

## PROPOSED FISCAL YEAR 2000 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed Fiscal Year 2000 budgets for over 40 agencies that support social and behavioral science research. *The table of contents begins on page five.*

### A DIFFERENT CLINTON LEGACY; A REPUBLICAN "DO SOMETHING" CONGRESS: THE BUDGET BATTLE OF 1999

**W**ith the Clinton administration and the Republican controlled Congress still reeling from a 1998 soaked with scandal and impeachment, both seem willing and ready to change impressions for the future. The American public indicated its dissatisfaction with the politics of impeachment by reducing the GOP majority in the House after the 1998 elections. A Speaker left town, a Speaker-to-be withdrew, and a new Speaker from Illinois emerged, Representative Dennis Hastert, who has pledged to erase the image of a "do-nothing-the-American-people-cared-about-Congress." The President clearly wants history to treat him more kindly than the man who behaved recklessly enough to warrant impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate. Could cooperation on major issues, including the politics of taxing and spending be on the horizon before the storm clouds of the 2000 election close the door of opportunity? As the economy purrs along and the American people continue to exhibit confidence in their country, hope springs eternal.

For the second year in a row, the Federal government confronts the issue of how to spend an ever burgeoning budget surplus. After years of deficit spending and an "end-the-deficit" mentality, the new situation provides its own set of difficult dilemmas necessitating decisions. The budget surplus for Fiscal Year (FY) 1999, which ends September 30, 1999, is forecast at \$79.6 billion by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and \$107.1 billion by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO). For FY 2000, the OMB estimate is 116.7 billion, CBO projects \$130.7 billion. Over the next five years the projections are \$827.2 billion by OMB and \$1.015 trillion by CBO. Both OMB and CBO presume continued economic growth, low unemployment, and general good times. The problem for FY 2000 is that the surplus occurs because the Social Security Trust Fund remains significantly in the black. The non-Social Security part of the budget is still in a deficit and will be until FY 2001. The different assumptions by OMB and CBO raise questions of how much to allocate for the major portions of the budget: mandatory spending, discretionary spending — domestic and defense, and taxes.

The President has argued that the first priority for the surplus is to "save Social Security." He has proposed a plan that would guarantee its solvency through the year 2075 that includes having the federal government invest retirement funds in the stock market. The Republicans agree with the President's plan to put aside 62 percent of the surplus for "fixing" Social Security, although they have some problems with government investment in the stock market. The President has also proposed setting aside 15 percent of the surplus to shore up Medicare, another 12 percent for Universal Savings Accounts, and 11 percent for "military readiness and pressing national domestic priorities, such as education, research, and the security of Americans both here and abroad." Some Republicans in Congress have advocated across-the-board tax cuts, although others seek, like the President, more targeted revenue reductions.

Aside from the constraints put on the FY 2000 budget by the Save Social Security First consensus, there are a number of other situations that will affect the taxing and spending debate this year. First, the President and Congress are still



operating under the terms of the Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997. That agreement set limits on discretionary spending known as "caps." In addition, it set up a "firewall" between defense and non-defense discretionary spending that made it difficult to raid the defense budget for domestic spending or vice-versa. The caps are set at \$537 billion for discretionary spending in FY 2000. The FY 1999 level of discretionary spending was about \$575 billion in budget authority. In addition, some of the "emergency spending" for FY 1999 is counted against the caps for FY 2000. Thus, without changing the caps there is a need to significantly reduce discretionary spending from FY 1999 to FY 2000. In addition, the firewalls between defense and domestic spending are down. Since a consensus has arisen that defense expenditures must rise, especially to help attract and retain personnel, the potential squeeze on domestic spending, including civilian research, is enormous. As he did last year, the President has proposed some offsetting receipts to loosen this squeeze somewhat. One of the offset proposals involves, as it did last year, tobacco legislation. Most observers, however, do not expect this to get enacted.

The simple solution would be to "break the caps" as happened last year under the guise of "emergency spending legislation." This gimmick does not sit well with many Republicans in Congress, including the leadership. Another solution would be to "rewrite" the budget agreement and raise the caps. This is a possibility, with even the new Speaker of the House, Representative Dennis Hastert, indicating that the squeeze on spending under the caps makes it difficult to enact priority spending agreed upon by both parties.

This raises the question of timing. Embarrassed by their inability in 1998 to pass a budget resolution to set the parameters of the spending debate, and then getting blamed for their inability to finish the appropriations process on time, the Republican majority in Congress has vowed not to have a repeat in 1999. They expect to comply with the budget law that requires a resolution by April 15. By mid-March, both the House and Senate budget committees expect to write their resolutions. The question is whether to revise the caps now, giving the appropriators a chance to work from some sense of realistic numbers, or to maintain the caps now and change them later in the process. Some are concerned that to take the latter course, would set up another confrontation with the President over spending priorities and result in delays in getting the process done by the start of Fiscal year 2000 on October 1, 1999. All of these machinations have important implications for the research budget.

### **Research and Development Budgets**

The Research and Development (R&D) proposed budget for FY 2000 is \$78.2 billion. This is a slight decrease from FY 1999's \$79.3 billion, which was up 4 percent over FY 1998's total of \$76.3 billion. The decrease comes from a 5 percent reduction in defense R&D, mostly on the development side, as many weapons now move from the R&D process into production. This decrease, combined with a 3 percent increase in civilian R&D funding, allows the Clinton administration to reach its goal of balancing the ratio of civilian-to-defense R&D. In FY 2000, the administration proposes to spend more on civilian R&D, \$39.8 billion, than on defense R&D, \$38.5 billion. Basic research is increased by 4 percent to \$18.2 billion. Applied research is essentially level-funded at \$16.2 billion. R&D support to universities increases by 2 percent to \$15.5 billion. Merit-reviewed R&D programs are now \$26.4 billion, 34 percent of the total, up 3 percent from FY 1999.

