

**PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1998 BUDGETS FOR
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

*This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed Fiscal Year
1998 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral
science research.*

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A Delicate Balance

In 1965 Edward Albee won a Pulitzer Prize for his drama *A Delicate Balance*. The play was revived in 1995 and focuses on a dysfunctional family. In a new introduction to the written version of the play, Albee notes: "The play concerns . . . the rigidity and ultimate paralysis which afflicts those who settle in too easily, waking up one day to discover that all the choices they have avoided no longer give them any freedom of choice . . ." As we look at the budgetary politics of the recent past and into the foreseeable future, the play's title, focus, and author's comments seem to fit the situation nicely.

When the 1996 edition of this special issue of *Update* appeared, the Executive and Legislative Branches of the federal government remained mired in their inability to close out the FY 1996 appropriations process five months after the start of that fiscal year. The government had shutdown twice and 13 temporary budgetary extensions had been passed. It took until the end of April to settle the disputes and provide most of the federal agencies their FY 1996 appropriations to fund their programs.

The 1996 elections produced a result that preserved the power split between a Democrat in the White House and a Republican-controlled Congress. Although the Republicans lost some seats in the House, they gained two in the Senate. Despite the immediate post-election talk of bipartisanship and comity, campaign finance scandals and their impending congressional investigations threaten to keep the balance of power in a fragile state.

As the FY 1998 appropriations process begins, Congress and the President continue to seek an agreement that will provide a balanced budget by the year 2002. Although the goal of forcing the balanced budget concept into the Constitution failed again, many supporters argued that 28 years of unbalance forced them to choose this drastic action. Yet, the argument is now how, not whether, to end the deficit spending. The administration contends that its achievement in cutting the annual deficit by 60 percent in the past four years proves they know how to accomplish the task. The Congressional Republicans argue that the discipline they forced by their spending reductions must continue into the future.

The President's proposed budget declares there will be a surplus of \$17 billion in FY 2002. The Congressional Budget Office, using less optimistic economic forecasts than the White House, argues that this is not the case, and that \$69 billion more in reductions must be found. Critics charge that the President forces most of the difficult cuts into the last two years of his five-year plan, when he will be gone from the White House. What remains clear is that the buildup of the deficit in the comfortable 1980s, fueled by the huge growth in mandatory spending (Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, interest on the debt) that political considerations made fixing unpalatable, led to avoiding tough decisions that cannot be postponed any longer. Choices are limited: slow down the growth in entitlements, more cuts discretionary spending, preclude investments and tax reductions. The President's budget makes an attempt to delicately balance these choices: Medicare and Medicaid spending will face reductions from earlier growth projections, some discretionary programs will continue their downward trends or disappear, and block grants to the

states increase as the preferred method for domestic spending, including the implementation of the welfare law. The President's countervailing requests are major new investments in education and a \$98 billion tax cut.

Promoting Research

President Clinton has declared: "We must harness the remarkable forces of science and technology that are remaking our world . . . but we must invest in it wisely if we expect to get a return." The proposed FY 1998 science and technology budgets represent a continuation of the administration's belief that the nation must support a balanced mix of S&T investments -- basic research, applied research and technology development. These investments contribute significantly to the Administration's economic, health, environment, national security, and education goals.

The proposed budget increases total federal research and development funding by more than \$1.6 billion to \$75.5 billion, an increase of about 2 percent. Presidential Science Adviser Jack Gibbons stated that "this presents a solid investment, given the fact that the budget will eliminate the deficit." Some in Congress think this is not sufficient. Sen. Phil Gramm (R-TX) has introduced legislation to double research budgets at a number of agencies over the next ten years, which would start with a seven percent increase next year. Projections made by the American Association for the Advancement of Science find that research budgets will face reductions of about 9 percent from FY 1997-2002. This decline still defines the restraints under which the budget battles are being fought.

The civilian-defense ratio improves slightly, as the civilian share increases by one percent to 46 percent. Still not quite the 50-50 ratio the administration touted as its goal in its first budget four years ago. They are trying however, as the overall civilian increase is four percent, while the defense increase is held to one percent. Basic research climbs three percent to \$15.3 billion. The boost is \$365 million on the civilian side to \$14.1 billion, and \$53 million on the defense side to \$1.2 billion. Applied research is up four percent to \$15.2 billion, increasing six percent on the civilian side, but decreasing one percent on the defense side. University-based research increases by \$289 million to a total of \$13.3 billion. The development part of the defense budget decreases from \$34.3 billion in FY 1997 to \$33.5 billion proposed for FY 1998. The budget proposal includes a one year extension of the Research and Experimentation Tax Credit. The administration continues to seek funding for the Advanced Technology Program that most Republicans believe is corporate welfare.

The administration continues to press for funding for interagency initiatives supported by the National Science and Technology Council. The oldest of these, the U.S. Global Change Research Program, receives a four percent increase for FY 1998 to \$1.9 billion. Educational Technology increases by five percent to a proposed \$524 million, while Emerging Infectious Diseases research gets a boost to \$280 million, up eight percent. The budget also proposes \$100 million for each of the next three years for the Next Generation Internet Program, part of a \$1.1 billion request for the High Performance Computing and Communications initiative.

NSF and NIH

Since 1981 both the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health have more than tripled their budgets. Unfortunately for NSF, their budget in 1981 was less than a billion dollars, while NIH's was over \$4 billion. Thus, the magnitude of the absolute dollar increases has favored NIH. For FY 1998, the administration has held the proposed increases for both of these important scientific agencies to approximately inflation. The NSF enhancement is three percent to a total of \$3.367 billion. For NIH, the increase is 2.7 percent. Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA) and Rep. John Porter (R-IL), the chairs of the appropriations subcommittees with jurisdiction over NIH, have declared their intention of increasing this inadequate increase for biomedical and behavioral research. A major biomedical coalition is pushing a nine percent enhancement. The NSF increase is touted as insufficient by Sen. Gramm and Rep. George Brown (D-CA). The Coalition for National Science Funding (CNSF) is calling for a 7.1 percent increase for the Foundation.

NSF's Research and Related Activities account would increase by 3.4 percent to \$2.515 billion if the President's proposal is enacted. Within that account, according to NSF's budget release, the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate would receive a 6.5 percent increase to \$129.7 million. The Education and Human Resources Directorate is held to a 1.1 percent boost to \$625.5 million. The major new NSF initiative is called Knowledge and Distributed Intelligence, of which the multidirectorate Learning and Intelligent Systems is a part. SBE will continue funding research under the rubric of the Human Capital Initiative and will commit increasing resources to studies of urban America.

Prevention strategies against disease is one of six emphasized areas in NIH's FY 1998 budget. The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research will develop, in FY 1998, a research initiative to complement the Surgeon General's report on the health benefits of physical activity, focusing on dietary patterns, physical inactivity, smoking, and alcohol abuse. Research on AIDS at NIH increases by three percent to \$1.54 billion, of which almost \$200 million goes for behavioral and social science research. The major increase for NIH AIDS research goes to the development and testing of vaccines. Among the institutes, the National Institutes on Drug Abuse receives a nine percent increase, far more than most of the others, which are held in the three percent range.

Other Agencies

Congress enacted a new farm bill in 1996 that created a Fund for Rural America. For FY 1997 the **Department of Agriculture** has allocated \$46.1 million of the \$100 million fund to research, extension, and education. In the regularly appropriated programs, the administration again seeks a significant enhancement to the National Competitive Research Grants Program. Congress has resisted previous efforts to provide these increases, preferring instead to add to the administration's paltry request for Special Grants. The President now has the power of the line-item veto. Will he use it to disapprove Special Grants he considers congressional pork?

The **Department of Commerce** survived calls by Republicans in the 104th Congress to dismantle it. The Census Bureau continues to generate controversy as it gears up to the 2000 Census; the Bureau's desire to use sampling techniques continues to rile Congress. The Bureau of Economic Analysis receives a double digit percentage increase.

President Clinton has proclaimed a "national crusade for education." There are major new proposals for improving literacy, curricula, and college affordability that significantly increase the proposed budget of the **Department of Education**. The Office of Educational Research and Improvement, shares in the good news with major increases for the research institutes, the center for statistics, and assessment.

At the **Department of Justice**, the National Institute of Justice continues its budget growth, including leveraging its appropriations with crime act funds. Unfortunately, the Bureau of Justice Statistics appropriations have remained flat. The President has a new initiative on juvenile crime, an issue that also concerns Congress, that could transform the mission and budget of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The **Department of Housing and Urban Development** continues to downsize and reinvent itself. The Office of Policy Development and Research assists in this role, as well as conducting research and collecting data on America's housing stock and programs. At the **Department of Labor**, the Bureau of Labor Statistics still marches ahead with its new definition of the Consumer Price Index, while the political world tries to impose a revision of the statistic used for Cost of Living Increases in many government programs. Research and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration receives a 65 percent increase, as many new pilot programs focusing on youth undergo evaluation. Policy Research at the **Department of Health and Human Services** remains stagnant budgetarily, but the agenda has expanded to include aging and disability research, formerly in other agencies at HHS.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities** also survived elimination attempts during the 104th Congress. The administration has asked for a large increase that will restore some of the major cuts NEH took during the past two years. Its future is still uncertain, as many in the Congress are still pushing for abolition, but key friends have been

discovered on Capitol Hill that may save the agency. Educational and cultural affairs programs at the **United States Information Agency** suffered severe cuts, in line with major downsizing at the agency, during the 104th Congress. There is still pressure from Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Jesse Helms (R-NC) to consolidate the foreign affairs agencies into the State Department.

