

**PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 1999 BUDGETS FOR
SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH**

This *issue* contains a summary and analysis of the proposed Fiscal Year 1999 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral science research.

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WE HAVEN'T HAD THIS SPIRIT HERE SINCE 1969

We are not talking about the Eagles' *Hotel California*, but the idea of a surplus in the federal budget. In 1969, Vietnam was on its way to becoming "Nixon's" rather than "Johnson's" war, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walked on the moon, Joe Namath had delivered his promised New York Jets' victory in Super Bowl III, the New York Mets rode the arms of Tom Seaver and Jerry Koosman to their World Series miracle, the counter-culture gathered at Yasgur's Farm in Upstate New York to enjoy a weekend of peace and music, and the federal government managed to achieve a surplus in its budget.

Thirty years later and with almost \$5 trillion in added debt, once again the federal budget appears on the verge of moving onto the plus side of the ledger. President Clinton has proposed a FY 1999 budget that predicts a \$9.5 billion surplus for that year and proclaims the existence of surpluses far into the future. The Congressional Budget Office has opined that the \$10 billion deficit for FY 1998 (which ends September 30, 1998), noted in the President's budget proposal, might actually get wiped out and the surplus will come a year early. Only last May the administration and Congress signed off on a "historic" budget agreement designed to produce a balanced federal budget in 2002. Yet, strong growth in the economy has provided the revenues to eliminate the deficit much earlier.

Documents prepared by the Urban Institute illustrate some interesting contrasts and some surprising similarities in the federal budget thirty years apart. For one, the figures reveal that government is about the same size it was 30 years ago. In 1969 federal revenues were 19.4 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP); in 1999 they are expected to be 20 percent. The distribution of revenue sources indicates that social insurance taxes now account for almost one-third, as opposed to one-fifth in 1969, of these revenues. Government spending has changed considerably in the ensuing thirty years. Funding of entitlement programs has almost doubled (29.2 percent in 1969, 53.4 percent projected in 1999), and interest payments have more than doubled (6.9 percent to 14 percent). Not surprisingly, defense spending decreased enormously as a percentage of federal spending in the past 30 years (47.3 percent vs. 16.4 percent). Surprisingly, funding of domestic discretionary programs has remained constant (16.6 percent to 16.2 percent). Also, in both years a dependence on off-budget items, such as the social security trust fund, helped produce the surplus. In addition, in 1969 the U.S. was waging a major war in Southeast Asia.

Today, the U.S. is waging an assault on tobacco companies that, unlike Vietnam which drained the treasury, would produce revenue for the government to support investments the administration wants to make in domestic policy areas. The settlement of state initiated lawsuits may provide these funds to the federal government. Legislation significantly raising federal cigarette taxes could also produce these much counted upon dollars.

Research and Development — Changes at the Top

On February 13, President Clinton journeyed to Philadelphia to address the 150th anniversary meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. As expected, he championed his FY 1999 budget proposals providing major increases for key scientific agencies. He also announced that John Gibbons, Presidential Science Adviser and head of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, would resign on March 15, 1998. To replace Gibbons, the President proclaimed his intention to nominate current National Science Foundation Director Neal Lane. University of Maryland microbiologist Rita Colwell, previously announced as the nominee for NSF Deputy Director, would now, according to Clinton, get a shot at the top NSF job.

These changes come at a time when the administration has declared a strong commitment to science. "We must seize this moment to strengthen our nation for the new century by expanding our commitment to discovery," President Clinton declared in Philadelphia. The FY 1999 budget proposes a \$31 billion *Research Fund for America*, "reflecting the President's commitment to ensuring long-term stability and growth for non-defense research programs." The programs in the fund would receive an eight percent increase over the FY 1998 level in FY 1999 and a 32 percent increase by 2003.

The creation of the fund follows much agitation for heightened attention to research. During 1997 a number of efforts argued for enhanced commitments to this facet of federal activity. Senators Phil Gramm (R-TX) and Joseph Lieberman (D-CT), with support from Senate Budget Committee Chairman Senator Pete Domenici (R-NM), introduced legislation to double federal research funding over the next ten years. Representative John Porter (R-IL), Senators Connie Mack (R-FL), Arlen Specter (R-PA) and Edward Kennedy (D-MA) and many others, pushed for a doubling of the National Institutes of Health budget in five years. The House Science Committee launched a study of science policy with House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) declaring that investment in science should be a priority for spending any budget surplus. One hundred six national organizations endorsed a unified statement advocating greater support for federal research funding.

The proposed FY 1999 budget provides a total of \$78.2 billion for research and development (R&D). This is a three percent increase over FY 1998 estimated spending of 76.2 billion. The federal government spent \$74 billion in FY 1997 in these areas. Defense R&D will account for \$40.3 billion in FY 1999 according to the proposed budget, down slightly from the \$40.4 billion figure for FY 1998. Civilian R&D increases by six percent from 35.8 billion in FY 1998 to \$37.8 billion in FY 1999. The defense-civilian ratio would be 52-48, coming close to the Clinton administration's goal of 50-50 expressed in their first budget proposal in 1993.

As noted, civilian basic research increases by eight percent over FY 1998 to a total of almost \$15.8 billion. Another \$1.2 billion of basic research falls under the defense umbrella, increasing by five percent over last year. Applied research is up five percent on both the civilian and defense side. Development decreases by one percent to \$42.2 billion. Federal R&D support to universities increases by six percent, from 13.6 billion in FY 1998 to \$14.5 billion in FY 1999. The administration has also made a big push to increase the amount of federally supported R&D that is merit-based. The count will reach \$24.3 billion in FY 1999, up from \$21.4 billion in FY 1997.

NSF and NIH

The big news in the R&D budget is, as the President promised in his State of the Union Address, the largest proposed absolute dollar increases ever for the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health. The proposed NSF budget goes up by \$344 million to almost \$3.8 billion. This 10 percent increase represents a return to double digit administration proposals for NSF prominent in the late 1980s when the Reagan and Bush administrations had a commitment to double the Foundation's budget.

The news in the proposal is also good for the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences at NSF. The SBE Directorate would receive a 15 percent increase under the FY 1999 proposed budget, as Learning and Intelligent Systems, the Children's Initiative, and Educating for the Future, provide expanded opportunities for SBE scientists. The Social, Behavioral and Economic Research Division, soon to be split in two, is slated for a 16.2 percent increase, that would include a new program and center on children and learning, and more funding for human dimensions of global change and human capital initiative areas.

For the NIH, the increase is \$1.15 billion, or 8.4 percent, to a total of \$14.8 billion. This may not be enough for NIH's congressional supporters who would like the increase to approach \$2 billion to start the doubling in five-years train moving. The administration's proposal emphasizes a renewed commitment to cancer research, brain diseases, finding an AIDS vaccine, and prevention and treatment. Both NSF and NIH also hope to use the proposed increases to augment the size of grants.

Other R&D Budgets

At the Department of Agriculture, once again the administration proposes a significant boost to the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program. The tradeoff would be decreases in the Special Grants program that members of Congress love and a decrease in Hatch Act Formula Grant payments to State Experiment Stations. In this era of devolution to the States, the Clinton administration asks those entities to pick up more of the funding for these stations.

The Education Department receives funding for joint efforts with the National Science Foundation to conduct research on improving American students performance in mathematics, using technology in classrooms, and training teachers in that area as well. The Higher Education Act reauthorization will decide the fate of the Javits Fellowships for graduate students in the social sciences, arts, and humanities. So far, the program has survived, although no longer having its own appropriations account.

The Census Bureau remains mired in the debate over sampling as a method to produce a fair and accurate count and without a confirmed director following the resignation of Martha Riche. The economic statistical agencies, including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, benefit from an administration commitment that "our democracy and economy demand that public and private leaders have unbiased, relevant, accurate and timely information on which to base their decisions." This effort, once known as the Boskin Initiative, after Bush Council of Economic Advisers' Chairman Michael Boskin, marches on. Congress has not been enormously responsive to this demand in the past.

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, included in the *Research Fund for America*, receives a significant increase to support research on the outcomes and effectiveness of medical treatments, and the quality of health care delivery.

The HUD policy research and development office has a new \$10 million proposal for a Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing initiative to make homes more energy efficient and environmentally sound. This is also part of the *Research Fund for America*. At the Justice Department, for the first time in many years the administration has requested a significant increase for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The National Institute of Justice continues to prosper budgetarily with an increased administration request and crime bill funding. Stalled juvenile justice legislation would also enhance NIJ's research funding and portfolio.

After years of assault on its budget and very existence, the National Endowment for Humanities has survived, has a new Administrator, and has the administration proposing to restore some of that cut funding. William Ferris, a Mississippian who has the support of Senate Majority Leader Trent Lott, brings new leadership and a new less threatening to conservatives agenda to the NEH. Legislation to move the United States Information Agency into the State Department remains stalled. The Fulbright program has enhanced funding in the FY 1999 budget, but it comes

at the expense of the other educational and cultural exchange programs.

This year's budget issue introduces the National Park Service as another agency where there are opportunities for social and behavioral scientists to secure support for their research.

A Surplus — How Shall I Spend Thee?

