to the administration. The FY 1993 budget proposal maintains President Bush's commitment to double the NSF budget (the base year is FY 1987, the doubling year FY 1994).

The proposed budget reflects the reorganization of NSF announced last October, including the new directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE). NSF remains a major source of funding for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences, accounting for almost one-third of all federal support for research in these disciplines. It is virtually the sole federal source of academically based research in anthropology, political science and linguistics.

NSF's budget increased to \$2.344 billion in FY 1991. The agency asked Congress for \$2.722 billion, a 16.2 percent increase, for FY 1992. After the congressional appropriations process, including a last minute \$5 million reduction in the research line, and with the Department of Defense picking up the logistics part of the Antarctic Program, NSF's FY 1992 current spending plan is \$2.574 billion. However, \$23 million appropriated for a new graduate traineeship program will not be spent until FY 1993. Thus, NSF anticipates spending 9 percent more in FY 1992 than it did in FY 1991.

For FY 1993 NSF is requesting \$3.027 billion, an increase of \$454 million (17.6 percent) over the FY 1992 appropriation. Research and related activities will increase \$337 million (17.9 percent) over the appropriation to \$2.212 billion. NSF continues its commitment to individual investigator initiated research, but much of the increase for research is focused on the presidential initiatives developed by the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET). These include Advanced Materials and Processing, Biotechnology, High Performance Computing and Communications, Global Change, and Education and Human Resources.

In FY 1992 NSF asked Congress for \$50 million for academic research instrumentation. After spending \$39 million for facilities modernization in FY 1991 the Foundation requested no new funds for this purpose in FY 1992. Congress gave NSF \$33 million; \$16.5 million for facilities and \$16.5 million for instrumentation. In FY 1993, NSF proposes \$33 million for instrumentation and again no new funds for facilities.

NSF seeks a significant increase (23.8 percent) in its salaries and expenses appropriation for 1993. This will pay for NSF's anticipated move to the Virginia suburbs and to increase staff for programs of the Education and Human Resources (EHR) Directorate, whose funding has rapidly escalated

The Foundation continues its major role in the government-wide initiative on Global Change. Planning to spend \$108.5 million for research on this topic in FY 1992, the NSF hopes to allocate \$162.5 million in FY 1993. This total includes an increase from \$3.4 million to \$4.8 million for human dimensions of global change research. Also included is an increase from \$3.4 million to \$6.8 million for basic economics research related to global change.

NSF also will play a major role in the High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC) government-wide initiative. Included in the \$262 million NSF is requesting for HPCC are \$250,000 for cognitive science research and \$250,000 for research that addresses major computational issues related to the storage, processing, analysis and presentation of social, economic and spatial data.

The Directorate for Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) was created in 1991 from the old Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS) directorate and the Scientific, Technological, and International Affairs Directorate (STIA). On January 30, Dr. Cora Marrett, Professor of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, was named the first Assistant Director for SBE. Funding for the SBE directorate increased by 8.4 percent from FY 1991 to FY 1992. For next year, NSF asks for an increase of 25.5 percent, from \$85.9 million to \$107.8 million.

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 and to support the National Center for Geographical Information and Analysis (NCGIA) in its research on geographic information systems. From FY 1991 to FY 1992 the resources of SES increased by 12.6 percent, or \$4.5 million. In 1991, the administration began a major emphasis on the economics of global change, which has helped the budget of the economics program in FY 1992.

For FY 1993 SES receives an \$8.7 million, a 21.4 percent increase. The emphasis will continue on research on the human dimensions and economics of global change, with a \$5 million increase slated for research in this area. Research topics included under this rubric 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.

Plans for the rest of the proposed increase include support for research on social, economic and legal issues associated with biotechnology research, development, adaptation, regulation, adoption and utilization, as part of the government-wide initiative on Biotechnology. NSF also is requesting \$700,000 for the Center for Survey Methods which will provide training and research in survey methodology, including courses for employees of federal statistical agencies. There also will be funds to expand science education efforts, particularly in the Research Experiences for Undergraduates program, which provides opportunities for students to be members of research teams.