This year's budget issue introduces research at the **Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency** as two places where opportunities for social and behavioral scientists have grown.

The administration asserts that: "Balancing the budget is not an end in itself . . . Details matter. *How* the government spends money -- for whom, for what purpose -- is just as important as *whether* it does" (their emphasis). The following pages present the details of the President's proposed FY 1998 budget as it affects programs that provide funding and information that fuel social and behavioral science research.

As always, social and behavioral scientists are often in unique positions to convince policy makers of the important contributions of the research conducted by scholars in these disciplines. Two years ago, during a direct threat to the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate at NSF, we demonstrated the ability to communicate and advocate for programs and funding for these sciences. I hope that effort will continue even though the threat appears to have dissipated.

Howard J. Silver
Executive Director

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HOW TO INTERPRET BUDGET FIGURES IN THIS ISSUE

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1998 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

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

Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	% Change C - FY97/ A - FY96	% Change C - FY97/ P - FY97	% Change P - FY98/ C - FY97
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1996. Column 2 provides the Administration proposal for FY 1997 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1997 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's funding recommendation for FY 1998.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1996 spending to Current FY 1997 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1997 funding with Proposed FY 1998 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1998 funding with Current FY 1997 funding, thereby illustrating Administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

COSSA would like to express its appreciation to David Johnson of the Federation of Behavioral, Psychological and Cognitive Sciences, John Hammer of the National Humanities Alliance, Ed Spar of the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics, and all the federal agency officials who helped provide the information contained in this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Research, Education and Economics

The goals for the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics (REE) include: 1) an agricultural production system that is highly competitive in the global economy; 2) a safe and secure food and fiber system; 3) a healthy, well-nourished population; 4) greater harmony between agriculture and the environment; and 5) enhanced economic opportunity and quality of life for all Americans. Four agencies focus on meeting these goals: the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, the Economics Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service. These agencies conduct research and education on matters related to the environment, conservation, human nutrition, plant and animal diseases, food safety, agricultural trade, and rural development. In addition, a new Fund for Rural America, not subject to annual appropriations, will provide \$46.1 million for research, education, and extension activities in FY 1997. The three-year program could include a comparable amount in FY 1998.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The components of the program supported by the CSREES include competitive grants, special grants of national significance and those supported by members of Congress for their local constituents, and formula payments (Hatch Act payments to State Agricultural Experiment Stations).

The National Research Competitive Grants Program (NRI) provides a wide range of merit reviewed research awards across six components. Originally, it was hoped that the NRI would reach \$500 million in funding, but slow growth in domestic budgets and the constant trade off with Special Grants has killed that vision. The administration again requests a significant increase, most of which will go to three key areas: food safety, genetic enhancement of plants, and environmental quality. The Markets, Trade and Policy component remains the smallest of the six, although social scientists are eligible to compete in the other five areas.

As usual, the administration has attempted to kill many of the Special Grants important to members of Congress. Whether the President will use the new line item veto power to make his recommendations stick is unclear. The administration requests another year of level funding for the Hatch Act Formula Grant program.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97- A-FY96	%Change C-FY97- P-FY97	%Change P-FY98- C-FY97
Hatch Act	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7	0%	0%	0%
NRI	96.7	130.0	94.2	130.0	-3%	-28%	+38%
MTP	(4.0)	(6.5)	(3.9)	(6.5)	-3%	-40%	+67%
Special Grants	59.6	30.3	61.5	34.8	+3%	+103%	-43%

ECONOMICS RESEARCH SERVICE

The Economics Research Service (ERS) provides economic and other social science analysis on efficiency, efficacy, and equity issues related to agriculture, food, the environment, and rural development to improve public and private decision making. Its major functions are research and data base development, situation and outlook analysis, staff analysis, and development of economic and socioeconomic indicators. The small increase proposed for FY 1998 will provide for increased knowledge about the costs and benefits of resource conserving production practices and for statistical expertise, in a government wide effort to develop reliable performance information to implement the Government Performance and Results Act.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
53.1	54.9	53.1	54.3	0%	-3%	+2%

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

The National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) was created in 1862 to provide useful, timely, and unbiased statistics and other information about the nation's food and agricultural industry. NASS' primary activities are to conduct surveys which include the collection, summarization, analysis, and publication of reliable, agricultural forecasts and estimates. In FY 1997 the Census of Agriculture became NASS' responsibility, transferred from the Department of Commerce. The large increase proposed for FY 1998 will mostly go to conduct the Census.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
81.1	102.6	100.2	119.9	+24%	-2%	+17%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

New Commerce Secretary William Daley assumes control of an agency some in Congress would like to abolish. By pledging to reduce the number of political appointees in his department and temporarily halting foreign trade missions, Daley is seeking to bolster Commerce's image at a time when it is linked to campaign finance scandals and just one year after the tragic death of Secretary Ron Brown.

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 Salaries and Expenses figure funds the agency's current economic, demographic and social statistics programs as well as research on survey methods and techniques and data systems development. The Periodic Censuses and Programs account supports the costly "ramp-up" to the 2000 Census.

The FY 1998 request aims to support several Bureau priorities: reduce costs and improve the accuracy of the decennial census, remedy weaknesses in key monthly economic statistics, improve measurements of growth sectors of the economy, modernize the industrial classification system, and move forward with the Continuous Measurement program to provide consistent annual data on communities of all sizes.

The Bureau's plan to use statistical sampling in the 2000 survey has drawn bipartisan fire on Capitol Hill. In February, the General Accounting Office (GAO) placed the decennial census on its "High-Risk" list because of the lack of agreement between the Bureau and Congress on a design for 2000. It faulted the Bureau for not adequately explaining its intentions to Congress and for not planning for the possibility that sampling could be rejected and/or significantly underfunded. "The longer the delay in securing agreement over design and funding, the more difficult it will be to execute an effective census, and the more likely it will be that we will have spent billions of dollars and still have demonstrably inaccurate results," the GAO warned.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97— A-FY96	%Change C-FY97— P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Economic Statistics	82.8	98.5	84.2	85.6	+2%	-15%	+2%
Demographic Statistics	47.6	48.7	47.4	49.0	<-1%	-3%	+3%
Survey Development	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	0%	-3%	+3%
Total Salaries and Expenses	133.8	150.7	135.0	138.1	+<1%	-10%	+2%
Total Periodic Censuses and Prog.	150.3	248.7	210.6	523.1	+40%	-15%	+149%

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops, and interprets the economic accounts of the United States. BEA has four principal programs: national economic accounts, analysis of economic trends, international economic accounts, and regional economic accounts. BEA has developed a long-term strategic plan for maintaining and improving the quality of GDP and other economic accounts. The plan aims to develop new and improved measures of outputs and prices; better measures of investment, saving, and wealth; and improved measures of international transactions. The figures below are for direct programs.

Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	% Change C - FY97— A - FY96	% Change C - FY97— P - FY97	% Change P - FY98— C - FY97
45.9	53.5	45.9	52.2	0%	-14%	+14%

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. These include studies of national and regional economic and industrial trends that will increase knowledge about the causes of economic distress and approaches to alleviating such problems. A number of EDA grants have been awarded to geographers. Figures below are for EDA research and evaluation activities.

Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	% Change C - FY97— A - FY96	% Change C - FY97— P - FY97	% Change P - FY98— C - FY97
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	0%

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.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98—</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
National Marine Fisheries							
Service (total)	309.6	305.6	355.0	338.0	+15%	+16%	-5%
National Sea Grant Program	53.3	48.8	54.0	50.2	+1%	+11%	-7%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Three large programs conduct social and behavioral science research within the Department of Defense: the Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division of the Office of Naval Research; the Life and Environmental Sciences Directorate of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR); and the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. At ARI, the Research and Advanced Concepts Office funds extramural research in areas of human factors, training methodologies, and manpower. ARI faces attempts by some in the Pentagon to eliminate its social and behavioral science research. At AFOSR, the Human Performance Project within the Life Sciences Directorate supports research on perception and recognition, spatial orientation, and cognition. ONR's Cognitive and Neural Sciences division funds research on learning models, human memory, and virtual environments for training.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98—</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research	16.7	16.8	16.0	16.0	-4%	-5%	0%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.0	+4%	0%	-31%
Human Performance Project, Air Force Office of Scientific Research	8.7	9.7	8.7	9.0	0%	-10%	+3%

NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The National Security Education Program (NSEP), created by Congress in 1991 and housed in the Defense Department, converts money slated for defense and intelligence purposes into a trust fund to support undergraduate scholarships, graduate fellowships, and institutional grants. These programs develop advanced expertise in languages and knowledge of regions not widely studied by Americans. Since its inception, NSEP has been plagued by bureaucratic delays and several brushes with death on Capitol Hill.