The administration continues to rely on the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Research Fund for America, as Presidential Science Adviser Neal Lane calls it, an "exceptionally valuable planning tool." It is an attempt to effectively integrate the Nation's university-based portfolio. For FY 2000 the Fund increases \$1 billion, to \$38 billion, and now includes Defense Department basic and applied research. The administration also says it is committed to "an effort to reestablish an optimum balance between health care research and other scientific disciplines."

Thus, for FY 2000 its major R&D thrust is to provide a \$366 million initiative dubbed Information Technology for the Twenty First Century (IT<sup>2</sup>). The new program recommended by the President's Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC) will build on the High Performance Computing and Communication program and the Next Generation Internet program. IT<sup>2</sup> will be sponsored by six federal agencies with the National Science Foundation (NSF) in the lead. The initiative includes: long term information technology research that will lead to fundamental advances in computing and communications; advanced computing through the building of faster and more capable



computers; and research on the economic and social implications of the information revolution. This last component is slated for \$15 million in FY 2000, although PITAC called for \$100 million over five years.

In addition, the administration is recommending again in FY 2000 another \$50 million for its Education Research Initiative (ERI). Although Congress did not fully fund this NSF-Department of Education joint effort to support multidisciplinary research on school readiness for learning reading and mathematics; K-3 learning in reading and mathematics; and education of preK-12 teachers in mathematics, reading and science. A competition is now underway for \$30 million to fund projects in these areas. For more information contact: <http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/1999/nsf9984>. The FY 2000 money will support more projects in these areas.

### **R&D Budgets for National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health (NIH)**

From the standpoint of R&D in the proposed FY 2000 budget, the NSF comes up the big winner. The proposed increase is \$217 million or 5.8 percent to a total of \$3.94 billion. Most of the increase comes from \$146 million for IT<sup>2</sup>, all of it proposed for the Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) Directorate, including the \$10 million request for the social and economic implications research. The IT<sup>2</sup> initiative has replaced the Knowledge and Distributed Intelligence (KDI) program. Another new initiative, with a price tag of \$50 million, is Biocomplexity in the Environment (BE) to examine ecosystem dynamics, global change, and the environment and the human dimension. This is an outgrowth of the previous years' emphasis on Life and Earth's Environments. Also, as noted earlier, NSF will play a major role in the Education Research Initiative.

Given the large increase in the CISE Directorate, the other directorates are slated for slight increases, including the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE), which gets a boost of 4.5 percent in the FY 2000 proposal. The split of the Social, Behavioral and Economic Research division into the Social and Economic Sciences Division and the Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division finally occurred at the end of January 1999. Each gets a 5 percent increase in the FY 2000 budget. Enhancing funding for infrastructure improvements remains a major priority for the divisions. The interagency Children's Research Initiative will also provide continued support for the Children and Learning Development emphasis.

The administration, in order to further meet its goal of restoring balance among the different areas of science, is proposing only a 2.1 percent increase for the National Institutes of Health. After FY 1999's appropriation included an infusion of \$2 billion or close to a 15 percent increase, the NIH, the administration argues, does not need such a large increase. What the administration proposes, however, may be irrelevant since both Senator Arlen Specter (R-PA) and Representative John Porter (R-IL), who chair the appropriations panels that fund NIH, have publicly committed themselves to providing the agency with another 15 percent increase in FY 2000 to keep NIH's budget on track to be doubled in five years.

NIH's Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research (OBSSR) continues on its mission of infusing the Institutes with the philosophy that the social and behavioral sciences have significant contributions to make to health research. Progress is being made. Prevention, beyond vaccines, is one of NIH's priorities, and adherence to treatment is a priority for the Office. OBSSR also received \$10 million in extra funding last year to support research on mind-body relations to health.

### **Other R&D Budgets for Social and Behavioral Science**

At the Department of Agriculture, the administration has emphasized its support for competitive research by proposing a 68 percent increase for National Research Initiative Competitive Grants (NRI) program. It also hopes to revive the Fund for Rural America and secure an allocation for the new Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems. Both programs were authorized in 1998's farm research legislation, but were denied funding by the appropriators. On the other hand, the administration proposes another cut in Hatch Act Formula Funding and Special Research Grants. Congress rejected these cuts last year and there is no reason to suspect they will not do the same in 1999, albeit



probably at the expense of the NRI increase. The Economic Research Service remains in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Research Fund, but receives a slight increase.

The Census Bureau is still caught up in the political battle over the use of scientific statistical sampling in the 2000 decennial. The hoped for clarification from the Supreme Court did not come. The Court said the law governing the conduct of the Census barred sampling for reapportionment, but did not rule it out for redistricting or formula funding. The administration has announced a plan for a "two-number" Census. The Republicans in the House, particularly Representative Dan Miller (R-FL), Chair of the Census Subcommittee, and Speaker Hastert have vowed not to allow sampling for reapportionment or redistricting. The Bureau's funding for FY 1999 runs out on June 15, unless Congress and the administration decide on an operational plan for 2000. Miller is proposing even more money to conduct "an actual enumeration." The mess continues.

The Education Department receives a boost for the Education Research Initiative, which will increase the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) research institutes' budgets. The administration will continue to fund Javits fellowships in the arts, humanities and social sciences. It cuts back funding for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education by eliminating the FY 1999 earmarks. One suspects, Congress will find new ones in FY 2000.

The administration has committed significant resources across a number of agencies in the Department of Health and Human Services to discover reasons for and ways to eliminate health disparities across different groups of Americans. The NIH, Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation will all participate in this multi-agency effort.

The Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH) remains the major effort in the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Policy Development and Research. The Bureau of Justice Statistics receives another significant increase in the proposed budget. The National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) regular budget has a proposed decrease, but its funding remains enhanced from other sources, such as the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program. Another attempt will be made in 1999 to pass legislation restructuring the nation's efforts in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. The proposed legislation would enhance NIJ's research funding and portfolio.