For almost the past two decades public policy has been driven by the constraints related to the budget deficit. Whether it was Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration or "firewalls" between defense and domestic discretionary spending or "caps" that limited the options of appropriators, the politics of taxing and spending remained caught up in the web of escalating deficits. During the past five years, as deficits declined, there were those who saw renewed possibilities in a day when fiscal restraints would loosen.

Although that day seems upon us, the debate over fiscal responsibility extends into the near future. The President's opening volley was "social security first." He recognizes that even though deficits may be gone, the rising cost of entitlements has not been sufficiently stemmed and continues as a threat to the predicted healthy budget future. At the same time the President is willing to make investments in areas he identifies as priorities. The Speaker has talked of a three cornered approach: pay down the debt, cut taxes, and invest in transportation, science, and defense. Other members of Congress have their own plans.

Some people have raised questions about the fate of the proposed budget if the tobacco settlement/legislation does not materialize. Can the increases in science, education, and health spending survive without this important revenue source? Perhaps not. Others see the strong economy producing enough revenue to provide for these programs without the tobacco money.

No matter how the budget debate goes, social and behavioral scientists remain in unique positions to convince policy makers of the important contributions of their research. I hope you will continue to take that responsibility to provide decision makers with the information to make informed judgments.

Howard J. Silver
Executive Director

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The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) was founded in 1981 as an advocacy organization for federal support for the social and behavioral sciences, and stands alone in Washington, D.C. in representing the full range of social and behavioral sciences. UPDATE is published 22 times a year. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$65; institutional subscriptions, \$130; overseas subscriptions, \$130. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, DC, 20005. Phone: (202) 842-3525, Fax: (202) 842-2788.

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HOW TO INTERPRET BUDGET FIGURES IN THIS ISSUE

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1999 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 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	% Change C - FY98- A - FY97	% Change C - FY98- P - FY98	% Change P - FY99- C - FY98
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1997. Column 2 provides the Administration proposal for FY 1998 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1998 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's funding recommendation for FY 1999.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1997 spending to Current FY 1998 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1998 funding with Proposed FY 1998 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1999 funding with Current FY 1998 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 Office of the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics (REE) includes agencies that conduct research and education on matters related to the environment, conservation, human nutrition, plant and animal diseases, food safety, agricultural trade, and rural development. The Office also provides formula funds for states for their extension and cooperative education activities. In addition to the programs noted below, research funding can be found in a number of other agencies at the USDA, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Food and Nutrition Service and the Forest Service. The *Fund for Rural America*, expected to provide significant amounts of research funding, so far has allocated \$2 million in FY 1997, \$34 million in FY 1998, and, through a quirk in the authorization will not allocate any funds in FY 1999. This may get corrected. Finally, the research provisions of the farm bill continue their trip through the congressional process. A proposed \$780 million research fund may survive authorization, but whether that money actually exists for an appropriation is unclear.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The components of the program supported by the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (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 have killed that vision. The administration again requests a significant increase, most of which will go to enhance research on food borne illnesses and food genome studies. The Markets, Trade and Rural Development (M,T,RD) component remains the smallest of the six, although social scientists are eligible to compete in the other five areas.

After years of level funding for the Hatch Act formula grants payments to State Experiment Stations, the administration is proposing a decrease and inviting the states to increase their contributions.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Hatch Act.....	168.7	168.7	168.7	153.7	0	0	-9%
NRI	94.2	130.0	97.2	130.0	+3%	-25%	+34%
M,T,RD.....	(3.9)	(6.5)	(3.9)	(6.5)	0	-40%	+67%
Special Grants.....	61.5	34.8	66.1	37.2	+7%	+90%	-44%

THE ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The Economic 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 large increase in FY 1998 included funds for research activities of the Food and Nutrition Service, which the administration proposes to return to that agency in FY 1999. The small increase for FY 1999 will fund three new studies: information needs of small farmers, electric utility deregulation, and more accurate assessments of the costs of food borne illnesses, part of the President's Food Safety Initiative. ERS is part of the *Research Fund for America*.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
53.1	54.3	72.0	56.0	+36%	+33%	-22%

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICAL SERVICE

The National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) meets the basic agricultural and rural data needs of the U.S. by providing important, objective, usable, and accurate statistical information for informed decision making. In FY 1997 the Census of Agriculture became NASS' responsibility, transferred from the Department of Commerce. The large increase for FY 1998 went to conduct the Census. The significant decrease for FY 1999 reflects the cyclical nature of Census funding. FY 1999 funding will support the Agriculture Land Ownership Survey, which is a comprehensive source of data on agricultural land ownership, financing and inputs by farm operators and landlords for each State. Funding for a census of the aquaculture industry is also proposed.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
100.2	119.9	128.0	107.0	+28%	+7%	-20%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Although the Census Bureau does not have an extramural research program, it does award some contracts for outside research. More important, though, the agency is a key source of statistical data for social science research. The 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 increase in the proposed funding level for the Census Bureau is largely the result of the Bureau's gear up to the 2000 Census, including the development of a comprehensive address list, the establishment of required field questionnaires, and the development of manufacturing hardware and software to produce a more accurate 2000 Census. In addition, the Census Bureau will review, edit, and disseminate the data from the 1997 Economic Census, as well as further develop the Continuous Measurement program.

The Census Bureau is currently caught in the middle of the political wrangling over the planned used of statistical sampling in the 2000 Census. House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-GA) recently filed his long-anticipated lawsuit that would prohibit the use of sampling in the 2000 Census. The outcome of the lawsuit will greatly impact how the Bureau conducts the upcoming Census.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Economic Statistics	84.2	85.6	85.7	102.3	+2%	0	+16%
Demographic Statistics	47.4	49.0	48.1	54.2	+1%	-2%	+11%
Survey Development	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	0	-3%	+6%
Total Salaries & Expenses	135.0	138.1	137.3	160.1	+2%	-1%	+14%
Total Periodic Censuses & Prog.	216.2	523.1	555.8	1,027.8	+61%	+6%	+85%

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. Through the FY 99 budget request, BEA plans to update and improve the data used in estimating gross domestic product (GDP) and national income and to continue moving forward on other key initiatives from its Mid-Decade Strategic Plan designed to improve its economic accounts.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
40.6	52.2	47.5	53.7	+14%	-10%	+12%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants and loans to economically-distressed areas for economic development 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.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The president's budget request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is 5 percent greater than the request for FY 1998. Two NOAA programs provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, law, and sociology. First, the National Marine Fisheries Service supports research on commercial and recreational fishing in the United States. Second, the National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities concerning development of marine resources.

National Marine Fisheries Service

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
335.0	338.0	342.2	351.4	+2%	+1%	+3%

National Sea Grant Program

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
54.0	50.2	56.0	50.2	+4%	+10%	-12%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Three large programs conduct social and behavioral 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 (ARI) 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. At AFSOR, 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. The numbers below are for basic research.

	Actual FY 1997	Proposed FY 1998	Current FY 1998	Proposed FY 1999	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research.....	14.1	—	11.6	14.2	-22%	—	+18%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences.....	2.5	2.0	.9	2.47	-2%	-1%	+64%
Human Performance Project, Air Force Office of Scientific Research.....	8.7	9.7	11.3	12.6	+23%	+14%	+10%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

President Clinton has said: "We must continue to invest in the education and training of our people." The President has asked for a 6 percent increase in Department of Education discretionary funding for FY 1999. His areas of emphasis include: reducing class size, modernizing schools, improving teacher quality, raising national academic standards, getting technology into the classroom, and giving all Americans the financial support they need for postsecondary education. In addition, this year Congress will try to finish the process of reauthorizing the Higher Education Act.

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT

The Office of Education Research and Improvement (OERI) provides support to build knowledge about teaching and learning and to foster advances in educational policy and practice. The research and improvement budget is now four separate appropriations lines. One will fund the five research institutes created by the 1994 reauthorization and includes the National Research and Development Centers, as well as the Field Initiated Studies. The funding for the latter increased from below \$1 million in previous years to over \$13 million in FY 1998. The FY 1999 request would support between 35 and 50 new field initiated studies. The \$5 million increase the Regional Laboratories received in FY 1998 will fund the comprehensive model school reform implementation effort. The national dissemination activities include the Educational Resources Information Centers (ERIC), the National Library of Education, and the activities of the National Research Policy and Priorities Board.

The proposed budget includes \$50 million for the Department to fund a joint 5-year effort with the National Science Foundation and other federal agencies to support large-scale multidisciplinary research focused "on classroom-based strategies for improving teaching and enhancing learning and student achievement," with a special emphasis on how to use technology in the classroom. The initiative responds to the recommendation by the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology to increase federal investment in education research. The \$50 million also includes funds to investigate why American students' performance declines in mathematics on international tests from the 4th to the 8th grade.

After many years of stagnant budgets, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) received a significant increase in FY 1998. The administration is requesting a similar boost for FY 1999. The increase would support the addition of a birth cohort to the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study; the launching of a new High School Literacy Survey; the development of an on-going teacher quality survey; and a one-time special analysis leading to a year 2000 report on education.