Support also 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.

The Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences has not fared well lately in the budget battles. The increase from FY 1991 to FY 1992 was \$1.6 million, 7.6 percent. The FY 1993 request provides a 12 percent increase to \$24.9 million. The increase includes another \$1 million for the initiative in cognitive science. The FY 1993 focus will be on understanding information processing and other cognitive activity in various social and physical environments. Additional funds proposed division will go to support the Research Experience for Undergraduates program and for research on cultural and cognitive factors in manufacturing settings.

The International Division supports international cooperative programs and activities that benefit the U.S. science and engineering enterprise. Formerly in the Scientific, Technological and International Affairs (STIA) directorate, these programs currently are being reviewed by the Foundation. The \$2.3 million increase

requested for FY 1993 will go to provide U.S. funding for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

The Science Resource Studies division, also formerly in STIA, consists of two types of programs. The first, Studies of Science and Engineering Resources, collects, analyzes and disseminates statistical information on domestic and international resources devoted to science and technology. It produces congressionally mandated reports, such as Science and Engineering Indicators. The increase requested in FY 1993 will be targeted for the post-censal survey of scientists and engineers.

The second program in SRS, Studies in Science and Technology, funds historical, philosophical and social studies of science and technology as well as studies of ethics and values in relation to science and technology. As a result of the reorganization, \$850,000 formerly in the former Policy Research and Analysis program has been shifted to this program. On the other hand, \$420,000 from this program was shifted to the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR). The increase for FY 1993 will fund additional studies dealing with biotechnology, bio- and engineering ethics, processes of innovation, and intellectual property rights.

Pockets of funding for social and behavioral scientists are found in some of the other directorates in NSF. The Division of Information Science and Technology (IST) in the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate (CISE) 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. In addition, in FY 1991, the Arctic Research Program in the Geosciences Directorate initiated an Arctic Social Sciences program in response to recommendations of the Arctic Research Commission, the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee, the National Science Board, the National Academy of Sciences and the Congress.

The Education and Human Resources (EHR) Directorate has undergone another reorganization for FY 1992. One thing that has not changed is its continual growth in funding, due to large increases provided by the Congress. For FY 1992, Congress provided a 44 percent increase (\$143 million) for EHR, and earmarked major increases for teacher preparation and enhancement, and systemic reform. Congress appropriated \$23 million for a graduate traineeship program that NSF has announced it will not spend until FY 1993.

NSF has requested a slight 3.1 percent increase for EHR in FY 1993. The small overall increase is explained by the need to consolidate and get a handle on the management of large increases provided for this directorate in recent years. However, a large increase is requested for Systemic Reform to extend the Statewide Systemic Initiative to include almost one-half of all the states. The EPSCOR program is now part of this division as well. (The table on the next page excludes the Graduate Traineeship Program from current FY 1992 and includes it in proposed FY 1993, inflating the increase for FY 1993.)

The FY 1993 budget requests a proposed decrease in support for elementary and secondary education programs, including a \$6 million decrease for teacher enhancement and development. NSF claims that much of the teacher enhancement effort will become part of the systemic reform efforts. Undergraduate education consists of curriculum and laboratory development and teacher and faculty development. Only the latter is slated for a slight increase, while the former is level funded. Graduate student support for FY 1993 will be level funded except for the new traineeship program carried over from FY 1992. Research, evaluation and dissemination which received a 65 percent increase for FY 1992, will receive a slight increase for FY 1993, with funds slated for dissemination, and technology utilization. This division now includes the old Research in Teaching and Learning program.

The budgetary picture for NSF is given below. The chart reflects the new structure with all the organizational changes. NSF has provided comparable figures for previous years. Percentages are calculated from the actual numbers, thus in some cases the rounding will mask the real increases or decreases.