Again in FY 2000, the administration attempts to restore the National Endowment for the Humanities' budget to where it was before the years of assault by the Republicans in Congress that almost lead to the program's elimination. Although, that assault apparently is now over, the assailants have not been keen for providing reparations. The United States Information Agency will cease to exist on October 1, 1999. Its programs have been transferred to the State Department and the Fulbright program is slated for an increase in FY 2000.

With the President and Congress trying to get back on track and score political points by one upping each other on Social Security, tax cuts, defense spending, and education, the battle over the FY 2000 budget will provide an interesting return to routine debates. Perhaps not "historical," as in 1998 and early 1999, but a welcome relief.

As always, social and behavioral scientists are in excellent positions to influence the debates with their knowledge. Seize the opportunities!

Howard J. Silver  
Executive Director  
March 1999



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Department of Agriculture ..... 7

Department of Commerce ..... 9

Department of Defense ..... 11

Department of Education ..... 11

Department of Energy ..... 14

Department of Health and Human Services ..... 14

    Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ..... 17

    National Institutes of Health ..... 19

Department of Housing and Urban Development ..... 33

Department of Interior ..... 34

Department of Justice ..... 34

Department of Labor ..... 36

Department of State ..... 37

Department of Transportation ..... 37

Independent Agencies ..... 38

    Environmental Protection Agency ..... 38

    National Archives and Records Administration ..... 38

    National Endowment for the Humanities ..... 39

    Smithsonian Institution ..... 39

    United States Institute of Peace ..... 40

National Science Foundation ..... 40

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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 \$75; institutional subscriptions, \$150; overseas subscriptions, \$150. 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, Webpage address: <http://members.aol.com/socscience/COSSAIndex.htm>.



### HOW TO INTERPRET BUDGET FIGURES IN THIS ISSUE

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2000 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 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	% Change C - FY99- A - FY98	% Change C - FY99- P - FY99	% Change P - FY00- C - FY99
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 1998. Column 2 provides the administration proposal for FY 1999 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 1999 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the administration's funding recommendation for FY 2000.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1998 spending to Current FY 1999 spending. Column 6 compares Current FY 1999 funding with Proposed FY 1999 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 2000 funding with Current FY 1999 funding, thereby illustrating administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

*Acronyms for the chart on page 23:*

National Cancer Institute (NCI); National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI); National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); National Institute of Child Health and Human Services (NICHD); National Eye Institute (NEI); National Institute of Environmental Health Services (NIEHS); National Institute on Aging (NIA); National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (NIDCD); National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); National Center for Research Resources (NCRR); National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); Fogarty International Center (FIC); National Library of Medicine (NLM); Office of the Director (OD); and Buildings and Facilities (B&F).

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 responsible for the discovery and dissemination of knowledge spanning the biological, physical and, social sciences related to agricultural research, extension, higher education, economic analysis and statistics. The agencies in REE conduct research and education on matters related to the environment, conservation, human nutrition, plant and animal diseases, food safety, agricultural trade, and rural development. In addition, the Office 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 within the Department of Agriculture, including the Agricultural Research Service, the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Forest Service. Congress prohibited spending in FY 1999 on two authorized programs. The Fund for Rural America is back in the President's budget at \$60 million for FY 1999, with \$20 million of those funds proposed to support research, extension, and education grants. The Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems is also back in the President's budget at \$120 million.

*Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service*

The components of the program supported by the Cooperative State, Research, and Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) include the National Research Competitive grants program (NRI), special grants supported by members of Congress for their local constituents, and formula payments (Hatch Act payments to State Agricultural Experiment Stations). In addition, the 1998 Agriculture, Research, Extension and Education Reform Act authorized an integrated research, education, and extension competitive grant program on Water Quality, Food Safety, Pesticides Impact Assessments and other programs previously considered "special grants of national significance."

The NRI provides a wide range of merit-reviewed research awards across six components. Originally, it was hoped that the NRI would reach \$500 million in funding, but slow growth in domestic budgets and the constant trade off with Special Grants has killed that vision. The administration requests a sizeable increase to address key concerns through investments in biotechnology and animal and plant genetics, global change research, food safety and human nutrition research, and value added agricultural commodities. The Markets, Trade and Rural Development component remains the smallest of the six, although social scientists are eligible to compete in the other five areas.

The Department notes that the move to increase the NRI competitive grants program will come at the expense of formula funds and non-competitive projects. Thus, the administration is once again seeking to cut Hatch Act payments. Congress rejected last year's attempt, and probably will do so again, most likely at the expense of the large increase proposed for the NRI.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Hatch Act .....	168.7	153.7	180.5	153.7	+7%	+27%	-15%
National Research Initiative	97.2	130.0	119.3	200.0	+23%	-8%	+68%
M,T,RD .....	(3.9)	(6.5)	(4.6)	(8.0)	+18%	-29%	+74%
Special Grants .....	66.1	37.2	78.2	23.5	+18%	+110%	-70%



### *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, natural resources, 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 statistical indicators. Included in FY 1998 and FY 1999 are funds for the research and evaluation activities of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). The administration proposes to return these funds to FNS in FY 2000. The proposed budget targets economic research in five high priority areas: food safety; commodity market analysis; information for small farmers, including socially disadvantaged agricultural market participants; electric utility deregulation; and global climate change, including national assessment activities. These activities include an interagency collaboration to provide a detailed understanding of the consequences of climate change and to examine the availability of mechanisms to aid with adaptation to climate changes. The ERS also receives \$6 million in spending authority from offsetting collections.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
71.6	55.8	65.8	55.6	-8%	+18%	-16%

### *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 amount of funding for FY 1998 went to conduct the Census. The significant decrease for FY 1999 and FY 2000 reflects the cyclical nature of Census funding. FY 2000 funding will support the Agricultural Economics and 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 is also requested for a fruit and vegetable food safety survey as part of the President's Food Safety Initiative.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
118.0	107.2	104.0	100.6	-12%	-3%	-3%



<b>DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE</b>
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*Bureau of the Census*

The Census Bureau is currently in the midst of a heated partisan dispute over the operational plan for the 2000 Census. The Bureau has officially announced that it will undertake a census that incorporates both traditional head counting (for apportionment of the U.S. Congress) and scientific statistical sampling (for drawing local, state, and federal political boundaries and distributing nearly \$200 billion in federal funding). The Republican leadership has admonished the Census Bureau and the Clinton administration, declaring that the Republican-controlled Congress will not provide money for a census that includes scientific statistical sampling. Republicans insist that the recent Supreme Court ruling specifically forbids the use of statistical sampling, while Democrats and the administration believe it expressly calls upon the Census Bureau to use statistical sampling for the purposes of drawing political boundaries (redistricting) and distributing federal monies. Recently, some Republicans have suggested that statistical scientific sampling could be used for distributing federal formula funds. The Republican leadership insists that they will provide whatever funds are necessary to count all Americans using a traditional head count. Several Census-related bills have already been introduced in the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress.