The National Assessment for Educational Progress (NAEP) compiles nationally representative data on the condition of American education. The increase for FY 1999 will support preparations for year 2000 national assessments in mathematics and science at grades four, eight and twelve; in reading at grade four; and State assessments in mathematics in grades four and eight; and in reading at grade four.

The Fund for Improvement in Education provides funding for stimulating reform and improving teaching and learning. The major increase in FY 1998 was to support Demonstrations of Comprehensive School Reform to help apply research findings and strategies to help turn around failing schools. Also in this account, the administration continues its efforts to develop voluntary national tests, despite congressional admonitions from key Republican leaders to cease. The Civics Education program provides students the opportunity to develop an in-depth understanding of the U.S. Constitution. The significant increase will support enhanced teacher training and more student participants.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Educational Research Institutes.	54.0	62.3	53.8	53.8	<-1%	-14%	0
Regional Education Labs.....	51.0	53.5	56.0	56.0	+10%	+5%	0
Dissemination.....	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.8	0	-1%	+1%
Interagency Research Initiative.	—	—	—	50.0	—	—	—
Total Research & Development.	123.6	134.6	128.4	178.6	+4%	-5%	+40%
Statistics (NCES).....	50.0	50.0	59.0	68.0	+18%	+18%	+15%
Assessment.....	32.6	32.8	35.5	40.0	+9%	+8%	+13%
Fund for Improvement in Education.....	40.0	40.0	108.0	105.0	+170%	+170%	-3%
Civic Education.....	4.5	4.5	5.5	6.3	+22%	+22%	+15%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

International Education and Foreign Language Studies 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 helps prepare minority students for careers in the U.S. foreign service and private voluntary international organizations by supporting graduate study in international studies. These programs survived the discretionary funding squeeze, because both the Executive and Legislative branches — in the hands of both political parties — agreed they served important economic, diplomatic, defense, and other security interests of the United States. The FY 1999 request would fund approximately 334 projects and 1,050 fellowships. The programs are part of the Higher Education Act reauthorization.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY98/ C-FY98
Domestic Programs.....	53.5	53.5	53.6	53.6	+<1%	+<1%	0
Overseas.....	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.5	+9%	0	+13%
Institute for International Public Policy.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) supports projects that enhance postsecondary education quality and cost effectiveness. The FY 1999 request would support projects in areas of postsecondary access, retention and completion, workforce preparation, curricula reform, school-college partnerships, improvement of campus environments, faculty development, and cost containment. The request also includes funds to support exchange programs with the European Union and NAFTA countries.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
18.0	18.0	25.2	22.5	+40%	+40%	-11%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

The Higher Education reauthorization will determine the fate of the categorical programs that support graduate students in the social sciences. The administration proposes to replace the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) program with a new National Need Graduate Fellowship Program, which would provide financial opportunity to students through fellowships “in areas of critical national need.” Participating graduate schools would be required to recruit students for these awards from under-represented groups.

Despite the administration’s previous attempts to abolish it, the Congress in 1997 again saved the Javits Fellowship program supporting graduate students in the social and behavioral sciences and provided FY 1998 funding for a new class of fellows. The Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowships received FY 1997 funding to finish out the awards to students already in the program. The FY 1999 request would support an estimated 195 new “national need fellows,” while also funding 354 continuing GAANN and Javits fellows.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.....	24.1	26.8	24.1	—	0	-10%	—
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships.....	5.9	3.2	5.9	—	0	+84%	—
Patricia Roberts Harris.....	(3.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Needs Grad. Fellows.....	—	—	—	30.0	—	—	—

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH

The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) awards discretionary grants for research on the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment, and independent living opportunities for people with disabilities, including training. New funds will support collaborative research activities, interdisciplinary and longitudinal studies, and more responsive research on emerging issues. In addition, awards are made for utilization and dissemination of research results. The FY 1999 budget would provide funding for 7 new research centers and 30 new Field-Initiated Research projects.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
70.0	71.0	76.8	81.0	+10%	+8%	+5%

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS

The Support Services account provides funds for research and evaluation; dissemination of effective instructional models; data collection and technical assistance; and a national clearinghouse for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons. The Department hopes to use the research money available under this program to collect the program performance data needed to meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act. The following figures are for the Support Services budget.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	+40%	0	0

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. Solicitations are ongoing and account for 3 to 5 percent of the Department's spending on the Genome project. The second, supports research on Integrated Assessments as part of the Global Climate Change Research Program. Funds have been 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 eco-systems, socio-economic systems and other sectors to potential climate changes. This program spent \$1.5 million for awards to be made in FY 1997 and FY 1998. A new solicitation is expected sometime in the Spring.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Through its Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation program, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research and demonstration projects to develop and implement new health care financing policies as well as to evaluate the impact of HCFA's programs on its beneficiaries, providers, States, customers and partners. The FY 1999 budget requests \$50 million for the Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations program. In addition to basic research, this budget fully funds the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey at \$11 million. Basic research funds support monitoring and evaluation of health systems performance, improving health care financing and delivery mechanisms, improving consumer choice and health status, and meeting the needs of vulnerable populations.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
44.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	+12%	+10%	0

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY RESEARCH

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research's (AHCPR) mission is to generate and disseminate information that improves the delivery of health care. AHCPR accomplishes its mission by providing policy makers with the capability to monitor and evaluate system changes on access, cost, and use of health care services. These areas are targeted through research on clinical outcomes and effectiveness, and quality, cost, use, and accessibility of health care services.

The FY 1999 budget request for AHCPR is \$171 million, an increase of \$25 million, or 17 percent, over the FY 1998 enacted level. This sum represents \$101 million in direct appropriations and \$70 million in inter-agency transfers, including \$46 million from the Administration's *Research Fund for America*.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98/ A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY 99/ C-FY98
Grants	59.7	41.8	53.0	79.1	-13%	+21%	+33%
Contracts	49.9	68.8	56.8	53.0	+12%	-21%	-7%
Research Management	34.4	38.4	36.6	39.1	+6%	-5%	+6%
TOTAL	144.0	149.0	146.4	171.4	+2%	-2%	+15%

THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION (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 that cut across agency and subject lines. The FY 1999 budget request includes \$14 million, the same as in FY 1998, to support research on issues of national significance. 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.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
9.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	+36%	+36%	0

ADOLESCENT FAMILY LIFE

The Adolescent Family Life (AFL) program, administered by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP) was enacted in 1981 as Title XX of the Public Health Service Act. AFL's budget provides funding for: care demonstration projects, prevention demonstration projects, joint prevention and care demonstration projects, and research projects. Approximately 65 research projects have been supported by the program since its inception.

AFL supports research projects in an effort to improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality, pregnancy and parenting. Projects have examined factors that influence adolescent sexual, contraceptive and fertility behaviors, the nature and effectiveness of care services for pregnant and parenting adolescents and why adoption is a little-used alternative among pregnant adolescents. Prevention demonstration projects serve preadolescents, adolescents and their families. AFL's focus on prevention projects is, by statute, to develop and test abstinence-based programs designed to delay the onset of sexual activity and thus reduce the incidence of adolescent pregnancy and STD transmission.

A new series of abstinence education grants was funded by the OAPP in FY 1997. These abstinence education grants are required to conform to the definition of abstinence education as defined in the Welfare Reform legislation (PL-104-193); OAPP is supporting 66 new abstinence education projects under this definition in FY 1998. Decisions to fund pilot projects in FY 1998 are dependent on evaluation outcomes of FY 1997 projects. The Administration notes

that for prevention projects, as defined by welfare reform legislation, grantees need time to hire staff, submit curriculum and complete other start-up issues.

The FY 1999 budget request provides \$4.7 million for the AFL Demonstration and Research Program authorized under Title XX. This sum is a \$12 million reduction in the FY 1998 appropriation because the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) will receive \$250 million over five years for abstinence education.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ P-FY98
14.2	14.2	16.7	4.7	+15%	+15%	-255%

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM

The national family planning program (FPP), created in 1970 as Title X of the Public Health Services Act, 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.

The Office of Population Affairs awards grant funds for research on family planning services, including research on: family planning client behavior, adolescent family planning clients, male family planning client, targeting of family planning services, clinic personnel behavior, organization and management of family planning services, role of private physicians, natural family planning, infertility services, and counseling services. The budget figures below reflect the total budget authority for FPP. Funding for research is contained within these figures.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
198.5	203.5	203.4	218.5	+3%	0	+7%

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the lead federal agency for promoting health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury and disability. Working with States, local public health agencies, and partners throughout the Nation and the world, CDC has made strides in promoting healthy behaviors, detecting and investigating health problems, conducting research to enhance prevention, implementing prevention strategies, fostering safe and health environments, and providing leadership and training.

The President's FY 1999 budget request is \$2.6 billion for the CDC, an increase of \$95 million over the FY 1998 level. The request specifically addresses racial disparities in health status suffered by racial and ethnic populations. The President's budget includes a new \$80 million Race and Health initiative to address these disparities, including \$55

million for the CDC. Thirty (\$30) million of that \$55 million will support a new demonstration program leaving the remaining \$25 million for various other grant activities targeted at minority populations and to address the six identified areas of health disparities: infant mortality, cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, HIV infections, and child and adult immunizations.