A mandate imposed by Congress in 1995 required award recipients to work for a defense or national security agency upon completion of their studies. This created consternation in the scholarly community and led to modification by Congress in 1996. Sen. Paul Simon (D-IL.) included provisions in the Defense Department appropriations bill that would broaden the requirements by having grantees work in an agency with "national security responsibilities" -- something program administrators believe will be interpreted broadly -- or through college-level teaching, if the recipient was unable to obtain a federal job. NSEP does not receive an annual appropriation from Congress; rather, it draws down from an accumulated authority of the trust fund. For FY 1998 NSEP seeks to spend \$8 million, up from the FY 1997 level of \$7.5 million.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

President Clinton has called for a “national crusade” for education. It has become the cornerstone of his second administration’s domestic policy. The Department’s FY 1998 budget would be increased from a total of \$29.4 billion to \$39.5 billion. New initiatives in literacy, national standards, and college affordability also involve tax incentives. Whether Congress accepts any or all of this “crusade” will be part of this year’s budget debate. In addition, Congress begins the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act in 1997.

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

The Office of Education Research and Improvement (OERI) supports programs that help build knowledge about what works in education and stimulate improvements in educational policy and practice. The research and improvement budget is now three separate appropriation lines. One funds the five research institutes created by the 1994 reauthorization. This includes the national research and development centers, as well as Field Initiated Studies grants. The latter increased its funding from below \$1 million in previous years to over \$8 million in FY 1997. The hope is to provide funding for another 25 grants in FY 1998. A \$2.5 million increase is provided to evaluate the 10 regional laboratories. The national dissemination activity includes the Educational Resources Information Centers (ERIC), the National Library of Education, and the activities of the National Research Policy and Priorities Board.

After many years of stagnant budgets, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) received a slight increase in FY 1997. Encouraged by Congress’ acceptance of last year’s small proposed increase, the administration is requesting a major augmentation for FY 1998. The increased funds would support extended data collection for the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, including the addition of a birth cohort; a new longitudinal study of high school students; and a new study of adult literacy. The request would also ensure a four-year cycle for the National Postsecondary Student Aid Survey, as well as the addition of school crime questions to the Justice Department’s National Crime Victimization Survey.

The National Assessment for Educational Progress (NAEP) compiles nationally representative data on the condition of American education. The increase for FY 1998 will support assessments in reading, writing and civics at grades four, eight and twelve, and State assessments in reading at grades four and eight and writing at grade eight. The numbers below include funds for the National Assessment Governing Board.

The Fund for Improvement in Education provides support for developing models and testing innovations. Ongoing programs include: development of State assessments; implementing character education programs; continuing the Christa McAuliffe Fellowships to teachers; and programs to improve teaching and learning. New money would support follow up efforts to the Third International Mathematics and Science Study. The Civic Education program provides significant numbers of students the opportunity to develop an in-depth understanding of the U.S. Constitution.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97— A-FY96	%Change C-FY97— P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Educational Research Institutes...	43.0		54.0	62.3	+26%		+15%
Regional Education Laboratories ..	51.0		51.0	53.5	0%		+5%
Dissemination	13.0		18.5	18.8	+43%		+1%
Total Research and Dissemination	107.0	108.0	123.6	134.6	+15%	+14%	+9%
National Center for Educational Statistics	46.2	50.0	50.0	66.3	+8%	0%	+33%
National Assessment of Educational Progress	32.6	32.8	32.6	38.4	-1%	0%	+18%
Fund for Improvement in Education	37.6	40.0	40.0	40.0	+6%	0%	0%
Civic Education	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	+13%	+13%	0%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

These programs support comprehensive language and area study centers within the United States, international business education, research and curriculum development, and opportunities for American scholars to study abroad. The Institute for International Public Policy is a new component of these programs. It helps prepare minority students for careers in the U.S. foreign service and private voluntary international organizations by supporting graduate study in international studies. With discretionary funding squeezed, these programs survive because they serve important economic, diplomatic, defense and other security interests of the United States.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98—</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
Domestic Programs	50.5	52.3	53.5	53.5	+6%	+2%	0%
Overseas Programs	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.8	+11%	-9%	+10%
Institute for International Public Policy	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	+8%	0%	0%

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue improvements in educational quality. The FY 1998 request would fund studies in areas of postsecondary access, retention and completion, workforce preparation, curricula reform, faculty development, and cost containment. The request also includes funds to support exchange programs with the European Community and the NAFTA countries, studies on restructuring American higher education, and project results dissemination.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
15.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	+20%	0%	0%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The Higher Education reauthorization will determine the fate of the categorical programs that support graduate students in the social sciences. It is clear that the administration and Congress have agreed that the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need program will become the vehicle for graduate student support. So far, the GAANN program has designated non-social and behavioral science disciplines as areas of national need. For that reason, despite administration attempts to abolish it, the Javits Fellowship program supporting graduate students in the social and behavioral sciences received \$5.9 million in FY 1997 from Congress. For FY 1998, the administration proposed budget funds 130 continuing Javits Fellows within the GAANN program, but will not support any new fellows.

The Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowships received FY 1997 funding to finish out the awards to students already in the program. No new money was appropriated to continue the program that supported minority and women students at the Masters and Ph.D. level. Federal support for both the Law School Clinical program and the Legal Training for the Disadvantaged Program have ended.

	<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change C-FY97— A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change C-FY97— P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change P-FY98— C-FY97</u>
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	27.3	30.0	24.1	30.0	-12%	-20%	+25%
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	5.9	0	5.9	(3.2)	0%	+100%	-46%
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships		0	(6.3)	0		+100%	-100%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) awards discretionary grants for support of rehabilitation research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering research centers, and research and demonstration projects that address diverse issues in rehabilitation: These include the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment, and independent living opportunities for people with disabilities, including training. The FY 1998 budget is expected to support 30 new field initiated research projects.

<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change P - FY98— C - FY97</u>
70.0	70.0	70.0	71.0	0%	0%	+1%

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 figures are for the support services budget, which includes the research and evaluation numbers. Congress did not provide any appropriations for support services in FY 1997. The Department proposes to reprogram \$9.7 million from the instructional services budget to fund this area.

<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97- A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change P - FY98— C - FY97</u>
9.7	14.3	9.7	14.0	0%	-32%	+44%

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

OFFICE OF ENERGY RESEARCH

The Office of Energy Research's Office of Health and Environmental Research supports two programs of interest to social, behavioral and economic scientists. The first, focuses on the Ethical, Legal and Social Implications of the Human Genome Program. The Office expects to spend approximately \$1.5 million on grant awards in this area in FY 1998. The second, supports research on the Integrated Assessments of the Global Climate Change Research Program. Funds would be awarded

to study technology innovation and diffusion, including the economics of technology innovation. Also eligible for grants would be research to improve and expand the range of representations in integrated assessment models of the response of ecosystems, socioeconomic systems, and other sectors to potential climate changes. This program will also spend \$1.5 million for awards to be made in FY 1997 and FY 1998.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Through its Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation program, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports projects to develop and implement new health care financing policies and to evaluate the impact of HCFA's programs on its beneficiaries, providers, States, customers and partners. The FY 1998 budget requests \$45.0 million for this program. Basic research funds support research and demonstration in the areas of monitoring and evaluating health system performance, improving health care financing and delivery mechanisms, improving consumer choice and health status, and meeting the needs of vulnerable populations. In addition, this budget fully funds the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey at approximately \$10 million.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
55.0	55.3	44.0	45.0	-20%	-20%	+2%

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administers the nation's social welfare programs -- both discretionary and mandatory -- including Head Start, foster care, child welfare services, AFDC, JOBS, child support enforcement, and four major block grant programs. The President's budget requests \$36.7 billion for ACF in FY 1998.

The ACF has the lead responsibility for implementing the recently enacted Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PWORA) including the new Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program (which replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program) and new research and evaluation activities. Under the new PWORA, \$21 million is authorized and appropriated for research and evaluation. Of this total, \$15 million will support studies and demonstrations on the benefits, effects, and costs of operating different State welfare programs to assess whether new policies meet their goals. Six million will support a longitudinal study based on random samples of children who are at risk of child abuse or neglect, or are determined by the States to have been abused or neglected. In addition, a total of \$18 million is requested for research, demonstration, and evaluation to provide information to improve human services policy making at all levels.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCIENCE

The Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) 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.

As part of the Department of Health and Human Services' reinvention and streamlining processes, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH) merged with the Office of the Secretary, eliminating an entire layer of management.

The new Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) is headed by the Assistant Secretary for Health who serves as a senior advisor for public health and science to the Secretary.

The activities of the former OASH are now incorporated in the General Departmental Management budget. This funds policy and legal advice and supports research to develop policy initiatives and enhance existing programs in the Department. The OASH provides leadership to several OPHS program offices including: the Adolescent Family Life Program, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, the Office of Research Integrity, the Office of Women's Health Activities, and the Office of HIV/AIDS Policy. The following pages present the budgets of specific OPHS components with activities relevant to the social and behavioral research community.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) is responsible for studies on medical effectiveness, patient outcomes, health care delivery and costs, and technology assessment. AHCPR directly contributes to improving the management of this nation's health care enterprises. AHCPR no longer develops clinical practice guidelines. The Evidence-based Practice Centers, announced by the agency last year, will allow the agency to collaborate with private and public-sector organizations to strengthen the scientific evidence base used in clinical practice.