The administration's budget request includes \$2.789 billion for the decennial census, \$1.8 billion more than the previous year's level. The increase provides sufficient funds to gear up for the 2000 census, including money to establish a nationwide physical and technological infrastructure employing hundreds of thousands of workers in 476 local Census Bureau offices, to augment the advertising campaign, and to deliver Census 2000 questionnaires to 118 million households. The increased funding level also will allow the Bureau to complete dissemination of data from the 1997 Economic Census and begin preparations for the 2002 Economic Census and the 2002 Census of Governments. The Economic Census benchmarks national statistical profiles that show economic and household trends, while the Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data about the economic activities of state and local governments.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Economic Statistics . . . . .	86.0	102.3	92.8	100.1	+8%	-9%	+8%
Demographic Statistics . . . .	58.0	54.2	49.7	52.9	-14%	-8%	+6%
Survey Development . . . . .	3.0	3.5	3.6	4.0	+20%	+3%	+11%
Total Salaries & Expenses . .	136.7	160.1	146.1	156.9	+7%	-9%	+7%
Total Periodic Census & Progs.	549.8	1,027.8	1,193.8	2,914.8	+117%	+16%	+144%

*Bureau of Economic Analysis*

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), a principal statistical agency of the Federal government, provides comprehensive statistical information of United States economic activity. BEA prepares, develops, and interprets national, including the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); international; and regional economic accounts of the United States. These economic accounts provide key information on economic growth, regional economic development, and the Nation's economic position relative to other countries. The increase for FY 2000 will allow the BEA to improve its economic accounts by expanding and improving the coverage of hard-to-measure services, including banking and financial services, and of rapidly changing economic activities, such as investments in software. BEA will also use the increased funds to improve its measures of the Nation's capital stock and improve the Nation's price indexes. Further,



BEA will continue to re-engineer work processes on the local area network (LAN) computer system to improve the accuracy, reliability, and timeliness of BEA's data and to improve accessibility of the data to its data consumers.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
42.5	48.3	43.2	49.4	+2%	-11%	+14%

### *Economic Development Administration*

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants for public works facilities, other financial assistance, and planning and coordination assistance needed to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in economically distressed areas and regions. EDA assistance stimulates job creation and increases income in distressed communities, promotes greater national productivity, and balanced economic growth. Other EDA activities include preapplication development, application processing, and project monitoring as well as general support functions such as economic development research, information dissemination, civil rights, environmental compliance, budgeting and debt management. The numbers below represent funding for research and evaluation efforts, including studies of national and regional economic and industrial trends that will increase the knowledge about the causes of economic distress and approaches to alleviating such problems.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0

### *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) mission is to describe and predict changes in the Earth's environment, and to conserve and manage the Nation's coastal and marine resources to ensure sustainable economic opportunities. NOAA also conducts research to develop new technologies, improve operations, and supply the scientific basis for managing natural resources and considering environmental problems. Two NOAA programs, in particular, 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 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
346.2	351.4	382.6	420.4	+11%	+9%	+10%



National Sea Grant Program

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
56.0	50.2	57.5	51.5	+3%	+15%	-10%

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

Three programs conduct social and behavioral science research within the Department of Defense: the Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division of the Office of Naval Research; the Life and Environmental Sciences Directorate of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR); and the U.S. Army Research Institute (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 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research . . . . .	15.7	14.2	16.2	16.8	+3%	+14%	+4%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences . . . . .	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.7	-8%	-12%	+23%
Human Performance Project, Air Force Office of Scientific Research . . . . .	10.5	12.6	12.5	13.2	+19%	<-1%	+6%

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

*Office of Educational Research and Improvement*

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) provides support for the improvement of American education by building knowledge about teaching and learning and by helping to stimulate improvements in education policy and practice. OERI-supported activities include the research and development programs of the five National Research Institutes; the applied research, development, and technical assistance activities of the 10 Regional Educational Laboratories; dissemination activities and the National Library of Education; and the statistics and assessment programs of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).



The administration's request for OERI includes a \$45 million increase for the Research Institutes. The additional \$45 million and \$10 million of currently existing funds will be set-aside for five specific initiatives: 1) the Interagency Education Research Initiative, supported by the Department of Education, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institutes of Health; 2) the Comprehensive School Reform Design initiative; 3) the Reading in English for Spanish Speakers program; 4) the Adolescent and Adult Literacy-Catching Up and Filling In initiative; and 5) the Technology Tools for the Classroom.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Educational Research Institutes	53.4	53.8	63.8	108.8	+19%	+19%	+71%
Regional Education Labs . . . . .	56.0	56.0	61.0	65.0	+9%	+9%	+7%
Dissemination . . . . .	18.8	18.8	18.8	24.5	0	0	+30%
Interagency Research Initiative	—	50.0	0.0	—	—	-100%	—
Total Research&Development	128.6	178.6	143.6	198.3	+12%	-20%	+38%
Statistics (NCES) . . . . .	59.0	68.0	68.0	77.5	+15%	0	+14%
Assessment . . . . .	35.5	36.0	40.0	44.5	+13%	0	+11%
Fund for Improvement of Education (FIE) . . . . .	108.1	105.0	147.0	139.5	+36%	+40%	-5%
Civic Education . . . . .	5.5	6.3	7.5	9.5	+36%	+19%	+27%