As part of the Administration's initiative on Race and Health, CDC requests: \$5 million to address the epidemic of diabetes in minority populations; \$10 million increase for STD/HIV prevention activities; \$5 million to address prostate cancer among minority men; and \$5 million for cardiovascular disease prevention activities.

The President's budget also proposes \$25 million for a new prevention research program as part of the *Research Fund for America*. The initiative is a broad-based, extramural prevention research program that will provide technical and financial assistance to academic health centers and other health organizations to conduct rigorous peer-reviewed research.

CDC FUNDING (by activity)

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98- P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
HIV/AIDS.....	616.8	634.3	634.3	631.8	+3%	0	<-1%
STD.....	106.2	111.2	113.7	123.0	+7%	+2%	+8%
Tuberculosis.....	119.3	119.2	119.2	118.8	<-1%	0	<-1%
Immunization.....	467.6	427.3	407.3	405.9	-13%	-5%	<-1%
Heart Disease & Health Promo...	46.1	61.0	61.9	112.3	+34%	+1%	+82%
Cancer Registries.....	22.3	22.3	24.2	24.1	+8%	+8%	<-1%
Diabetes & Other Chron. Diseases	36.3	46.3	56.1	65.8	+54%	+21%	+17%
Environmental Disease Prev.....	42.7	41.9	55.5	55.1	+30%	+33%	<-1%
Breast & Cervical Cancer Prevention.....	139.6	141.9	145.0	144.6	+4%	+2%	<-1%
Prevention Centers.....	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	0	0	<-1%
Infectious Diseases.....	87.7	112.4	115.2	139.0	+31%	+3%	+21%
Lead Poisoning.....	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	0	+<1%	0
Injury.....	49.2	46.3	56.2	56.4	+15%	+22%	<-1%
(a) Traumatic Brain Injury.....	(2.6)	(2.6)	(2.9)	(2.8)	+10%	+10%	<-1%
(b) Crime Bill Activities.....	(6.0)	(0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	0	0	-10%
Occupational Safety & Health....	173.3	180.5	188.8	187.0	+9%	+5%	-1%
Epidemic Services.....	89.1	88.8	88.8	88.3	<-1%	0	-1%
Health Statistics.....	86.0	89.0	86.0	86.0	0	-3%	0
(a) Prevention Activities.....	(37.6)	(19.0)	(26.8)	(0)	-29%	+41%	-100%
(b) 1% Evaluation.....	(48.4)	(70.1)	(59.2)	(86.0)	+22%	-16%	+45%
Prevention Research.....	0	0	0	25.0	0	0	+100%
Program Management.....	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	-4%	0	-2%
Demonstrations.....	0	0	0	30.0	0	0	0
Buildings & Facilities.....	30.6	23.0	41.5	6.8	+36%	+80%	-84%
TOTAL CDC.....	2,416.5	2,452.3	2,513.8	2,609.2	+4%	+2%	+4%

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS): NCHS provide statistical information that is used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American People. NCHS administers the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), an important part of national surveillance for behavioral and environmental risk factors to health, undiagnosed preventable illness, nutritional status and other critical issues. Other surveillance instruments include: National Health Interview Survey, National Vital Statistics System, and the National Health Care Survey.

National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion(NCCDPHP): The mission of NCCDPHP is to prevent premature death and disability from chronic diseases and to promote healthy behaviors through the use of state-based surveillance systems, epidemiology, and policy development.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC): NCIPC is the lead federal agency for injury prevention. It 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.

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP): NCHSTP is responsible for public health surveillance, prevention research, and programs to prevent and control HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases, and tuberculosis. The agency translates applied epidemiologic, laboratory, clinical and behavioral research into effective methods of preventing disease and injury into nationwide strategies.

National Center for Environmental Health (NCEH): The NCEH accomplishes its mission to promote health and quality of life through public health surveillance; and applied epidemiologic studies, laboratory and statistical analyses, and behavioral interventions.

National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID): The mission of NCID is to prevent illness, disability and death caused by infectious diseases. It accomplishes its mission through surveillance, epidemiologic and laboratory research, training, and public education programs.

National Center for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH): NIOSH's purpose is to establish and disseminate scientific and public health information necessary to ensure safety and healthful working conditions for American workers.

CDC's Prevention Centers program: CDC's prevention program provides grants to academic institutions to fund applied research designed to develop new and innovative strategies in health promotion and disease prevention. The research projects address health priorities identified in the *Healthy People 2000 Objectives*.

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 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 President's FY 1999 budget request for NIH is \$14.8 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion or an 8.4 percent over the FY 1998 funding level. Investigator-initiated research project grants (RPGs) continue to be NIH's highest priority. In FY 1999, NIH hopes to support 8,267 new and competing RPGs at a total of \$2.3 billion. The budget also provides a one-time stipend increase of 25 percent for National Research Service Award fellows.

Of the total \$1.2 billion increase for NIH, 52 percent is for the NIH areas of highest scientific priorities — the NIH Areas of Emphasis. For FY 1999 these include: Genetic Medicine (+\$86.7 million), The Biology of Brain Disorders (+\$74.5 million), New Approaches to Pathogenesis (+\$113.6 million), Advance Instrumentation and Computers (+\$54.5 million), New Preventive Strategies Against Disease (+\$172.8), and New Avenues for Development of Therapeutics (+\$96.2 million).

The budget will expand NIH's cancer and diabetes research portfolios. In FY 1999, NIH estimates that it will spend \$2.8 billion (nearly 90 percent) through the National Cancer Institute and \$429 million through the rest of NIH, for a total of \$3.2 billion. An estimated \$388 million increase is slated for diabetes research.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98/ A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98/ P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99/ C-FY 98
Research Project Grants.....	7,154.5	7,408.2	7,732.4	8,317.5	+8%	+4%	+9%
Research Centers.....	1,086.2	1,120.9	1,166.9	1,253.4	+7%	+4%	+7%
Other Research.....	583.0	607.3	641.1	743.2	+10%	+6%	+16%
Training.....	417.0	426.7	429.8	510.7	+3%	+1%	+19%
Research & Development.....	844.2	809.2	880.2	953.6	+4%	+9%	+8%
Intramural Research.....	1,345.2	1,363.5	1,416.1	1,502.3	+5%	+4%	+6%
Research Mgmt. & Support....	485.0	479.4	493.5	507.8	+2%	+3%	+3%
Cancer Prev. & Control.....	231.9	240.3	254.7	277.7	+10%	+6%	+9%
Library of Medicine.....	150.3	156.0	161.1	174.7	+7%	+3%	+8%
Construction.....	22.8	6.6	23.0	23.0	+1%	+249%	0
Office of the Director.....	229.7	270.2	241.6	254.7	+5%	-11%	+5%
Building & Facilities.....	200.0	190.0	206.9	224.9	+4%	+9%	+9%
Infrastructure.....	(110.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(125.8)	-9%	0	+26%
Clinical Research Center.....	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	0	0	0
Clinical Trials.....	(1,305)	(1,250.8)	(1,371.9)	(1,474.5)	+5%	+10%	+8%
TOTAL.....	12,750.3	13,093.2	13,647.8	14,797.8	+7%	+4%	+8%

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

NIH continues to respond to increased interest relating to social and behavioral factors and health, encouraging research on women and minority health, promoting disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of the individual NIH institutes and centers (ICs). The FY 1999 budget request for the non-AIDS activities for the Office of the Director (OD) is \$212 million, an increase of \$11.83 million above the FY 1998 level.

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)**, established in 1993, is the recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors on health, including the acknowledgment that behavioral and social factors represent important avenues for treatment and prevention. The FY 1999 budget request for OBSSR is \$2.785 million.

OBSSR's responsibilities include: providing leadership and direction for the development and implementation of a trans-NIH plan to increase the scope of and support for social and behavioral science research; developing initiatives to stimulate social and behavioral science research; integrating a psychosocial perspective across the research areas of NIH; and ensuring the dissemination of social and behavioral findings to the public.

In FY 1999, the OBSSR, as a follow up to *The Science of Self-Report: Implications for Research and Practice*, will collaborate with seven institutes to develop a program announcement for studies aimed at improving methodology and measurement issues. In addition, the OBSSR will also organize an initiative around the fact that tobacco use, lack of exercise, improper diet, and alcohol abuse are risk factors for a wide array of problems. The initiative is designed to encourage the study of innovative behavioral interventions to achieve long term change in these behaviors. OBSSR will organize a trans-NIH funding initiative that builds on the 1998 National Academy of Sciences Workshop on Socioeconomic Status (SES). The SES initiative will fund research into understanding the many mechanisms by which socioeconomic factors can influence health and disease processes.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH)** serves as a focal point for women's health research at the NIH. The FY 1999 budget request for ORWH is \$19.2 million. Future research directions by the ORWH include: providing leadership to the NIH institutes and centers by promoting and coordinating multidisciplinary and trans-NIH initiatives to address unanswered questions regarding women's health. ORWH will, in FY 1999, assess, through NIH and the extramural community the ethical, legal, and social issues related to the inclusion of pregnant women and women of childbearing potential in clinical trials. The Office will also assess the effect of the Office of Management and Budget's collection of demographic data on racial/ethnic minorities on NIH's inclusion of women and minorities policy.