The FY 1998 budget request for AHCPR is \$149 million, an increase of \$5.5 million over the FY 1997 level. The \$149 million is composed of \$87 million in direct appropriations and \$62 million in inter-agency transfers. Included in the FY 1998 request is \$36.3 million for the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys (MEPS). MEPS, a series of interrelated surveys -- Household Survey, Medical Provider Survey, Health Insurance Plans Survey, National Nursing Home Expenditure Study, and Insurance Component -- is the only survey that provides the Federal Government or the private sector with detailed information regarding the health care services used by individuals and families.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Grants...	56.3	43.5	56.1	41.8	<-1%	+29%	-26%
Contracts	36.8	63.3	50.5	68.8	+37%	-20%	+36%
Research Management...	32.1	37.0	36.9	38.4	+15%	<-1%	+4%
TOTAL	125.2	143.8	143.4	149.0	+15%	<-1%	+4%

POLICY RESEARCH (ASPE)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principal HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues of national policy. The FY 1998 budget request includes \$9 million for Policy Research on issues of national significance. The request is a \$9.5 million reduction from FY 1997 when Congress included one-time funding for a General Accounting Office study of the effects of medical savings accounts. Priority issues that will be examined by ASPE are those related to welfare reform, health care, insurance reform, family support and independence, poverty, at-risk children and youth, aging and disability, science policy, and improved access to health care and support services.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
9.0	9.0	18.5	9.0	+105%	+105%	-51%

ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE

The Office of Adolescent Family Life (AFL) focuses on improving adolescent health by supporting demonstration grants, including projects to provide a one-on-one case management approach; to encourage comprehensive health, education and social services; and to prevent adolescent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. This office supports research projects that can improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality and parenting. Three areas: care demonstration projects, prevention projects, and research projects, are funded by AFL through grants. The FY 1998 budget request provides \$14.2 million for the AFL Demonstration and Research program authorized under Title XX of the Public Health Service Act.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

The national family planning program, created in 1970, provides grants to public and private nonprofit agencies to support voluntary family planning projects. In addition to the services program, Title X also supports a program of training medical, professional, administrative and clerical personnel, an information and education program, and a research program focusing on service delivery improvements. An estimated \$3.2 million is allocated to service delivery research improvement activities. A review of current data collection activities in the program is now underway to examine the effectiveness and adequacy of these methods in providing the family planning services data required by Congress and the Department of HHS. The budget figures below reflect total budget authority for OAH and FPP. Funding for research is contained within these figures.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97</u> <u>P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98—</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
Adolescent Family Life....	17.7	6.2	14.2	14.2	-20%	+129%	+<1%
Family Planning Program .	192.6	198.4	198.5	203.5	+3%	+<1%	+3%

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the lead federal agency for disease prevention and health promotion 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 science is not widespread, CDC often uses these researchers as staff and consultants. Consistent with the strategies articulated in the *Healthy People 2000* report, emphasis is placed on expanding proven prevention services which are targeted to childhood and other health problems particularly affecting the poor and disadvantaged.

The FY 1998 budget request for the CDC is \$2.45 billion, an increase of \$36 million over the FY 1997 level. Included in this sum is \$20 million to target HIV prevention efforts toward injecting drug users and \$15 million to conduct multifaceted tobacco control programs in 32 states and the District of Columbia.

National Center for Health Statistics

For the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) the request is \$89 million, a \$3 million increase over FY 1997. The request shifts the sources of NCHS funds, with a decrease of \$21.7 million in budget authority and an offsetting increase of \$21.7 million in one-percent evaluation funds. The FY 1998 request includes an increase of \$2.4 million for a total of \$14.5 million for the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). NHANES is an important part of national surveillance for behavioral and environmental risk factors to health, undiagnosed preventable illness, nutritional status, and other critical issues. The survey spans the interests of the CDC, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Food and Drug Administration, and other HHS components, as well as private researchers. The most recent NHANES survey was conducted from 1988-94, and will be converted to a continuous monitoring survey beginning in 1998. As part of the Department's new survey integration plan to provide a more comprehensive data collection and analysis that is responsive to the rapid pace of the health care industry, NHANES will be linked to the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) and the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS).

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

The National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), established in June 1992, is the lead federal agency for injury prevention. For FY 1998 the budget requests \$49 million, a decrease of \$149,000 for NCIPC. The NCIPC is the only national center that coordinates research on the cause of, risk factors for, and solutions to a broad range of violence-related and accidental injuries. The program is designed to prevent premature death and disability and reduce human suffering and medical costs caused by: homicides, suicides, youth violence, family and intimate violence, injuries from fires and burns, motor-vehicle crashes, and playground and day-care settings. NCIPC works closely with other federal agencies, national, State, and local organizations, State and local health departments, and research institutions. NCIPC also administers a grants program for extramural research. Individual studies, small projects of two or more related studies, and Injury Control Research Centers are also funded by the Center.

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention

Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention Activities: The FY 1998 request is \$111.2 million, an increase of \$5 million above the FY 1997 funding level. The CDC's Sexually Transmitted Disease Prevention Program (STD) provides national leadership through research, policy development and support of effective services to prevent and control the transmission of STDs and complications of STDs. The Agency monitors disease trends and conducts behavioral, clinical, and health services research.

HIV Prevention: The FY 1998 budget request for HIV Prevention is \$634.3 million, an increase of \$17.5 million over last year's funding level. The CDC supports HIV epidemiologic and behavioral intervention research to develop methods for reducing the transmission of HIV and provides technical and financial assistance to cities, States, and Territories to collect HIV/AIDS surveillance data.

Prevention Centers

CDC's Prevention Centers program provides grants to academic institutions to fund applied research. Each Center's theme reflects its area of expertise or the needs of the population. The President's FY 1998 budget request includes level funding for the Prevention Centers of \$8.1 million, allowing the CDC to continue to fund the program at present levels.

Fourteen Centers were supported by the CDC in 1996. The Centers areas of focus include one or more of the following areas: health behaviors among African American, Asian and Hispanic, Native American and rural populations; applied

prevention research to serve urban and rural areas that result in improved public health practice at the State, local, and community level; and disease prevention and health promotion among children and youth, older adults and disabled persons.

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

Heart Disease and Health Promotion Activities, and Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases are activities considered by the CDC to be an integral part of the Agency's mission and are being reflected in the CDC's budget as new items. The FY 1998 budget includes an additional \$25 million to strengthen the Nation's response to chronic disease.

Heart Disease and Health Promotion: Reflecting the fact that heart disease is the Nation's number one killer among men and women and within all racial and ethnic groups, CDC is taking a cross cutting approach to address the burden of heart disease and other health risks in the U.S. through the prevention of risk factors, health promotion activities, surveillance, and epidemiologic research. These risk factors include: tobacco use, poor nutrition and physical inactivity. The FY 1998 budget request for Heart Disease and Health Promotion is \$61 million, a \$15 million increase over the FY 1997 funding level. This increase will allow the CDC to strengthen states' efforts to prevent tobacco use among young people. CDC's efforts will be in concert with those of FDA, NIH, and SAMHSA. The goal is to reduce teenage use of tobacco by 50 percent over the next seven years.

Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases: The FY 1998 request for Diabetes and Other Chronic Diseases is \$46.3 million, a \$10 million increase over the FY 1997 funding level. The CDC will support ongoing surveillance with emphasis on collection and analysis of national data and development of systems to be used at the State, regional and local levels. It will also conduct research focusing on the application of findings from recent randomized control trials in real world settings, along with a number of other applied research and program-policy activities.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Total CDC	2,244.8	2,230.0	2,416.5	2,452.3	+8%	+8%	+1%
(Diabetes/Chronic Diseases)	(30.6)		(36.3)	(46.3)	+19%		+28%
(Injury/Violence Control)	(46.3)	(43.0)	(49.2)	(49.0)	+6%	+14%	<-1%
(Prevention Centers)	(8.1)	(7.0)	(8.1)	(8.1)	0%	+16%	0%
(STDs)	(105.3)		(106.2)	(111.2)	+1%		+5%
(Heart Disease)	(45.1)		(46.0)	(61.0)	+2%		+33%
(Environmental Disease)	(39.2)		(42.7)	(41.9)	+9%		-2%
(Health Statistics)	(77.5)	(90.0)	(86.0)	(89.0)	+11%	-4%	+4%

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of 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. Institutes which are the most supportive of social and behavioral research include the National Institute on Aging (NIA), the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR), 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 FY 1998 budget request is \$13.1 billion, an increase of \$337 million or 2.6 percent over the FY 1997 funding level. Investigator-initiated research project grants (RPGs) continue to be NIH's highest priority. The request provides nearly \$7.2 billion to support a record total of 26,679 RPGs, including 7,112 new and competing RPGs, an increase of 3.6 percent or 939 competing RPGs over FY 1997.

For research training in FY 1998, the NIH plans to increase spending by \$9 million over FY 1997, a 2.1 percent increase allowing for the support of over 15,000 individual and institutional full-time research training positions. The increase allows for a 3.5 percent raise in training stipends for postdoctoral fellows with less than two years of experience.

An additional \$223 million is being devoted to six medical research "areas of emphasis." These include research on: the biology of brain disorders; new approaches to pathogenesis: disease origins and development; new preventive strategies against disease; genetics of medicine; advanced instrumentation and computers in medicine and research; and new avenues for therapeutics development.