### *International Education and Foreign Language Studies*

The International Education and Foreign Language Studies programs award grants: to strengthen and improve undergraduate instruction; to conduct research and studies to improve instruction in modern foreign languages; area studies and other international fields; to centers to help improve the nation's capacity to teach and learn foreign languages, centers to improve international business education, and to give American scholars the opportunity to study abroad. The Institute for International Public Policy trains minority graduate students for careers in the U.S. foreign service and private voluntary international organizations. All of these programs were reauthorized for another five years in the Higher Education Act amendments of 1998. In addition, a new program will help support Technological Innovation and Cooperation for Foreign Information Access. The Department estimates that the request would fund approximately 443 grants to institutions of higher education and directly support 955 individuals through fellowships and grants.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY98
Domestic Programs . . . . .	53.6	53.6	60.0	61.3	+12%	+12%	+2%
Overseas . . . . .	5.8	6.5	6.5	6.7	+12%	+12%	+2%
Institute for International Public Policy . . . . .	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.02	0	0	+2%

### *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 FIPSE request would fund 173 new and continuing projects under the Comprehensive programs in areas of postsecondary education access, retention and competition, workforce preparation, school-college partnerships, improvement of campus environments, curricula reform, and faculty development. The request also would support new dissemination and international exchange efforts.



In the FY 1999 Omnibus Appropriations bill, the Congress stuffed FIPSE with more than \$28 million in direct spending (or “pork”). As a result, FIPSE’s budget skyrocketed by nearly 100 percent, and the agency announced that it had canceled its annual grant competition. However, after receiving complaints from Members of Congress and their staffs, FIPSE backed off its decision to cancel its grants competition. FIPSE expects to officially announce the new competition on March 19. The decrease in the FY 2000 request reflects the removal of the earmarked projects.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
25.2	22.5	50.0	27.5	+98%	+122%	-45%

**Graduate Education**

The Higher Education Act amendments of 1998 provided another five year authorization for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) and Javits Fellowship Program. Last year the administration tried to consolidate these programs into a National Needs Fellowship Program and to abolish the Javits program, as it had for a number of years — neither of these initiatives was successful. GAANN provides funds to schools to award fellowships to students studying in areas of “designated national need.” The Secretary of Education chooses the areas. The Javits program provides funds to students pursuing postbaccalaureate degrees in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The proposed funding for FY 2000 would provide funding for an estimated 1,281 GAANN fellows and an estimated 317 Javits fellows.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN)	30.0	30.0	31.0	41.0	+3%	+3%	+32%
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships	(6.1)		(7.1)	(8.2)	+16%	—	+15%

**National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research**

NIDRR awards grants for support of rehabilitation research and training centers, rehabilitation engineering research centers, and disability and rehabilitation research projects that address diverse issues, including the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment, and independent living opportunities for persons with disabilities. The FY 2000 request would provide sufficient funding to continue all of NIDRR’s current centers and projects and would implement three new initiatives in the area of information technology and telecommunications.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
76.8	81.0	81.0	91.0	+5%	0	+12%



### *Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs*

The Support Services account of the Department of Education's Bilingual and Immigrant Education program funds grants to States, research and evaluation activities, the operation of a national clearinghouse on bilingual education, and the Academic Excellence dissemination program. During FY 2000, the Department plans to devote the research money to collecting program performance data needed to meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0	0	0

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

### *Office of Science*

The Office of Science (formerly Energy Research) supports a few programs of interest to social and behavioral scientists. The Ethical, Legal and Societal Issues (ELSI) program is part of DOE's support for research on the Human Genome and emphasizes studies related to the uses, impacts, and implications of genetic information in the workplace and the use of the workplace as a research environment. DOE spent \$2.5 million on this program in FY 1998, \$2.6 million in FY 1999, and proposes level funding in FY 2000. This represents about 3 percent of DOE's proposed \$90.2 million Human Genome research program.

Within DOE's Environmental Research focus, the Integrated Assessment program supports investigations on the diffusion of technology innovation into societal use and the development of expanded economic models to include consideration of five additional greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide. The Information and Integration program stores, evaluates, and quality assures a broad range of global environmental data and disseminates these to the broad research community. The program also supports educational activities related to DOE's global environmental change program. Funding for all of these activities was \$8.9 million in FY 1998, \$7.8 million in FY 1999, and a proposed \$11.1 million for FY 2000.

## 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 2000 budget requests \$55.0 million for the Research, Demonstrations and Evaluations Program, an increase of \$5 million.



Basic research funds will also support the Department of Health and Human Services' themes: protecting vulnerable populations, supporting long-term care, working for the nation's children, and the children's health insurance program (CHIP). The budget also includes \$12 million for research activities associated with the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

**Agency for Health Care Policy Research**

The FY 2000 budget request for the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) is \$206 million, a 21 percent increase of \$35 million over the current year's funding level. This sum represents \$27 million in direct appropriations and \$179 million in inter-agency transfers. The budget directs \$96.3 million toward research project grants, a \$26.6 million increase over the FY 1999 funding levels.

In FY 2000, the agency will fund new research for future health care quality improvements in priority areas. AHCPR will also direct \$9 million in funding to conduct research on chronic diseases. Ten (\$10) million will also be directed to research eliminating health disparities for minority populations, including \$4.5 million for research on factors affecting minority health outcomes, \$1.6 million for improved information on the quality of care, and \$4 million for partnerships with health delivery sites to translate research into practice. AHCPR is also contributing \$1 million in a Health and Human Services initiative to curtail violence against women. The initiative will fund research and evaluate the effectiveness of health care systems' innovative approaches to prevent, screen, and treat domestic violence.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Grants .....	52.9	79.1	71.3	99.9	+35%	-10%	+40%
Contracts .....	61.1	53.0	62.3	65.1	+2%	+18%	+4%
Research Management .....	32.5	39.1	39.5	41.3	+21%	+1%	+5%
TOTAL .....	146.5	171.4	171.1	206.3	+17%	<-1%	+21%

**The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation**

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. ASPE is the Department of Health and Human Services' principal agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. The FY 2000 budget request includes \$14 million, the same as the FY 1999 funding level, to support research on issues of national significance.