ORWH will continue its collaboration with the OBSSR and other NIH ICs in promoting behavioral research, by supporting a new multi disciplinary program of research to evaluate interventions for long-term behavioral change with tobacco use, diet and exercise, alcohol abuse and their impact on health. In FY 1999, the Women's Health Initiative transfers from the Office of the Director to the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI).

The **Office of Research on Minority Health's (ORMH)** mission is to promote biomedical and behavioral research aimed at improving the health status of minority Americans, and to expand the participation of under-represented minorities in all aspects of biomedical and behavioral research. The FY 1999 budget request for ORMH is \$10.525 million.

The FY 1999 budget request for the multi-agency **Minority Health Initiative (MHI)**, lead by ORMH, is \$71.99 million. The requested budget for MHI will support a large number of pilot research studies, including, fetal alcohol syndrome prevention research in American Indian and African American communities, the Minority Youth Health Behavior Initiative aimed at decreasing violence-related injuries/death and unintended pregnancies in young people and collaborative initiatives designed to substantially reduce infant mortality in Washington D.C. to serve as a model for other minority inner-cities.

The **Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA)**, managed by the Office of Extramural Research, receives funding to provide opportunities for educational faculties from non-intensive research institutions to participate in the biomedical and behavioral research effort. In FY 1999, the budget request is for \$15.2 million.

In FY 1999 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 1999 budget request for DDF is \$10 million, the same as last year.

The budget also requests an appropriation of \$300,000 for the **Foundation for the National Institutes of Health (FNIH or "The Foundation")**, formerly the National Foundation for Biomedical Research. FNIH is a private, non-profit foundation established by Congress in 1993 to support the research and training mission of NIH. The Foundation offers the private sector an opportunity to donate funds to help NIH pursue specific activities that might be of interest to donors.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98- P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
OBSSR.....	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	+10%	+6%	+5%
Research on Women's Health....	16.2	17.4	18.4	19.2	+14%	+6%	+5%
Women's Health Initiative Total	54.7						
Research on Minority Health.....	8.8	9.5	10.0	10.5	+14%	+5%	+5%
Minority Health Initiative Total..	62.4	63.4	67.0	72.0	+7%	+6%	+8%
AREA.....	14.0	14.2	15.0	15.2	+7%	+6%	+1%
Science Education.....	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	-9%	+5%	+5%

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 through each of the institutes and centers. The President's FY 1999 budget request for OAR — which includes all AIDS funding for the institutes and centers of the NIH — is \$1.7 billion, a \$124 million or 7.7 percent increase over the FY 1998 level of \$1.6 billion. The OAR's FY 1999 funding request incorporates the recommendations set forth in the comprehensive evaluation of the NIH AIDS research program. The President's request for NIH once again requests that Congress appropriate all NIH AIDS research funds to the OAR.

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 how to change the behaviors that lead to HIV transmission, including preventing their initiation and how to maintain protective behaviors once they are adopted. The objective of AIDS-related basic research in behavioral and social science is to gain a thorough understanding of the psychological, social and cultural factors that contribute to HIV risk and protective behavior.

In FY 1999, prevention will be a major emphasis of the OAR. The evaluation report, commonly referred to as the Levine Report after its chair Dr. Arnold Levine of Princeton, urged the NIH to develop a Prevention Science Agenda, combining behavioral research and biomedical interventions against HIV infections.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
Research Project Grants.....	838.7	843.5	909.6	987.9	+9%	+8%	+9%
Research Centers.....	121.9	132.6	128.6	136.5	+6%	-3%	+6%
Other Research.....	35.2	37.2	38.1	43.6	+8%	+2%	+14%
Training.....	23.5	23.1	24.2	28.7	+3%	+5%	+19%
Intramural Research.....	165.9	171.4	179.1	189.6	+8%	+5%	+6%
Research & Development.....	219.2	238.2	213.5	233.5	-3%	-10%	+9%
Research Mgmt. & Support.....	57.6	55.6	58.2	59.6	+1%	+5%	+22%
NLM.....	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	+<1%	+2%	+3%
OD.....	35.5	35.9	40.5	41.8	+14%	+13%	+3%
Clinical Trials.....	(358.7)	(357.6)	(374.6)	(401.5)	+4%	+5%	+7%
Building & Facilities.....	—	—	11.6	6.1	—	—	-47%
TOTAL.....	1,501.1	1,540.8	1,607.1	1,730.8	+7%	+4%	+8%

OAR FUNDING (by activity)

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
Behavioral & Social Science							
Research	201.9	199.3	215.1	232.7	+6%	+8%	+8%
Natural History & Epidemiology	214.9	227.8	216.8	226.4	+1%	-5%	+4%
Therapeutics.....	444.4	453.8	457.8	481.7	+3%	+1%	+<1%
Vaccines.....	130.2	148.3	153.0	179.9	+18%	+3%	+18%
Etiology & Pathogenesis.....	438.6	444.3	482.3	526.1	+10%	+9%	+9%
Training & Infrastructure.....	52.1	—	65.8	66.2	+26%	—	+<1%
Information Dissemination	18.3	—	16.98	17.7	-7%	—	+4%

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.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (selected Institutes)

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98 P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
NIA.....	484.3	495.2	519.3	558.0	+7%	+5%	+8%
NICHD.....	631.6	582.0	674.8	727.0	+7%	+14%	+8%
NINR.....	59.6	55.7	63.6	68.3	+7%	+12%	+8%
NIAAA.....	211.3	208.1	227.2	245.7	+8%	+8%	+8%
NIDA.....	499.7	358.5	527.2	576.3	+6%	+32%	+9%
NIMH.....	700.7	629.7	750.2	809.7	+7%	+16%	+8%
NCI.....	2,389.1	2,217.5	2,547.3	2,776.3	+7%	+13%	+9%
NHGRI.....	186.0	202.2	214.7	237.0	+15%	+6%	+10%
TOTAL NIH.....	12,750.4	13,093.2	13,647.8	14,797.8	+7%	+4%	+8%

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The National Cancer Institute (NCI) is dedicated to conducting and supporting research regarding all aspects of cancer including, prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship, and causes. In an effort to strengthen its cancer control and prevention programs, as well as the administration of its extramural research program, NCI in 1997, created two new extramural divisions: the Division of Cancer Control and Population Science (DCCPS) and the Division of Cancer Prevention (DCP). In addition to DCCPS and DCP, NCI's extramural research program also includes the Division of Cancer Biology, and the Division of Cancer Treatment and Diagnosis.

DCCPS is the focus for NCI-sponsored research programs aimed at studies in populations, behavior, surveillance, special populations, outcomes, and other aspects of cancer control. Cancer control, as supported by NCI, addresses the barriers to the use of medical knowledge by the public through research on the behavioral, psychosocial, health services, community, and cancer surveillance "aspects of translating proven techniques and tested methodologies into routine practice in the community."

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98- P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
Research Project Grants.....	1,030.0	1,070.2	1,122.8	1,226.4	+9%	+5%	+9%
Research Centers.....	153.2	161.7	161.5	176.5	+5%	<-1%	+9%
Other Research.....	127.1	131.1	137.7	169.3	+8%	+5%	+23%
Training.....	42.9	44.4	45.4	53.0	+6%	+2%	+17%
Research & Development.....	136.3	125.4	145.9	158.3	+7%	+16%	+8%
Intramural Research.....	349.8	349.8	358.9	377.9	+3%	+3%	+5%
Research Management & Support	90.0	92.1	91.0	94.0	+1%	-2%	+3%
Cancer Prevention & Control.....	232.0	240.4	254.7	277.7	+10%	+6%	+9%
Clinical Trials.....	(378.4)	(372.6)	(400.6)	(428.6)	+6%	+8%	+7%
TOTAL.....	2,164.3	2,217.5	2,320.9	2,536.1	+7%	+5%	+9%

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (Budget by activity)

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98- P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
Cancer Causation.....	596.9	601.1	633.4	669.1	+6%	+5%	+6%
Detection & Diagnosis Research	138.4	141.6	159.0	182.8	+15%	+12%	+15%
Treatment Research.....	639.7	636.6	666.2	735.6	+4%	+5%	+10%
Cancer Biology.....	314.2	342.1	346.0	379.6	+10%	+1%	+10%
TOTAL RESEARCH.....	1,689.3	1,721.3	1,804.5	1,967.1	+7%	+5%	+9%

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the National Institutes of Health's (NIH) role in the Human Genome Project. Through its Division of Extramural Research, NHGRI funds Human Genome Project work in DNA sequencing, chromosome mapping, technology development of genome research, database development and the studies of the ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) of genetics research in laboratories throughout the country.

Four high priority areas have been identified for ELSI by NHGRI: privacy and fairness in the use of and interpretation of genetic information; clinical integration of new genetic technologies; issues surrounding genetics research; and public and professional education and training. NHGRI commits 5 percent of its annual extramural research budget to study the ELSI of genome research.