The President's budget request provides a total of \$90 million for the second phase of construction for NIH's new Mark O. Hatfield Clinical Research Center, plus advanced appropriations of \$90 million in FY 1999 and \$40 million in FY 2000. The current Warren G. Magnuson Clinical Center is the core clinical center at NIH and the largest of its kind in the world.

NIH FUNDING (INCLUDING AIDS)

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Project Grants ..	6,612.4	6,815.6	7,129.8	7,408.2	+8%	+5%	+4%
Research Centers	1,040.1	1,043.8	1,093.2	1,120.9	+5%	+5%	+3%
Other Research	554.5	551.2	599.9	607.3	+8%	+9%	+1%
Training	395.2	404.9	417.9	426.7	+6%	+3%	+2%
Research & Development ..	765.1	763.6	788.7	809.2	+3%	+3%	+3%
Intramural Research	1,295.9	1,297.1	1,333.1	1,363.5	+3%	+3%	+2%
Research Mgmt. & Support	479.9	482.6	479.4	479.4	<-1%	-1%	0%
Cancer Prev. & Control ...	216.2		238.1	240.3	+10%		+1%
Library of Medicine	140.6	146.6	150.8	156.0	+7%	+3%	+3%
Construction	22.1	2.0	23.0	6.6	+4%	+1050%	-71% ⁰
Office of the Director	259.5	251.5	286.9	270.2	+11%	+14%	-6%
Buildings & Facilities	146.2		200.0	190.0	+37%		-5%
Infrastructure	(123.2)	(110.0)	(110.0)	(100.0)	-11%	0%	-9%
Clinical Research Center. .	(23.0)	(310.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	+291%	-71%	0%
Clinical Trials.	(1,167.0)	(1,224.7)	(1,223.1)	(1,250.8)	+5%	<-1%	+2%
TOTAL	11,927.6	12,406.3	12,746.8	13,093.2	+7%	+3%	+3%

Office of the Director

NIH continues to respond to increased interest in areas such as relating social and behavioral factors and health, encouraging women and minority health research, promoting disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of the individual NIH Institutes, Centers, and Divisions (ICDs). The FY 1998 budget request for the Office of the Director (OD) is \$234.3 million, a \$17 million reduction from the FY 1997 level.

The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) was established in recognition of the substantial influence of behavioral and social factors on health, including the recognition that behavioral and social factors represent important avenues for treatment and prevention. The FY 1998 budget request for OBSSR is \$2.5 million.

A major responsibility of the OBSSR is to provide leadership and direction for the development of a trans-NIH plan to increase the scope of and support for behavioral and social science research. The office emphasizes four areas of research: the identification of new behavioral and social risk factors for disease; the interactions of biological, behavioral, and social factors; the development of new behavioral, preventative, social and treatment approaches to health problems; and basic behavioral and social sciences research to accelerate advances in other areas. In FY 1998 OBSSR will develop a research initiative to complement the Surgeon General's Report on the health benefits of physical activity. The trans-NIH initiative will focus on the four leading risk factors for mortality in the U.S.: dietary patterns, physical inactivity, smoking, and alcohol abuse.

The Office of Research on Women's Health leads the multi-agency Women's Health Initiative (WHI). The FY 1998 budget request for the WHI is \$54.7 million. This is one of the largest prevention studies ever conducted in the U.S. The request, while reflecting a reduction from the FY 1996 and FY 1997 levels, is consistent with the overall time frame and spending plan established for the WHI. The Initiative is a 15-year project involving 164,500 women ages 50-79. WHI has three major components: an observational study to identify predictors of disease; a randomized controlled clinical trial of promising but unproven approaches to prevention; and a study of community approaches to developing healthful behaviors.

The Office of Research on Minority Health, leads the multi-agency Minority Health Initiative (MHI). The President requested \$63.4 million for the MHI, a series of multi-year research studies and a set of research training programs with long-term goals to improve the health of minority populations and train the next generation of minority scientists.

The Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA), managed by the Office of Extramural Research, receives funding to provide opportunities for educational faculty from non-intensive research institutions to participate in the biomedical and behavioral research effort. The FY 1998 budget request for AREA is \$14.2 million, a one percent increase.

In FY 1998 NIH will continue to maintain the Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF) that allows for quick response by the NIH Director to new and emerging high priority research opportunities. The FY 1998 budget request for DDF is \$10 million.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
OBSSR	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	+14%	+9%	+1%
Rsrch. on Women's Health Office	16.1		17.2	17.4	+7%		+1%
Women's Health Initiative Total ..	56.5	56.8	56.8	54.7	+1%	+<1%	-4%
Rsrch. on Min. Health Office	9.0		9.4	9.5	+6%		+1%
Minority Health Initiative Total ...	62.5	62.6	62.8	63.4	+1%	+<1%	+1%
AREA	14.1	13.6	14.1	14.2	+<1%	+4%	+1%
Science Education	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	+1%	+4%	+1%

Office of AIDS Research

The Office of AIDS Research (OAR) has overall responsibility to plan, coordinate, evaluate, and fund the AIDS research program at NIH, which is carried out by each of the ICDs. The creation of the OAR has meant that there is now a single entity solely devoted to directing and coordinating the entire NIH AIDS research program. NIH AIDS research is divided into five major scientific categories: natural history and epidemiology; etiology and pathogenesis; therapeutics; vaccines; and behavioral and social sciences research. AIDS research in the behavioral and social sciences focuses on: 1) improving

primary prevention of HIV infection through behavior interventions; 2) developing the basic science that underlies behavior change intervention; and 3) addressing the individual and societal consequences of HIV and AIDS.

The FY 1998 budget request for AIDS-related research is \$1.5 billion, a 2.6 percent increase or \$40 million over the FY 1997 funding level. This consolidated appropriations allows the OAR to reassess resource allocations across the institutes on the basis of sound scientific judgment and to take advantage of the most promising research opportunities. The request represents a 44 percent increase in NIH's AIDS research funding since FY 1993.

The OAR's budget request is based on scientific priorities reflecting a broad consensus of the current opportunities and findings along with the recommendations of the NIH AIDS Research Program Evaluation Working Group. The priorities include: a rededication to fundamental science that emphasizes investigator-initiated research; a strong effort to develop new vaccines; increased efforts to better understand the human immune system; an emphasis on prevention science research, including enhanced studies of risk-taking behavior and the development of strategies to avert infection and STD treatment and prevention; and a vigorous therapeutic research program.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Projects	738.7	733.0	825.6	843.5	+12%	+13%	+2%
Research Centers	118.3	118.5	126.8	132.6	+7%	+7%	+5%
Other Research	36.0	36.7	37.6	37.2	+4%	+2%	-1%
Training	21.4	21.0	22.3	23.1	+4%	+6%	+3%
Intramural Research	164.5	172.6	160.4	171.4	-3%	-7%	+7%
Research & Development	244.8	266.4	233.7	238.2	-5%	-12%	+2%
Research Management & Support	57.7	55.8	55.6	55.6	-4%	<-1%	0%
NLM	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.3	+15%	+2%	-3%
OD	26.6	24.6	35.6	35.9	+34%	+45%	+1%
(Clinical Trials)	(341.9)	(360.3)	(351.6)	(357.6)	+3%	-2%	+2%
TOTAL	1,410.9	1,431.9	1,501.1	1,540.8	+6%	+5%	+3%

OAR FUNDING (BY ACTIVITY)

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Behavioral and Social Science							
Research	186.3	180.2	196.6	199.3	+6%	+9%	+1%
Natural History and							
Epidemiology	215.6	203.3	228.3	227.8	+6%	+12%	<-1%
Therapeutics	432.3	470.0	447.8	453.8	+3%	-5%	+1%
Vaccines	111.1	116.1	130.9	148.3	+18%	+13%	+13%
Etiology and Pathogenesis .	399.5	400.2	430.6	444.3	+8%	+8%	+3%

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. Following is a list of individual institutes 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 amount.

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 research on social and behavioral factors 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 (NIAMS): NIAMS 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): NIDCD supports research on the behavioral components of hearing and other communication disorders.

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 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.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA): 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.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH): NIMH supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders and their treatments.

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): NIDA is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on drug abuse, dependence, and addiction.

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

National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI): The NHGRI leads the NIH's role in the Human Genome Project, a world-wide research to determine the location of the estimated 100,000 human genes and to read the entire set of genetic instructions in human DNA. The behavioral component is the Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications of Human Genetics Research.

National Institute on Aging

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides strong support for social and behavioral science research through its Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR). BSR integrates research on the process of growing older, the interrelationships between older people and social institutions, and the societal impact of an aging population. NIA's Social Science Research on Aging (SSR), a branch of BSR, supports research, as well as training, designed to understand the biopsychosocial processes linking health and behavior. SSR's programs includes research on psychosocial geriatrics: psychosocial predictors of morbidity, health behaviors and behavior change interventions, illness behaviors and coping with chronic illnesses and disabilities; and gender differences in longevity; basic social science research on health care organizations; and studies of older people in society.

In FY 1998 NIA's research will focus on: cognitive interventions to improve functioning or postponing decline in different groups of older persons; translating promising social and behavioral research into strategies to help improve the lives of older people; coordinating research on factors that lead to ill health and disability; health behaviors and their relationship to health status; and interventions to improve health and functioning in minority populations. NIA's support for the two longitudinal surveys -- the Health and Retirement Survey and the Asset and Health Dynamics among the Oldest Old -- will continue.