Priority issues that will be examined by ASPE in FY 2000 include 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. As a part of a multi-agency initiative, HHS will seek to implement a research plan for distinguishing between discriminatory behavior and practices and other differences that may affect health care outcomes.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	0	0	0



### *Adolescent Family Life*

The Adolescent Family Life (AFL) program, administered by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, 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, 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. The FY 2000 budget request provides \$9 million for the AFL Demonstration and Research Program authorized under Title XX. This sum is a \$ 9 million reduction from the FY 1999 appropriation.

### *Family Planning Program*

The Family Planning Program (FPP), created in 1970 as Title X of the Public Health Services Act, is administered through the Office of Population Affairs/Office of Public Health Science. FPP provides grants to public and private nonprofit agencies to support voluntary family planning projects. The family planning programs provide basic reproductive health services as well as counseling, information, and education. Title X also supports research which focuses on family planning service delivery improvements. The budget figures below reflect the total budget authority for FPP.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 98	Current FY 98	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
202.9	218.5	215.0	239.9	+6%	-2%	+12%



## 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 promotes healthy behaviors, detects and investigates health problems, conducts research to enhance prevention, implements prevention strategies, and fosters safe and healthy environments.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for the CDC is \$3.1 billion, an increase of \$252 million. The agency has identified four priorities: 1) strengthen science for public health action — \$94 million; 2) collaborate with health care partners for prevention — \$14.9 million; 3) promote healthy living at every stage of life — \$126.5 million; and 4) work with partners to improve global health — \$17 million.

To address these issues the agency requests additional funding to complete a number of activities, including: resources to develop a statistics system that is capable of meeting increased demand for information and that makes data more readily available to users through the Internet and other means; fill occupational safety and health research gaps in the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA); expand injury prevention research and implement youth violence prevention programs through state and local health departments and medical professionals; expand programs, surveillance, and research aimed at addressing the health problems of racial and ethnic minorities; and develop a comprehensive tobacco-control strategy designed to prevent and reduce tobacco use among youth and adults.

### *National Center for Health Statistics*

NCHS provide statistical information that is used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American People. It 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 (NHIS), National Vital Statistics System, and the National Health Care Survey. The President's FY 2000 budget request is \$109.5 million, an increase of \$15 million above the FY 1999 funding level. The increase will allow the agency to adapt the NHIS to address current data needs. NCHS will continue full field operations of the NHANES with new, state-of-the-art medical and communications technology to improve quality and speed results. NCHS will also move to fill critical gaps not addressed through national surveys. A critical need is racial and ethnic sub-population data to track progress on meeting health objectives, identify health differentials, and better understand the differences between groups. Data from longitudinal studies are also needed to measure health outcomes, track the experience of individuals, and identify health risk factors. Further, it will enable an acceleration of research on methods, information technology, confidentiality-enhancing technologies, and data linkages.

### *Prevention Research*

Prevention research seeks to address some preventable causes of death, illness, and disability. Prevention research at the CDC is designed to address the complex problems facing the public health community. Future research initiatives include supporting investigator-initiated awards for policy-relevant research that will fill specific research gaps for disease prevention and control guidelines; supporting community-based research through funding of centers of excellence at academic health centers; and supporting investigator-initiated awards to develop guidelines, and to strengthen information data and statistics systems used for public health research and public health policy development.



## CDC FUNDING (by activity)

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Prev. Health Block Grants ..	194.0	—	195.0	165.0	+<1%	—	-15%
(a)Crime Bill Activities ..	(45.0)		(45.0)	(45.0)	0		0
HIV/AIDS .....	624.9	634.3	657.0	666.5	+5%	+4%	+1%
STDs .....	112.1	123.0	123.7	130.6	+10%	+<1%	+6%
Tuberculosis .....	117.9	118.8	119.9	119.9	+2%	+1%	0
Immunization .....	430.1	405.9	449.4	526.1	+5%	+11%	+17%
Heart Disease&Health Promo.	74.2	112.3	128.5	155.3	+73%	+14%	+21%
Diabetes&Other Chron. Diseases	60.0	65.8	80.1	80.1	+34%	+22%	0
Cancer Registries .....	23.9	24.1	24.1	24.1	+1%	0	0
Environmental Disease Prev.	53.6	55.1	66.5	66.3	+24%	+21%	<-1%
Breast & Cervical Cancer ..	142.7	144.6	159.0	159.0	+11%	+10%	0
Prevention Centers .....	8.0	8.1	13.5	13.5	+69%	+67%	0
Infectious Diseases .....	112.8	139.0	137.6	181.9	+22%	<-1%	+32%
Lead Poisoning .....	37.8	38.2	38.0	38.0	+<1%	<-1%	0
Injury .....	55.7	56.4	63.5	76.4	+14%	+13%	+20%
(a)Crime Bill Activities ..	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	(6.0)	0	0	0
Occupational Safety&Health	187.2	187.0	200.0	211.8	+7%	+7%	+6%
Epidemic Services .....	67.3	88.3	85.9	85.0	+28%	-3%	<-1%
Health Statistics .....	84.5	86.0	94.5	109.5	+12%	+10%	+16%
(a)Budget Activity .....	(26.0)		(26.7)	(0.0)	+3%		-100%
(b)1% Evaluation .....	(58.5)	(86.0)	(67.7)	(109.5)	+16%	-21%	+62%
Prevention Research .....	0.0	25.0	15.0	15.0		-40%	0
Office of the Director .....	33.6		31.1	30.3	-7%		-3%
(a)1% Evaluation .....	(0.7)		(0.7)	(0.0)	<-1%		-100%
Eliminate Racial & Ethnic Disparities .....	0.0	0.0	10.0	35.0	0	0	+250%
Bioterrorism .....	0.0	0.0	121.7	118.0	0	0	-3%
TOTAL CDC .....	2,383.6	2,609.2	2,642.5	2,820.4	+11%	1%	+7%

**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 2000 budget request for NIH is \$15.93 billion, a \$320 million or 2.1 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding levels. Investigator-initiated research priority grants (RPGs) continue to be NIH's highest priority. In FY 2000, NIH will support 7,617 competing RPGs.