Likewise, NHGRI established four functional components responsible for specific areas of ELSI activities: (1) the ELSI research program to support research and education projects; (2) the Office of Policy Coordination to address specific policy concerns raised by the Human Genome Project; (3) the Joint NIH/Department of Energy Working Group on Ethical, Legal, and Social Implications to analyze critical issues and provide guidance to the NIH and DOE's ELSI programs; and (4) the Office of Genome Ethics to perform research, provide advice to NHGRI staff and develop NHGRI's ethics curricula for intramural program trainees.

The FY 1999 budget request for NHGRI is \$236.9 million, an increase of \$22.3 million or 10.4 percent over the FY 1998 estimate.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Research Project Grants.....	76.6	88.4	87.1	97.7	+14%	-1%	+12%
Research Centers.....	53.1	53.3	65.8	72.4	+24%	+23%	+10%
Other Research.....	3.3	5.3	4.6	4.9	+39%	-13%	+7%
Training.....	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	+13%	+17%	+12%
Research & Development.....	2.3	4.1	3.3	3.8	+43%	-20%	+15%
Intramural Research.....	41.8	42.4	44.8	48.0	+7%	+6%	+7%
Research Mgmt. & Support.....	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.2	+1%	+1%	+5%
Clinical Trials.....	(3.1)	(4.9)	(4.0)	(6.5)	+29%	-18%	+63%
TOTAL.....	186.0	202.2	214.7	237.0	+15%	+6%	+10%

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 supports basic social and behavioral research that focuses on how people change with aging, the interrelationships between older people and social institutions, and the societal impact of the changing age composition of the population. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging, as well as the programs of the Gerontology Research Center and Epidemiology, Demography and Biometry.

Social and behavioral science advances by NIA include: the Well Elderly Study, representing the largest occupational therapy study to date and the first major research on treatment benefits of occupational therapy in preventing illness and disability; and the analysis of nearly 30 years of longitudinal data, examining the long-term effects of residing in a federally designated poverty area on physical, cognitive, psychological, and social functioning.

Future social and behavioral research directions by NIA include preventing disease through behavior change (NIA will participate in an NIH-wide initiative to apply behavior science theory to effect long-term behavior change, particularly involving multiple health practices); translating social and behavioral research findings into strategies to improve the lives of the elderly and their families; promoting health in older minority populations; improving health and long-term care; following trends in health and retirement through the Health and Retirement Survey which is following nearly 13,000 people for at least 12 years; encouraging international collaboration on aging research; and monitoring health through demography — research is needed to identify and quantify the specific underlying causes contributing to the decline in disability rates of the older Americans.

The President's FY 1999 budget request for NIA is \$556.1 million, an increase of \$38.7 million or 8 percent increase over the FY 1998 level.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 98	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- A-FY 98
Research Project Grants.....	308.0	319.5	335.6	360.1	+9%	+5%	+7%
Research Centers.....	60.9	60.6	63.9	68.4	+5%	+6%	+7%
Other Research.....	14.5	14.4	15.0	16.9	+4%	+4%	+12%
Training	13.7	13.8	14.2	16.3	+4%	+3%	+14%
Research & Development.....	22.8	22.7	23.5	25.1	+3%	+4%	+7%
Intramural Research	42.9	43.5	45.1	48.5	+5%	+4%	+8%
Research Mgmt. Support.....	19.7	20.6	20.0	20.6	+2%	-3%	+3%
Clinical Trials	(16.5)	(17.3)	(18.7)	(21.1)	+14%	+8%	+13%
TOTAL	482.5	495.2	517.4	556.1	+7%	+5%	+8%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, and prevention of alcoholism or other related 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.

In FY 1999, NIAAA areas of emphasis include: reducing the incidence of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, examining the effectiveness of court-ordered interventions in reducing driving under the influence recidivism, investigating the effects of alcohol advertising, and examining alcohol treatment for adolescents.

The President's FY 1999 budget request for NIAAA is \$230.2 million, an increase of \$17.5 million or 8 percent increase over the FY 1998 request of \$212.7 million.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98/ P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
Research Project Grants	119.2	125.4	126.1	135.5	+6%	+1%	+7%
Research Centers	20.7	20.3	21.5	22.1	+4%	+5%	+3%
Other Research	14.7	15.2	15.8	16.8	+7%	+4%	+6%
Training	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.9	+3%	+<1%	+15%
Research & Development	7.8	8.9	10.1	12.3	+23%	+12%	+18%
Intramural Research	20.3	20.6	21.4	24.3	+5%	+3%	+12%
Research Mgmt. & Support.....	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	+1%	+<1%	+3%
Clinical Trials	(16.7)	(17.5)	(17.5)	(20.6)	(+5%)	(+<1%)	(+15%)
TOTAL	200.2	208.1	212.7	230.2	+6%	+2%	+8%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The National Institute of Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of NIH funds for the social and behavioral sciences, including research on the dynamics of human behavior on the individual and population levels. NICHD has five main components: 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 social and behavioral science research areas of interest and future directions include: new insights regarding adolescent health; male and female fertility; and new approaches to reading and child care and cognitive development. The Institute's areas of emphasis include: understanding what factors place minority populations at greater risk of birth defects; developing and evaluating behavioral interventions to prevent such conditions as obesity and osteoporosis; investigating the onset of smoking in middle childhood; and the transmission of STDs in adolescents. Interventions to prevent fatal motor vehicle crashes and improve motor vehicle skills of teens are also being planned.

The President's FY 1999 budget request for NICHD is \$654.7 million, an increase of \$47.4 million, or 8 percent over the FY 1998 request.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 98	%Change C-FY 98/ P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- A-FY 98
Research Project Grants.....	323.8	328.8	344.8	374.1	+7%	+5%	+9%
Research Centers.....	50.5	50.3	52.7	54.8	+4%	+5%	+4%
Other Research.....	32.7	36.9	36.7	39.7	+12%	+<1%	+8%
Training	19.2	19.5	19.5	24.0	+2%	+<1%	+23%
Research & Development.....	40.5	43.6	46.9	49.8	+16%	+8%	+6%
Intramural Research.....	76.4	78.7	81.7	86.6	+7%	+4%	+6%
Research Mgmt. Support.....	24.3	24.3	25.0	25.8	+3%	+3%	+3%
Clinical Trials.....	(58.3)	(51.3)	(62.3)	(67.1)	(+7%)	(+21%)	(+8%)
TOTAL.....	567.3	582.0	607.3	654.7	+7%	+4%	+8%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DRUG ABUSE

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on the causes and consequences, the prevention and treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse 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 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, psychological, 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 as runaways, school dropouts, adolescents showing psychiatric disturbance, unmarried pregnant women and parenting youth, juvenile delinquents, and women and men in the sex trade.

In FY 1999 NIDA will pursue a Children and Adolescent Research Initiative, consisting of two major components: prevention of initial drug use, and prevention of health consequences of drug abuse for the individual, his/her offspring, and society.

The President's FY 1999 budget request for NIDA is \$395.1, excluding AIDS, an increase of 10% over the FY 1998 level. With AIDS funding, the FY 1999 request is \$576.3 million.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98 A-FY98	%Change P-FY 99 C-FY 98
Research Project Grants	200.5	223.7	218.4	245.6	+8%	-2%	+11%
Research Centers	27.3	30.3	30.9	31.2	+12%	+2%	+1%
Other Research	17.4	17.9	19.3	19.9	+10%	+7%	+3%
Training	9.6	10.2	9.9	11.9	+4%	-3%	+17%
Research & Development	30.2	30.8	29.3	31.5	-3%	-5%	+7%
Intramural Research	23.7	23.0	23.9	25.8	+1%	+4%	+7%
Research Mgmt. & Support	22.6	22.6	23.3	24.0	+3%	+3%	+3%
Clinical Trials	(31.9)	(35.1)	(33.8)	(36.5)	(+6%)	(-4%)	(+7%)
TOTAL	338.8	358.5	359.8	395.1	+6%	+<1%	+10%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, their treatments and services. Research on the causes, prevention and treatment of all forms of depression continues to be NIMH's highest priority. Future research directions include: increasing the institute's prevention research; continued emphasis on research on women and gender differences in mental disorders; emphasizing research related to the organization and delivery of mental health treatment services; and increasing fundamental, clinical and preventive research on the special mental health problems of the elderly.

In early 1997, NIMH requested that the National Advisory Mental Health Council create a Workgroup on Mental Disorders Prevention Research to assess NIMH-funded prevention research and to identify gaps and opportunities for future research investments in this "crucial" area. According to the draft report presented to the February 1998 Council meeting, "prevention science research is a priority investment ripe for investment."

The President's FY 1999 budget request for NIMH is \$701.8 million, an increase of \$52.4 million, or 8 percent.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98 P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
Research Projects Grants	308.2	338.3	336.3	367.6	+8%	-1%	+9%
Research Centers	55.7	58.7	59.5	61.9	+6%	+1%	+4%
Other Research	76.2	70.1	81.4	85.9	+6%	+14%	+5%
Training	31.5	30.9	32.3	37.9	+3%	+4%	+15%
Research & Development	15.5	13.6	16.3	18.4	+5%	+17%	+12%
Intramural Research	88.6	90.0	95.1	100.8	+7%	+5%	+6%
Research Mgmt. & Support.....	28.1	28.1	28.4	29.3	+1%	+1%	+3%
Clinical Trials	(62.9)	—	(64.7)	(69.7)	(+3%)	—	(+7%)
TOTAL	603.8	629.7	649.6	701.8	+7%	+3%	+8%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF 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 NINR's research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research. In FY 1999, a central focus of NINR's research will be end-of-life care. Future program objectives include research on child adolescent health promotion (reducing and preventing risky behaviors), control of emerging infections through behavioral interventions, research on the effect of behavioral interventions on the immune system and the prevention of low birth weight in minority populations.