The FY 1998 budget request for NIA is \$495.2 million, an \$11.3 million or 2.3 percent increase over the FY 1997 level. A total of \$7 million is to specifically bolster behavioral and social research on aging contributions to the FY 1998 NIH Area of Emphasis, *New Preventive Strategies Against Disease*

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Project Grants	285.0	293.0	308.5	319.5	+8%	+5%	+4%
Research Centers	58.1	57.6	60.6	60.6	+4%	+5%	0%
Other Research	13.4	13.4	14.9	14.4	+12%	+11%	-3%
Training	13.2		13.8	13.8	+4%		<+1%
R&D Contracts	21.2	22.9	22.7	22.7	+7%	-1%	0%
Intramural Research	40.2	40.3	42.8	43.5	+7%	+6%	+2%
Research Management and Support (Clinical Trials)	20.6 (15.0)	20.8	20.6 (17.4)	20.6 (17.3)	+<1% +16%	-1%	0% -1%
TOTAL	451.8	461.5	484.0	495.2	+7%	+5%	+2%

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 multidisciplinary research through five administrative entities: the Center for Research for Mothers and Children; the Center for Population Research; the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research; the Division of Epidemiology, Statistics and Prevention Research; and the Division of Intramural Research.

NICHD's major research efforts concern: infant mortality, SIDS, contraceptive development and evaluation, minority health including normative behaviors, obesity, determining safety and efficacy for children's drugs, adequate and inadequate nutrition in childhood, congenital abnormalities, vaccine development, fatherhood, management of pain, women with disabilities, autism, and the causes and consequences of the dramatic changes that have occurred in the family over recent decades. It is currently encouraging more investigator-initiated studies to better understand what behavioral and social factors influence the dual use of methods that prevent both pregnancy and STD infections.

The President has requested \$582.0 million for NICHD, a 2.5 percent or \$15.0 million increase. The increase provides \$10 million for NIH special areas of emphasis including \$3 million each for biology of brain disorders and new approaches to pathogenesis, and \$4 million for new prevention strategies against disease.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Projects	299.6	305.9	319.9	328.8	+7%	+4%	+3%
Research Centers	46.1	46.6	49.3	50.3	+7%	+6%	+2%
Other Research	34.1	33.1	36.2	36.9	+6%	+9%	+10%
Training	18.3	18.9	19.1	19.5	+4%	+<1%	+2%
Research & Development	36.6	40.8	41.7	43.6	+14%	+2%	+4%
Intramural Research	73.4	73.7	76.5	78.7	+4%	+4%	+3%
Research Management & Support (Clinical Trials)	24.3 (46.9)	24.3	24.3 (50.0)	24.3 (51.3)	0% +6%	0%	0% -7%
TOTAL	532.4	543.4	566.9	582.0	+6%	+4%	+3%

National Institute for Nursing Research

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) addresses a number of critical public health and patient care questions which have major effects on morbidity, mortality, quality of life, and cost of care. NINR's mission is to support research and research training to reduce the burden of illness and disability; improve health-related quality of life; and establish better approaches to promote health and prevent disease.

A dominant theme of the NINR research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research. The Presidents FY 1998 appropriations request of \$55.7 million for NINR is an increase of \$1.5 million or 2.7 percent over the FY 1997 level. Future program objectives include research on pain; behavioral symptoms of Alzheimer's Disease; genetics (counseling, educating, and supporting patients and families in decision making); health behaviors in young children; emerging infections such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (prevention, adherence, symptom management and treatment); how cultural and ethnic identity affect behavior; and the influence of socioeconomic status, geographic location, and other factors on health-related attitudes, decisions and behaviors.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Projects	37.7	38.1	40.4	41.2	+7%	+6%	+2%
Research Contracts	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	0%	0%	0%
Other Research	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.7	+10%	-16%	0%
Training	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	+16%	+7%	+2%
Research & Development	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	+46%	+12%	0%
Intramural	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	-34%	-5%	+90%
Research Mgmt. & Support	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	50.8	52.0	54.2	55.7	+7%	+4%	+3%

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 and 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. The FY 1998 President's Budget Request for NIAAA is \$208.1 million, an increase of \$7.3 million or 3.6 percent over the FY 1997 level.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Projects	109.8	120.9	119.9	125.4	+9%	-1%	+5%
Research Centers	19.8	21.0	20.3	20.3	+3%	-3%	0%
Other Research	14.0	14.1	14.9	15.2	+7%	+6%	+2%
Training	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	+7%	+3%	+2%
R & D Contracts	7.7	8.0	7.7	8.9	+1%	-3%	+15%
Intramural Research	20.1	20.8	20.3	20.6	+1%	-2%	+2%
Research Management & Support (Clinical Trials)	12.0 (16.5)	12.3 (18.5)	12.0 (17.3)	12.0 (17.5)	0% +5%	-3% -6%	0% +1%
TOTAL	188.5	202.6	200.8	208.1	+7%	+4%	+2%

National Institute on Drug Abuse

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on drug abuse, dependence and addiction. Through the intramural research program and through research grants and contracts at universities and other research institutions across the country, NIDA seeks to explore the scientific basis for the development of effective biomedical, behavioral, and psychosocial approaches to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA research includes studies on the causes and consequences, the prevention and treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA is also charged with the development of medications to treat drug addiction and for supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, and other medical problems.

NIDA research has identified specific behavioral, psychosocial, and cultural factors that influence drug use, and these findings are used to design and test a range of prevention strategies. NIDA supports a number of large-scale efforts to identify the most effective prevention strategies to implement community and nationwide. Outreach and behavior change strategies are also being developed. NIDA prevention initiatives focus on high-risk groups such as runaways, school dropouts, adolescents showing psychiatric disturbance, unmarried pregnant women and parenting youth, juvenile delinquents, and women and men in the sex trade.

The President's FY 1998 budget request for NIDA is 358.5 million, excluding AIDS, an increase of 9.2 percent over the FY 1997 level. Included in this increase is an additional \$30 million for research on drug abuse and drug treatment and prevention. NIDA will be receiving a total of \$17 million for the NIH investment emphasis areas.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Projects	187.6	193.4	200.9	223.7	+7%	+4%	+11%
Research Centers	24.7	24.4	27.3	30.3	+11%	+12%	+11%
Other Research	16.1	15.5	17.5	17.9	+9%	+13%	+2%
Training	8.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	+9%	-1%	+6%
R & D Contracts	25.5	25.6	28.9	30.8	+13%	+13%	+7%
Intramural Research	19.7	19.8	21.5	23.0	+9%	+9%	+7%
Res. Mgmt. & Support	22.6	23.0	22.6	22.6	0%	-2%	0%
(Clinical Trials).....	(31.0)	(29.9)	(33.1)	(35.1)	+7%	+11%	+6%
TOTAL	305.0	312.0	328.3	358.5	+8%	+5%	+9%

National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and training on mental disorders, their treatments and services. Developing knowledge about the human brain is fundamental to the mission of NIMH. The NIMH research portfolio includes basic behavioral science, prevention research, mental health services research, clinical research, genetics, epidemiology and neuroscience. NIMH also supports behavioral science investigators at the beginning stages of their career through its B-START (Behavioral Science Track Award for Rapid Transition) program.

The FY 1998 President's request for NIMH is \$629.7 million, an increase of \$25.6 million or 4.2 percent. The request provides \$21 million in NIH special emphasis funds for investigator-initiated research including: expansion of NIMH's research on neurobiology, neurodevelopment, and behavior; expansion of efforts to discover and develop drug to combat mental illness in all ages; greatly expanding research efforts in genetics of mental disorders; and upgrading its neuroimaging capabilities.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research Projects	290.5	302.1	317.6	338.3	+9%	+5%	+7%
Research Centers	54.9	57.6	57.9	58.7	+5%	+1%	+2%
Other Research	65.4	61.4	68.7	70.1	+5%	+12%	+2%
Training	27.7	27.7	30.3	30.9	+9%	+9%	+2%
R&D Contracts	12.9	12.5	13.3	13.6	+2%	+6%	+2%
Intramural Research	86.9	87.4	88.6	90.0	+2%	+1%	+2%
Research Mgmt. and Support	28.1	29.2	28.1	28.1	<-1%	-4%	0%
TOTAL	566.5	578.1	604.1	629.7	+7%	+4%	+4%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) continues to exist despite cries from some Republicans at the beginning of 1995 to abolish it. It has suffered major budget cuts the past few years and continues to "reinvent" itself. Its new Secretary, Andrew Cuomo, will continue these efforts at reform.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (OPDR)

The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) provides data and analysis to enhance decision making on housing and urban issues facing our nation. OPDR is responsible for maintaining current information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing programs, as well as conducting research on priority housing and community development issues. In FY 1998, the Office proposes to focus on activities to support the reinvention of HUD, including examination of issues such as the transformation of public housing and design of standards for performance-based funds. National housing surveys and research to reduce the cost of housing will continue in FY 1998.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
34.0	45.0	34.0	39.0	0%	-24%	+15%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Attorney General Janet Reno has repeatedly stated her support for criminal justice research, and has instituted regular meetings with criminologists. The law enforcement and prevention programs of the 1994 and 1996 crime bill provide additional funding for the Department's research and statistics programs.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime and the criminal justice system. It also provides support to state-level Statistical Analysis Centers to collect and report statistics on crime and justice to all levels of government and to share state data nationally. It also helps States implement the Brady Handgun Law. BJS' National Crime Victimization Survey provides data on the impact, frequency, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. BJS has been virtually level-funded since 1991.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY97—</u> <u>P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY98—</u> <u>C - FY97</u>
21.4	22.9	21.4	21.5	0%	-6.6%	+<1%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsors basic and applied research for the improvement of Federal, State, and local criminal, civil, and juvenile justice systems; new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals and the dissemination of the results of such research efforts. In addition, NIJ supports technological advances applicable to criminal justice. A major NIJ effort is supporting, along with the MacArthur Foundation, a Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior. Conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health,

the study aims to advance knowledge of the relationship between individual traits, family and school environments, and community characteristics as they contribute to the development of criminal behavior. NIJ also receives funding from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and other Justice Department initiatives, and much of this funding supports NIJ's burgeoning less-than-lethal technology programs.