In FY 2000, NIH's areas of highest scientific priorities — the NIH Areas of Emphasis — continue to include: Biology of Brain Disorders (+\$24 million), New Approaches to Pathogenesis (+\$23 million), New Preventive Strategies Against Disease (+\$33 million), New Avenues for the Development of Therapeutics (+\$46 million), Genetic Medicine (+\$49 million), Bioengineering, Computers and Advanced Instrumentation (+\$28 million).

Health Disparities (+ \$9 million ) has been selected as a new Area of Research Emphasis for FY 2000. In FY 2000, the NIH will place renewed emphasis on research to address domestic and international health disparities that may be associated with race, ethnicity, gender or socioeconomic status; personal behaviors; and environmental factors that will lead to improvements in health. This includes research to understand the etiology of diseases, to identify and increase awareness and knowledge of risk factors for disease, and to determine reasons for health disparities associated with: differences in socioeconomic and demographic status, language, culture, diet, nutrition, physical activity, environmental pollutants, occupational hazards, age, and gender.



### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH BUDGET NUMBERS FOR FY 2000

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	7,827.1	8,317.5	8,807.2	9,095.1	+13%	+7%	+3%
Research Centers . . . . .	1,168.0	1,253.4	1,323.4	1,348.2	+13%	+6%	+3%
Other Research . . . . .	631.7	743.2	819.3	857.9	+30%	+10%	+5%
Training . . . . .	428.2	510.7	510.8	511.8	+20%	+<1%	+<1%
Research & Development . . .	811.8	953.6	1,019.3	1,015.9	+26%	+7%	-<1%
Intramural Research . . . . .	1,434.1	1,502.3	1,561.0	1,619.2	+9%	+4%	+4%
Research Mgmt. & Support . .	497.1	507.8	536.4	542.2	+8%	+6%	+1%
Cancer Prev. & Control . . . .	249.9	277.7	303.7	312.7	+22%	+9%	+3%
Library of Medicine . . . . .	160.5	174.7	181.3	185.7	+13%	+4%	+2%
Construction . . . . .	22.9	23.0	33.0	33.0	+44%	+44%	0
Office of the Director . . . . .	221.0	254.7	256.6	262.7	+16%	+<1%	+2%
Building & Facilities . . . . .	206.6	224.9	197.5	148.4	-4%	-12%	-25%
Infrastructure . . . . .	(99.6)	(125.8)	(98.4)	(108.4)	-1%	-22%	+10%
Vaccine Facility . . . . .	(17.0)		(9.1)	(0.0)	-46%	—	-100%
Clinical Research Center . . .	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(0.0)	0	0	-100%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	1,387.5	1,474.5	1,546.1	1,595.4	+11%	+5%	+3%
TOTAL . . . . .	13,658.9	14,797.8	15,612.4	15,932.8	+14%	+6%	+2%

#### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The Office of the Director (OD) centrally coordinates NIH's extramural and intramural research activities, science policy and related social, ethical, and legal issues, health information dissemination and education functions, legislative activities, oversight of the agency's stewardship of public funds, technology transfer, and intellectual property protection policies.

NIH continues to respond to increased interest relating to the 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 2000 budget request for the non-AIDS activities for the Office of the Director (OD) is \$218.2 million, an increase of \$5.1 million above the FY 1999 funding level.

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)**, created by Congress in 1993 and established in 1995, with the recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors on health, including the idea that these factors represent important avenues for treatment and prevention. In FY 1999, Congress gave OBSSR \$10 million to fund Mind/Body Research Centers. The FY 2000 budget request for OBSSR is \$13.2 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 2000, the OBSSR will concentrate its efforts on two areas of research. The first area is centered around understanding and improving adherence to treatment, looking at the patient, the provider, and the context in which adherence to a treatment must occur. The OBSSR expects to develop a request-for-applications (RFA) to encourage



research examining the factors that inhibit and enhance treatment adherence. It is a research area that is critical to all the NIH Institutes. The second area includes an OBSSR initiative to examine the capacity of medical schools to incorporate the findings from the social and behavioral sciences into medical education. Again, the OBSSR expects to develop a RFA to encourage research in this area.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH)** serves as the focal point for women's health research at the NIH. The FY 2000 budget request for ORWH is \$20.2 million. Future research directions of the ORWH include the development of a pilot program of models for Centers for Women's Health Research Scholars (CWHRs) as a collaborative effort between ORWH, the NIH Institutes, and the other offices within the Office of the Director.

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 2000 budget request for ORMH is \$11.1 million.

The FY 2000 budget request for the **Minority Health Initiative (MHI)**, lead and administered by the ORMH, is \$77.7 million. MHI is a comprehensive program with a focus on developing and testing interventions that will reduce the disproportionate burden of disease among minority populations along with developing successful strategies to promote healthy behaviors across the lifespan. A significant portion of the MHI budget will be used to develop and/or continue pilot programs that address the new NIH priority area: Health Disparities. The Health Disparities priority area includes domestic and international health disparities that may be associated with race, ethnicity, gender, or socioeconomic status; personal behaviors; and environmental factors.

The **Academic Research Enhancement Award Program (AREA)**, managed by the Office of Extramural Research, receives funding to support research and enhance the research environment at colleges and universities that award degrees in health-related sciences. In FY 2000 the budget request is \$17.1 million.