The President's FY 1999 budget request for NINR is \$62.4 million, an increase of \$4.4 million or 8 percent over the FY 1998 level.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 98	%Change C-FY 98/ P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99 C-FY 98
Research Project Grants	40.2	41.2	43.0	46.3	+7%	+4%	+8%
Research Centers	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	+7%	+24%	+4%
Other Research	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.2	+7%	+24%	+6%
Training	3.7	4.7	4.4	5.0	+20%	-6%	+14%
Research & Development5	0.9	.5	.5	+5%	-44%	+7%
Intramural Research	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	+5%	+8%	+6%
Research Mgmt. & Support.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	+1%	+1%	+3%
TOTAL	54.1	54.2	58.0	62.4	+7%	+7%	+8%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

After many years of downsizing, HUD actually received an increase in the proposed FY 1999 budget. HUD continues to reinvent itself and provides funding to conduct evaluations of its new self.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (OPDR)

The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) provides the Secretary with advice on overall Departmental policy, program evaluations, demonstrations, and research. It is also responsible for providing economic information and analyses of housing and community development statistics and other data. The Office is supporting a series of projects related to crime in public housing and, through its University Partnership program, doctoral dissertation grants.

In FY 1999, the research program will support activities examining the implications of significant changes in public and assisted housing policy, the impacts of welfare reform on HUD-Assisted households and HUD-subsidized developments, the success of instituting a continuum of care approach to help the homeless, and other areas. National Housing Surveys will also continue in FY 1999. The significant increase includes \$10 million to support a Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing initiative focused on how to make housing more energy efficient and environmentally sound. This funding is part of the *Research Fund for America*.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98- P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
34.0	39.0	36.5	50.0	+7%	-6%	+37%

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The National Park Service (NPS) supports researchers across the broad array of the social sciences. The NPS supports anthropologists through an archeology component and an applied ethnography component. The archeology programs are concerned with the preservation, protection, study, interpretation, visitor use, and management of archeological resources in the parks. Close to \$5 million is provided for inventories, assessments, and evaluations of park cultural resources. The applied ethnography program's mission is to address concerns of park managers and of living peoples who are traditionally associated with park natural and cultural resources. The program provides information needed for park managers to make decisions and for government officials to set policy in a culturally sensitive manner, including implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. About one-half of the ethnography program's \$666,000 budget is for research.

In 1996, the NPS adopted a social science plan to guide a program in economics, geography, sociology, and related disciplines. The program supports protecting park resources and seeks to: predict how visitors and local residents will be affected by and respond to proposed park management actions; understand economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; predict regional and national socioeconomic changes that may impact parks; and develop methods

and techniques to improve management use. In FY 1998, the NPS proposed a \$422,000 increase for this program, for a total of \$769,000. The House voted to eliminate the increase, the Senate after hearing from COSSA and other actors, voted to maintain the increase. The Senate view prevailed in the conference. For FY 1999, the program is slated for a \$101,000 increase, almost all of which will go to conduct customer service evaluation surveys in the national parks to meet Government Performance and Results Act requirements. The Park Service also conducts historical research, allocating \$860,000 in FY 1998 and 1999 to fund 18 priority studies.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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 share state data nationally. It also helps States implement the Brady Handgun Law. Funding for FY 1999 is requested to restore funding for the States to collect data on employment and expenditures for criminal justice purposes and to provide continued collection of police use-of-force statistics from local law enforcement bodies.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
21.4	21.5	21.5	27.0	+1%	0	+20%

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. NIJ also supports the development of technological advancements applicable to criminal justice. NIJ has also benefitted in recent years from funds in the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, the DNA Laboratory Improvement Program, the Violence Against Women Act Programs, and Counterterrorism Technology. Through its base appropriations and funds transfers, NIJ's total budget is nearly \$100 million.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
31.4	48.7	42.5	53.5	+26%	-15%	+21%

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. OJJDP funds a number of research and evaluation projects designed that address juvenile offenders, prevention and treatment programs, and the operation of the juvenile justice system. OJJDP funds longitudinal research projects on the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency. The large increase from the Actual FY 97 appropriation to the Current FY 98 budget appropriation is attributed to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant. This grant, according to OJJDP officials, may not be repeated in FY 99. Congressional leaders are considering several bills that address youth violence and crime. Significant movement on any of these bills is unexpected in this election-abbreviated session of Congress. However, the structure of OJJDP and the scope of its programs could be markedly changed if these pieces of legislation emerge from Congress.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
188.4	225.0	510.8	278.0	+63%	+56%	-84%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department, under its new Secretary, Alexis Herman, continues its support for various administration policies such as: lifelong learning; school-to-work, one stop career centers; welfare to work; worker protection; and economic statistics improvement. A major new program focuses on out-of-school youth. Legislation to consolidate the federal job training system into a block grant to the States, remains stalled in Congress.

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 collects and disseminates data which 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 continues its support for the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences. For Congress, BLS' major effort remains its work to revise the Consumer Price Index. The administration has asked for another \$11.2 million to maintain that effort in FY 1999. The numbers below do not include trust fund transfers, which are expected to add another \$54.1 million to the BLS budget in FY 1999.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
309.7	326.6	327.6	344.7	+6%	+<1%	+5%

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Funded under the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act, the administration requests another increase for research and evaluation at the Employment and Training Administration. 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 will focus on two areas: Welfare-to-Work and Opportunities for Out of School Youth.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
6.2	10.2	8.2	10.0	+32%	-20%	+22%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) 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 1997 and 1998 set at \$24.8 million and \$31 million respectively. The administration has submitted a budget for FY 1999 for \$31 million. This is pending ISTEA reauthorization. ISTEA reauthorization is a contentious issue on Capitol Hill and, to date, Congress has not passed its reauthorization. Instead, Congress authorized a six-month extension of the 1991 act, in which BTS was given \$12.5 million. If lawmakers fail to enact a multi-year reauthorization or another extension by April 30, agencies funded by ISTEA, including the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), will lose funding and shut down.

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 received a six month extension with funding authorized through March 31, 1998 in the amount of \$6 million. The future of the program also depends on reauthorization of ISTEA.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The proposed budget for the Office of Research and Development (ORD) in FY 1999, without trust fund accounts, is \$485.5 million. This is a reduction of ten percent over FY 1998 funding of \$536.7 million. ORD spent \$512.5 million in FY 1997. The Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which supports research by university based investigators on specific topics related to EPA's in-house research program, including issues in human health risk assessment, would grow from the FY 1998 level of \$89 million for extramural research grants and \$10 million for graduate fellowships, to a proposed \$100 million for the grants and \$10 million for fellowships in FY 1999. EPA, through its Global Change Research Program, also supports research on the socio-economic effects of climate change and adaptations to mitigate those effects, and the development of integrated assessment models. The total amount for EPA's Global Change program was \$14.6 million in FY 1998. The administration has requested \$20.5 million for FY 1999, a 40 percent increase.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages the Government's archives and historical records, operates the ten Presidential Libraries, and reviews for declassification classified security information. It is also publishes the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*. The increase for FY 1999 is for "records services" including further efforts to continue the declassification of historical national security information.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
197.0	206.5	205.2	230.0	+4%	-<1%	+12%

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. This year's budget request includes funding for the establishment of 11 regional centers that "will serve as cultural hubs for each of our nation's distinctive cultural regions, each with a mission of broadening public awareness of, access to, and participation in the humanities."

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY 98- A-FY 97	%Change C-FY 98- P-FY 98	%Change P-FY 99- C-FY 98
Research and Education.....	21.6	30.6	22.8	28.4	+5%	-34%	+20%
Public and Enterprise.....	12.4	19.7	11.2	16.2	-11%	-75%	+31%
Preservation and Access.....	18.0	21.0	18.0	20.0	0	-17%	+10%
Fed-State Partnerships.....	28.0	30.2	28.0	35.6	0	-8%	+21%
Treasury.....	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	0	-50%	0
Challenge Grants.....	9.9	11.8	9.9	10.0	0	-19%	+1%
Administration.....	16.1	16.0	16.8	16.8	+4%	+5%	0
TOTAL.....	110.0	135.3	110.7	131.0	+<1%	-22%	+16%

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

This activity funds programs to foster mutual understanding through international exchange and training. Among the programs funded include: the J. William Fulbright Educational Exchange Program that supports the exchange of students, scholars, and teachers between the U.S. and foreign countries; the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship Program, providing academic study and internships for mid-career professionals from developing countries; the Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program for mid-professionals in Russia and the Newly Independent States; the Near and Mid-East studies and research abroad by U.S. scholars and students; the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program and the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program.