National Science Foundation
PROPOSED FY 1993 FUNDING

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1992</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1993</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>A-FY91</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY92</u> <u>P-FY92</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY93-</u> <u>C-FY92</u>
NSF Spending by Directorate							
Biological Sciences	255.1	286.8	274.3	320.6	+8%	-12%	+17%
Computers, Information Science, and Engineering	189.5	229.5	210.9	272.2	+11%	-19%	+29%
Engineering	237.7	273.1	258.5	312.5	+9%	-15%	+17%
Geosciences	367.7	419.5	404.4	472.4	+10%	-15%	+17%
Math and Physical Sciences	564.1	650.1	623.1	726.0	+10%	-27%	+17%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	79.2	89.6	85.9	107.8	+8%	-4%	+26%
Education and Human Resources (A)	332.0	405.0	460.0 (B)	502.5 (C)	+39%	+14%	+9%
(A) Includes EPSCOR, (B) Excludes Graduate Traineeships, (C) Includes Graduate Traineeships							
Division of Social and Economic Science							
Economics	15.0	18.4	17.5	20.7	+17%	-5%	+18%
Geography	3.6	4.2	4.0	4.8	+10%	-6%	+22%
Sociology	4.4	5.1	4.7	5.6	+7%	-8%	+20%
Measurement Methods/Data Improvement	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.6	+10%	-3%	+29%
Political Science	4.3	5.1	4.8	5.8	+11%	-5%	+20%
Law and Social Science	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	+12%	-1%	+28%
Decision, Risk, and Management Science	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.3	+10%	-2%	+28%
TOTAL	35.9	42.5	40.5	49.1	+13%	-5%	+21%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences							
Anthropology	8.8	10.2	9.5	10.2	+9%	-7%	+7%
Language, Cognition, and Social Behavior	11.9	12.7	12.7	14.6	+7%	<-1%	+15%
TOTAL	20.7	22.9	22.2	24.9	+8%	-3%	+12%
Division of International Cooperative Activities							
	12.8	13.0	12.6	14.9	-1%	-4%	18%
Division of Science Resource Studies							
Science and Engineering Resources	5.9	6.8	6.8	14.5	+16%	+<1%	+113%
Science, Technology and Society	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.4	-5%	-14%	+17%
TOTAL	9.9	11.2	10.6	18.9	+7%	-5%	+79%
Education and Human Resources							
Systemic Reform	16.4	33.5	44.5	76.0	+171%	+33%	+71%
Elementary and Secondary Education	149.0	166.4	192.4	186.4	+29%	+16%	+3%
Undergraduate Science, Engineering, and Math Education	52.4	61.0	61.0	63.0	+17%	0%	+3%
Graduate Education and Research Career Development (D)	44.0	55.4	55.4	80.9	+26%	0%	+40%
Research, Evaluation, and Dissemination	25.6	29.2	42.2	46.2	+65%	+45%	+10%
Human Resources Development	34.6	44.6	46.6	50.1	+35%	+5%	+8%

(D) Includes Graduate Traineeship Carryover

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COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

UPDATE is the biweekly newsletter of the Consortium of Social Science Associations. In addition to its annual analysis of federal budget proposals for social and behavioral science research, UPDATE offers readers information on the latest Washington developments affecting research funding and management. The Consortium closely follows appropriation and authorization legislation for research programs in a wide variety of federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Departments of Education, Labor, and Justice, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

UPDATE also reports on current issues of federal science policy, such as regulations affecting social and behavioral science research, the composition of research agency advisory boards, and the policies and practices of federal research agencies. In addition, UPDATE regularly spotlights various sources of federal support for social and behavioral science research; almost every issue of UPDATE includes the Sources of Research Support column, which offers a look at particular federal programs supporting social and behavioral science research.

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CONTRIBUTORS

American Council of Learned Societies
American University
Arizona State University
Boston University
Brookings Institution
University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
Carnegie-Mellon University
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences
University of Chicago
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