Through collaboration, NIJ leveraged its FY 1997 appropriation to obtain and invest an additional \$66 million in research and evaluation projects. Part of the proposed increase for FY 1998 is to support ADAM, a major new drug testing initiative that aims to provide data on the changing patterns of drug use, drug markets, and related criminal activity.

<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change P - FY98— C - FY97</u>
30.0	41.0	31.4	48.7	+5%	-23%	+55%

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. Most of its funds go by formula grants to the states. There is a small amount of funding for research, evaluation, and data collection. The FY 1998 increase includes funding for a new Local Youth Crime Intervention Program. The Clinton administration and the congressional leadership are each seeking sweeping changes in the federal government's efforts against youth violence, and the both the structure of OJJDP and the scope of its program are likely to be affected by whatever legislation emerges from the Congress.

<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change P - FY98— C - FY97</u>
144.0	144.0	170.0	225.0	+18%	+18%	+32%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Although the Department still awaits confirmation of its new Secretary, Alexis Herman, the budget maintains support for various administration policies such as: lifelong learning; school-to-work; one stop career centers; welfare to jobs; worker protection; and statistics improvement. Legislation to revamp the job training system by turning most of its components back to the States, stalled in the last Congress, will be back.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact finding agency for the Federal government in the broad field of labor economics. The Bureau provides general purpose statistics that provide some of the major indicators used in: developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative and other programs affecting labor; conducting research on labor market issues; and projecting Federal expenditures and receipts. BLS maintains its support for the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences. Despite recent activity by the Boskin Commission and statements from the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board calling for changes, BLS continues its work revising the computation of the Consumer Price Index, with an expected completion date of 2000. The administration has requested \$15.4 million for this activity. The numbers below do not include trust fund transfers.

<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change P - FY98— C - FY97</u>
292.0	320.4	309.7	326.6	+6%	-3%	+5%

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Funded under the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act, support for research and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration receives a significant boost in the FY 1998 proposed budget. The portfolio includes continuing evaluations of the Jobs Corps and Dislocated Worker programs, as well as assessments of dropout prevention and at-risk youth pilot programs. The increased funding restores some of the reductions made in the past few years and will provide research and evaluation funds for two new proposed initiatives: Welfare-to-Work and Opportunities for Out of School Youth. The latter has pilots running already in Chicago, Houston and Los Angeles.

<u>Actual FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1997</u>	<u>Current FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1998</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— A - FY96</u>	<u>% Change C - FY97— P - FY97</u>	<u>% Change P - FY98— C - FY97</u>
6.2	10.2	6.2	10.2	0%	-39%	+65%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 established the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. Its director is appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) to serve a four-year term. The bureau compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. The Bureau is financed from the Highway Trust Fund, with the authority for FY 1996 and FY 1997 set at \$17.3 and \$24.8 million respectively. The President's budget request for FY 1998 is \$31 million. The proposed increase would support expanded data collection and analysis, including improving transportation system performance indicators and providing better data on the interfaces between domestic and international systems.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

University Transportation Centers Program

Initiated in FY 1988 with a four-year authorization of \$40 million, this program was reauthorized in 1991 for Fiscal Years 1992-1997. The program now includes 14 university centers, for which a total of \$12 million is available in FY 1997.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RUSSIAN, EURASIAN, AND EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

This program, once a separate line item in the State Department budget has now become part of the Agency for International Development budget for Russian and East European support. It provides funding for advanced study and research projects in the area of the world in its title. The program has strong congressional support, which has allowed it to survive previous Clinton Administration attempts to de-fund it. The FY 1998 proposal has not been broken down to this level, but in FY 1997 the program was allocated \$3.3 million, continuing a steady decline in resources during recent years.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The total budget for the ORD would increase from \$503.9 million in FY 1997 to \$554 million in the President's proposed FY 1998 budget. The Science to Achieve Results program, which funds specific topics related to EPA's in-house research program, including issues in human health risk assessment, would grow from FY 1997 levels of \$91.7 million for extramural research grants and \$7.6 million for graduate fellowships, to a proposed \$100 million for the grants and \$15 million for fellowships. Investigator initiated research through its Exploratory Grants program, which includes a social science component -- cost benefit analysis, alternative approaches to regulation, individual and organizational behavior toward environmental problems -- received about \$20 million in FY 1997.

Within the ORD budget, EPA hopes to spend \$6.8 million on Global Change research focusing on regional vulnerabilities and to provide integrated assessments of the potential ecological risks of climate change on coastal, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems from different regions throughout the U.S. and extend the analysis to include the implications for human health. They also expect to spend \$15 million to improve access to information regarding local environmental quality. Included is research generating approaches to the integration of monitoring measurement technologies with effective data management and communications solutions, developing environmental information delivery systems, and expanding the understanding of effective communication to the public regarding environmental risk.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages a wide range of federal archives and records facilities. NARA also oversees the operation of the presidential libraries and supervises the declassification of federal material. NARA now operates a new research facility in College Park, Maryland known as Archives II. The proposed increase in FY 1998 is for preservation and electronic infrastructure efforts.

Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	% Change C - FY97— A - FY96	% Change C - FY97— P - FY97	% Change P - FY98— C - FY97
199.6	192.6	197.0	206.5	-1%	+2%	+5%

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 and support for projects emphasizing historical scholarship. Most social science awards are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics.

While congressional support for NEH remains mixed, the administration has been a strong backer of the agency. In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton praised NEH's work and urged its continued vitality.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY97 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Research and Education	21.8	30.0	21.6	30.6	<-1%	-28%	+41%
Public and Enterprise	11.9	19.5	12.4	19.7	+4%	-36%	+58%
Preservation and Access	17.0	21.0	18.0	21.0	+6%	-14%	+16%
Fed-State Partnerships	26.5	30.2	28.0	30.2	+6%	-7%	+8%
Treasury	6.0	6.3	4.0	6.0	-33%	-36%	+50%
Challenge Grants	9.9	11.5	9.9	11.8	0%	-14%	+19%
Administration	16.9	17.6	16.1	16.0	-5%	-9%	<-1%
TOTAL	110.0	136.0	110.0	136.0	0%	-19%	+24%

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian supports a wide range of scientific work, 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 International Center for Scholars facilitates scholarship of the highest quality in the social sciences and the humanities and communicates that scholarship to a wide audience both within and beyond Washington. The Center pursues this objective through fellowships, conferences, and publications.

	Actual FY 1996	Proposed FY 1997	Current FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	%Change C-FY96 A-FY96	%Change C-FY97 P-FY97	%Change P-FY98— C-FY97
Woodrow Wilson Center ..	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	0%	0%	0%
Total Smithsonian	311.0	329.0	318.0	335.0	+2%	-3%	+5%

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

In recent years Congress has added numerous programs to those already supported by the United States Information Agency (USIA) educational and cultural affairs office. The programs now funded include: academic and visitor exchanges (including the Fulbright program); Hubert Humphrey Fellowships (one year of graduate training to mid-career professionals from developing countries); citizen exchanges conducted by non-governmental organizations; Congress-Bundestag program (mutual scholarships for year-long academic home stay programs between Germany and the U.S.); NIS/Central and East Europe Training Program (training for local government officials, scholars, and business leaders to foster growth of democratic institutions and economic pluralism); Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship program (scholarships for citizens of the New Independent States for graduate study in the U.S. in business administration, economics, law, and public

administration); and the Near and Middle East Research and Training (assistance to graduate and postdoctoral studies by U.S. scholars in these areas). USIA also receives transfers of funds from the Agency for International Development.

The FY 1998 request includes \$565,000 for a new office to coordinate exchange activities across over 35 federal agencies. The bulk of the proposed increase for FY 1998 is a transfer from the salaries and expense account. \$98 million of the request is for Fulbright exchanges.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98—</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
200.0	233.0	185.0	197.7	-8%	-20%	+7%

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent, nonpartisan institution created and funded by Congress to promote research, education, and training on the peaceful resolution of international conflicts. NOTE: Since USIP is not an executive branch agency, the Administration's budget request is not binding. USIP can and does submit its own budget figures. While USIP's FY 1998 request (\$11.2 million) is identical to the White House's Office of Management and Budget, this has not always been the case.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97—</u> <u>P-FY97</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98—</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	0%	0%	0%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has been in the forefront of what Director Neal Lane calls "a golden age of discovery." Many of these scientific and technological breakthroughs had their origins in the basic research supported by NSF. The frontiers of research and education have been pushed further outward as scientists continue their quests for better understanding of human and societal behavior, physical and natural phenomena, and the roots of the universe and its inhabitants. The investment in basic research through NSF has provided a system that has produced high economic returns and the training of many new cohorts of knowledge seekers.