USIA's budget has decreased significantly in the past five years. The proposed merger of USIA into the State Department remains stalled in Congress. Funding for educational and cultural exchange programs shows a small increase in FY 1999. The proposed budget provides the Fulbright program with a \$3 million program increase, that is offset by \$7.6 million in program reductions in other academic exchanges and professional and cultural programs. The numbers below do not include transfers from USAID.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
185.0	197.7	197.7	199.0	+7%	0	+>1%

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian Institution conducts research in the natural, physical and social sciences. It is also interested in the history of cultures, technology, and the arts. The Smithsonian acquires and preserves for reference and study over one hundred million items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. The research and collections management budget is about \$130 million in FY 1998 and a requested \$139 million in FY 1999.

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars facilitates scholarship in the social sciences and humanities and communicates the results to a wide audience within and beyond Washington, through publications, including *The Wilson Quarterly*. In 1997, the House of Representatives attempted to eliminate Federal funding for the Center. A number of groups, including COSSA, protested, and through the leadership of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY), the Senate restored funding and prevailed in the conference committee. Following the Senate restoration, Center Director Charles Blitzer announced his resignation.

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
Woodrow Wilson Center.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	0	0	+3%
Total Smithsonian.....	318.0	329.0	333.4	357.3	+5%	+1%	+6%

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution created and funded by Congress to help strengthen the nation's capacity to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts. It supports both a solicited and unsolicited grant programs, resident scholars program, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, and many education and outreach programs, including a national student essay contest.

Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98/ A-FY97	%Change C-FY98/ P-FY98	%Change P-FY99/ C-FY98
11.2	11.2	11.2	11.5	0	0	+3%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Promising in his State of the Union Address that the National Science Foundation (NSF) would receive its largest proposed increase ever, President Clinton delivered a \$344 million, or 10 percent, proposed boost to the agency responsible for supporting basic research and education across all scientific disciplines. NSF Director Neal Lane called this "an unprecedented vote of confidence in the Foundation and in the importance of investing in science and education."

Almost two weeks later, the President announced his intention to nominate Lane to replace John Gibbons as the President's Science Adviser and head of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. Clinton also said he would nominate University of Maryland Microbiologist Rita Colwell to replace Lane.

The FY 1999 President's budget would provide NSF with \$3.773 billion. Congress allocated \$3.429 billion for FY 1998, an increase of \$130.2 million over FY 1997 actual spending of \$3.299 billion (this included some carryover spending from FY 1996). For the Research and Related Activities account, which funds most of the disciplinary and interdisciplinary basic research, the FY 1999 request is \$2.846 billion, up \$302 million or 12 percent over the FY 1998 current plan figure of \$2.546 billion. In Fiscal 1997, NSF spent \$2.434 billion in this account. A major part of the increase from FY 1997 to 1998 was a \$40 million Plant Genome Initiative inserted in the NSF budget by Senate VA, HUD, Independent Agencies appropriations committee chairman Senator Kit Bond (R-MO).

The Education and Human Resources directorate's proposed FY 1999 budget is \$683 million, \$50.2 million or 8 percent over FY 1998's current plan level of \$632.8 million. In FY 1997, funding for this directorate came to \$619.1 million. In recent years, NSF has made a considerable effort to enhance education and training funding through the research directorates. Thus, it estimates that total spending for these activities amounted to \$666 million in FY 1998 and should reach \$737 million in FY 1999.

NSF continues to stress key multidisciplinary areas as the pathways to progress and has targeted most of the funding increases around three themes: *Knowledge and Distributed Intelligence (KDI)*; *Life and Earth's Environments (LEE)*, and *Educating for the Future (EFF)*. KDI consists of interdisciplinary research in Learning and Intelligent Systems, Knowledge Networking, and Challenges to Computation. It also includes an effort to understand the legal, ethical, and societal implications of the increased capability to gather and access information. LEE supports research on: global change; extreme environments such as polar ice and high-salt deserts; and human adaptation and dynamics of urban ecosystems and urban communities. EFF focuses on innovative approaches to educating students for the 21st Century. Included here for FY 1999 are two joint projects with the Department of Education: research on education and training technologies; and K-8 mathematics education. NSF also hopes to allocate \$9 million as part of a Children's Research Initiative focusing on cognitive development and readiness to learn. In addition, investments in the integration of research and education remain a high priority. Finally, NSF hopes the proposed budget enhancement will allow average grant size to increase, and to provide longer term awards.

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

In 1997, the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBR) continued to prosper under its new Assistant Director Bennett Bertenthal. A developmental psychologist, Bertenthal has ensured major SBE participation in both the KDI and EFF initiatives, as well as the urban communities and global change programs of LEE. He also hopes that SBE researchers can succeed in the new Science and Technology Centers competition.

The budget for SBE continues to grow. In FY 1997, NSF allocated \$122.6 million to it. In the FY 1998 current plan, SBE receives \$130.7 million. For FY 1999, the request is \$150.3 million, a 15 percent increase, the second largest for

any of the directorates. The Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Research Division (SBER), which plans to split into two divisions sometime in 1998, would receive a 16.2 percent increase to \$113.8 million. Its FY 1997 spending was \$91 million. The current FY 1998 plan allocates \$97.9 million.

SBER's plans for FY 1999 include a new program and center on children and learning to support basic research on contexts that enhance or delay learning, the role of new technologies, and the effect of teaching methods and curricula. SBER will provide funding enhancements for studies of human adaptation to environmental change, urban management and regional governance, and multidisciplinary research within the Human Capital Initiative areas. The division will continue to explore ways of enhancing infrastructure and data collection support and maintain support for the continuing development of digital libraries.

The International division received a \$1 million increase from FY 1997 to 1998 for a U.S.-Mexico foundation for scientific cooperation sponsored by Representative George Brown (D-CA), the ranking Democrat on the House Science Committee. The increase for FY 1999 includes plans to systematize and exploit unique foreign data bases and information collections not currently in machine readable form. The Science Resource Studies division's budget has received small increments in recent years. The FY 1999 increase will allow for the development of a longitudinal study of beginning graduate students in science and technology that will include career outcomes data.

Education and Human Resources Directorate

Educational system reform continues as the major thrust of Education and Human Resources Directorate's (EHR) efforts. Statewide, Urban, Rural, and Local (classroom level) systemic initiatives develop alternative models to strengthen infrastructures, catalyze change in policies and resource use, create standards based curricula, and provide professional development activities for teachers.

EHR will also provide resources for aspects of the Children's Initiative, the joint projects with the Department of Education, and enhanced efforts to integrate research and education. The Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCOR), a favorite of small state Senators, will have its budget remain constant, as the Foundation tries to increase research capacity for these states through the regular research directorates.

The FY 1999 request for the Graduate Education division includes an increase of \$2 million for graduate research fellowships. However, the number of active graduate fellows will decline slightly to 2,200 during 1998-1999. A separate Minority Graduate Research Fellowship program has been challenged in court as part of the continuing assault on affirmative action programs, asserting that race-based eligibility requirements are unconstitutional. Traineeship support would remain unchanged at \$18.5 million, while the Integrative Graduate Research and Training (IGERT) program within this component, increases by \$3.6 million. Funding for EHR programs for women and persons with disabilities would remain constant under the FY 1999 proposal.

NSF SPENDING BY DIRECTORATE

	Actual FY 97	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 99	%Change C-FY98- A-FY97	%Change C-FY98- P-FY98	%Change P-FY99- C-FY98
Biological Sciences.....	324.2	330.8	370.8	417.8	+14%	+11%	+13%
Computers, Information, Science, and Engineering.....	273.0	294.2	284.2	331.1	+4%	-3%	+17%
Engineering.....	349.4	360.5	358.0	400.6	+2%	<-1%	+12%
Geosciences.....	444.3	452.6	455.1	507.3	+2%	+<1%	+11%
Math and Physical Sciences...	693.5	715.7	715.7	792.0	+3%	0	+11%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences.....	122.6	129.7	130.7	150.3	+7%	+<1%	+15%

SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE

Division of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Research.....	91.0	97.9	97.9	113.8	+8%	0	+16%
Division of International Cooperative Services.....	18.6	18.3	19.3	21.6	+3%	+5%	+12%
Division of Science Resource Studies.....	13.0	13.5	13.5	14.9	+4%	0	+10%

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE

System Reform.....	103.4	102.8	102.8	117.1	<-1%	0	+14%
EPSCOR.....	38.1	38.4	38.4	38.4	<-1%	0	0
Elementary and Secondary and Informal Education.....	196.8	183.3	183.3	200.3	-7%	0	+9%
Undergraduate Education.....	87.3	98.7	100.7	110.9	+13%	+2%	+10%
Graduate Education.....	70.6	73.8	73.8	75.8	+5%	0	+3%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication.....	49.8	56.0	56.0	61.0	+12%	0	+9%
Human Resource Development	73.2	72.6	77.6	79.6	+6%	+7%	+3%

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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

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AACSB - The International Association for Management Education
American Agricultural Economics Association
American Association for Public Opinion Research
American Association for Agricultural Education
American Council on Consumer Interests
American Educational Research Association
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries

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National Communication Association
National Council on Family Relations
North American Regional Science Council
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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
Urban Affairs Association

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