NSF got caught in the budgetary deadlocks of the first session of the 104th Congress and did not receive its final FY 1996 appropriations until the end of April 1996, almost seven months after the fiscal year began. That budget brought a small decrease in the overall funding from \$3.27 billion to \$3.22 billion. The Research and Related Activities appropriation increased slightly from \$2.281 billion to \$2.314 billion. A last minute infusion of \$40 million from Congress helped produce this increase.

For FY 1997, NSF received its budget in time for the start of the fiscal year. The news was slightly better than in the previous year. The cut in the total budget in FY 1996 was essentially restored. Thus, NSF received \$3.27 billion, putting it back to where it was in FY 1995 before inflation took its toll. The Research and Related Activities account increased over the FY 1996 level by \$118 million or 5.1 percent to \$2.432 billion. An attempt by the House to reduce NSF's administrative budget by \$9 million was rejected by the Senate and the Conference Committee.

The President's requested FY 1998 budget for NSF is \$3.367 billion, an increase of \$98 million or 3 percent. The Research and Related Activities account increases by \$82.7 million or 3.4 percent to \$2.515 billion. The major part of the increase will fund a new foundation-wide, multidisciplinary program dubbed *Knowledge and Distributed Intelligence (KDI)*. This effort, according to NSF, is "envisioned as a way to support research to revolutionize information, computing, networking, and communicating in ways that will change how all Americans learn, work and interact." Another focus will be on *Life and Earth's Environment*, including an emphasis on Life in Extreme Environments.

Finally, NSF expects to continue pushing for the integration of research and education, with a focus on enhancing the Faculty Early Career Program, which helps junior faculty to link research activities with their teaching and mentoring of students. In addition, a new NSF-wide program, *Integrative Graduate Education and Research Training*, will provide opportunities for multidisciplinary research and educational training for graduate students. Based on the existing Research Training Groups, the program will expand further NSF's graduate support from the traditional research assistantships and fellowships to include multidisciplinary groups and possible collaborations with industrial researchers.

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

The Directorate for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) was created in 1991. In 1996, its first Assistant Director, Cora Marrett, left to return to the University of Wisconsin, Madison. Bennett Bertenthal, a psychologist from the University of Virginia, was named to replace Marrett and officially began his tenure at the beginning of January 1997.

Once again in 1996, the Directorate faced a challenge to its existence from the House Science Committee. With the acquiescence of the Senate, the support of NSF's leadership, and the efforts of COSSA and its allies, the Directorate survived. Across the government and at NSF, there continues to be a growing recognition of the importance of human and social factors in the complex nature of topics for scientific investigation. In researching the problems facing this country and the world, the scientific community can no longer ignore SBE's research contributions.

Funding for the Directorate has continued to grow: from \$110.4 million in FY 1995 to \$119.3 million in FY 1996 to \$121.8 million in FY 1997. For FY 1998, the proposed budget requests \$129.6 million, slightly under a 6.5 percent increase. SBE research in cognitive science, perception, language processing, and basic reasoning form the basis for NSF's KDI initiative. The Learning and Intelligent Systems (LIS) program, a multi-directorate forerunner of KDI, seeks advances in the

understanding of learning, creativity and productivity, and the creation of tools, derived from that understanding, to increase the human ability to learn and create.

SBE will also share in the Foundation's continued concern for Life and Earth's Environment. In FY 1997, SBE began support for two Long Term Ecological Research Sites in Urban Areas. In FY 1998, SBE will expand its support for research to better assess and improve understanding of urban educational systems, urban political institutions, the causes of violence, and the ecology of the urban environment.

The Social, Behavioral and Economic Research Division (SBER), led by economist William Butz, provides the support for disciplinary and multidisciplinary research projects. It also maintains funding for the major data bases in the SBE sciences. SBER's budget has moved from \$81.9 million in FY 1995 to \$89.3 million in FY 1996 to \$91.3 million in FY 1997. The FY 1998 request is \$97.9 million, a 7.2 percent boost. A major portion of the increases have gone, and will continue to go, to support the Human Capital Initiative (HCI). The FY 1998 HCI investment will include research on: the operation of labor training and labor markets; behavioral characteristics of education; causes and effects of family composition; dynamics of neighborhood change; implications of social diversity; and the nature and causes of poverty.

SBER will continue to support a number of centers emphasizing multidisciplinary research, training and data dissemination. These include: the NSF Science and Technology Center for Cognitive Science; the National Consortium for Research on Violence; the National Center for Environmental Decision Making Research; the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis; and Centers on the Human Dimensions of Global Change. With the new Science and Technology Centers competition on the horizon, SBE hopes to encourage social, behavioral and economic scientists to seek support for these multidisciplinary, long-term awards.

The two other divisions in SBE, Science Resource Studies and International Cooperative Scientific Activities would receive less than \$1 million increases each from FY 1997 to FY 1998.

Education and Human Resources

The Education and Human Resources Directorate (EHR), after a large growth spurt in the late 1980s and early 1990s, has settled into a more restrained budget situation in the past few years. The Directorate actually experienced a reduction from FY 1995 to FY 1996, from \$611.9 million to \$601.2 million. In last year's appropriation process, EHR grew again to \$619 million. For FY 1998, the request is \$625.5 million, an increase of only 1.1 percent.

The emphases in the FY 1998 proposed budget include: research and implementation of technology-based learning; institution wide reform of undergraduate science education through curricula changes; increased understanding of learning processes through the implementation of learning and intelligent systems knowledge; and improved teacher education to ensure an adequate supply of well-trained individuals with the content and pedagogical expertise to teach science.

In Graduate Education, the EHR asks for \$19 million for Graduate Research Traineeship programs, with one-half of the \$4 million increase supporting people working in interdisciplinary areas related to the KDI initiative. The Graduate Fellowship program will decrease by \$1 million, with the number of fellows declining slightly to 2,300.

The Research, Evaluation, and Communication division receives a 12.9 percent increase to \$56 million. The research program has been redirected to focus more on how education reform will enhance the quality and impact of the nation's science and engineering education. The program will award planning grants to assist in building a knowledge base of ideas, practices, and policy alternatives to strengthen the research base on educational practices from the classroom to State policy making. In addition, the National Institute for Science Education at the University of Wisconsin, Madison enters its third year of operation.

National Science Foundation
PROPOSED FY 1997 FUNDING

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1996</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1997</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1998</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97</u> <u>A-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY97</u> <u>P-FY96</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY98</u> <u>C-FY97</u>
NSF SPENDING BY DIRECTORATE							
Biological Sciences	304.4	326.0	320.2	330.8	+5%	-2%	+3%
Computers, Information Science, and Engineering	262.4	277.0	273.4	294.2	+4%	-1%	+8%
Engineering	322.7	354.3	347.9	360.5	+8%	-2%	+4%
Geosciences	424.5	454.0	446.1	452.6	+5%	-2%	+1%
Math and Physical Sciences	660.5	708.0	695.9	715.7	+5%	-2%	+3%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	119.3	124.0	121.8	129.7	+2%	-2%	+6%
Education and Human Resources .	601.2	619.0	619.0	625.5	+3%	0%	+1%
SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE							
Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research	89.3	93.0	91.3	97.9	+2%	-2%	+7%
Division of International Cooperative Activities	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.3	-11%	-2%	+3%
Division of Science Resource Studies	12.1	13.0	12.8	13.5	+6%	-2%	+6%
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE							
Systemic Reform	94.9	101.9	101.9	102.8	+7%	0%	+1%
EPSCOR	35.7	35.9	38.4	38.4	+7%	+7%	0%
Elementary and Secondary and Informal Education	194.4	190.2	197.2	183.3	+1%	+4%	-7%
Undergraduate Education	85.8	92.4	87.4	98.7	+2%	-5%	+13%
Graduate Education	66.8	74.3	70.8	73.8	+6%	-5%	+4%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication	48.8	50.8	49.8	56.0	+2%	-2%	+13%
Human Resource Development ..	74.7	73.8	73.8	72.6	-1%	0%	-2%

MEMBERS

American Anthropological Association
American Economic Association
American Historical Association
American Political Science Association
American Psychological Association

American Society of Criminology
American Sociological Association
American Statistical Association
Association of American Geographers

Association of American Law Schools
Law and Society Association
Linguistic Society of America
Society for Research in Child Development

AFFILIATES

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business
American Association for Public Opinion Research
American Council on Consumer Interests
American Educational Research Association
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy
Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society
History of Science Society

International Studies Association
Institute For Operations Research
and the Management Sciences
Midwest Sociological Society
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs
and Administration
National Council on Family Relations
North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Population Association of America

Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for the Advancement of
Socio-Economics
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Sociologists for Women in Society
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Speech Communication Association

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