In FY 2000 the NIH Director will continue to maintain a **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)** that allows for quick response by the NIH Director to new and emerging high priority research opportunities and health priorities. The FY 2000 budget request is \$10 million, the same as last year.

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 2000 budget request for OAR — which includes all AIDS funding for the Institutes and Centers of the NIH — is \$1.83 billion, a 2.0 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level of \$1.79 billion.

Legislatively mandated to develop an annual comprehensive plan and budget for all of NIH AIDS research, the OAR supports six trans-NIH Coordinating Committees to foster collaboration and coordination and participate in the development of the annual plan. These committees include: Behavioral and Social Science Research, Natural History and Epidemiology, Etiology and Pathogenesis, Therapeutics, Vaccines, and Information Dissemination. In addition to being the framework for development of the budget, the OAR plan is also used to determine the use of AIDS-designated dollars, and for tracking and monitoring expenditures.

AIDS research in the behavioral and social sciences focuses on how to change 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 factors. OAR's FY 2000 research objectives for behavioral and social sciences include: understanding the behaviors that influence HIV transmission and protection; examining the social and cultural factors that contribute to HIV risk or protection, particularly in minority communities; and understanding the phenomenon of addiction and the interaction of drug use, alcohol use, and poor



impulse control — knowledge that will allow the development of effective interventions, and research that examines the issue of adherence to both pharmacological and behavioral HIV-related interventions.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	%Change Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
OBSSR .....	2.6	2.8	12.9	13.2	+394%	+359%	+3%
Research on Women's Health	17.1	19.2	19.7	20.2	+15%	+3%	+3%
Women's Health Initiative Total	Transferred to National Heart, Long, and Blood Institute						
Research on Minority Health	9.8	10.5	10.8	11.1	+10%	+3%	+3%
AREA .....	14.7	15.2	16.7	17.1	+14%	+10%	+3%
Science Education .....	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.1	+19%	+42%	+3%

### OFFICE OF AIDS RESEARCH

#### OAR Funding (by activity)

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Behavioral & Social Science							
Research .....	213.6	232.7	258.1	259.7	+21%	+11%	+<1%
Natural History & Epidemiology	232.2	226.4	242.6	244.1	+5%	+7%	+<1%
Therapeutics .....	437.1	481.7	469.6	480.4	+7%	-2%	+2%
Vaccines .....	148.1	179.9	194.1	204.3	+31%	+8%	+5%
Etiology & Pathogenesis ...	478.7	526.1	541.2	557.6	+13%	+3%	+3%
Training & Infrastructure ..	69.2	66.2	78.8	67.9	+14%	+19%	-14%
Information Dissemination .	19.1	17.7	19.6	19.9	+3%	+11%	+1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,602.8</b>	<b>1,730.8</b>	<b>1,798.4</b>	<b>1,833.8</b>	<b>+12%</b>	<b>+4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (selected Institutes)

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
NCI .....	2,527.5	2,776.3	2,903.3	2,972.9	+15%	+5%	+2%
NHLBI .....	1,573.0	1,714.5	1,783.1	1,825.8	+13%	+4%	+2%
NICHHD .....	674.7	727.0	753.6	771.7	+12%	+4%	+2%
NIA .....	520.3	558.0	600.3	614.7	+15%	+8%	+2%
NIMH .....	743.1	809.7	855.5	876.0	+15%	+6%	+2%
NIDA .....	541.4	576.3	608.2	622.8	+12%	+6%	+2%
NINR .....	63.5	68.3	70.1	71.7	+10%	+3%	+2%
NIAAA .....	225.9	245.7	259.3	265.5	+15%	+6%	+2%
NHGRI .....	220.9	240.1	269.2	275.6	+22%	+12%	+2%
NCCAM .....	19.5		50.0	51.2	+156%	—	+2%
NIEHS .....	341.2	354.8	388.6	397.9	+14%	+10%	+2%
FIC .....	28.2	30.4	35.4	36.3	+26%	+16%	+2%



**BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FUNDING FY 1996-1999**

This chart displays the budget numbers for behavioral and social science research funding for Fiscal Years 1996-1999 for each Institute. For FY 1996 and FY 1997 the chart shows the percent of each Institute's total budget devoted to behavioral and social science research.

Institutes/ Centers	FY1996 Actual*	1996 BSSRF Actual**	Percentage of Total Budget	FY 1997 Actual*	1997 BSSRF Actual**	Percentage of Total Budget	1998 BSSRF Estimate**	1999 BSSRF Estimate **
NCI	\$2,254,940	\$169,642	8%	\$2,389,041	\$179,761	7.5%	\$188,749	\$203,849
NHLBI	1,351,183,	77,189	5.7	1,431,821	78,239	5.5	83,660	90,100
NIDCR	183,478	10,879	5.6	197,063	12,797	6.5	13,862	15,315
NIDDK	768,353	28,099	3.7	813,064	29,700	3.7	31,800	34,400
NINDS	683,504	37,694	5.5	729,249	36,456	5	37,915	39,621
NIAID	1,171,160	7,290	<1	1,257,793	8,441	<1	8,826	9,771
NIGMS	944,312	0	0	995,389	0	0	0	0
NICHHD	592,971	115,600	19.5	631,262	125,574	19.9	134,100	144,600
NEI	313,008	21,844	7	331,587	22,743	6.9	24,396	26,357
NIEHS	287,614	9,393	3.3	307,555	11,883	3.9	12,477	13,101
NIA	453,492	71,870	15.8	484,318	78,046	16.1	81,560	86,450
NIAMS	243,014	7,495	3.1	256,192	6,905	2.7	7,460	8,020
NIDCD	175,864	43,516	24.7	188,217	46,688	24.8	50,257	54,074
NIMH	659,941	223,214	33.8	700,757	241,912	34.5	256,532	274,404
NIDA	458,231	206,447	45.1	499,313	225,000	45.1	237,400	259,500
NIAAA	198,480	106,027	53.4	211,193	128,827	61.0	136,000	146,000
NINR	55,671	35,535	63.8	59,551	38,300	64.3	40,900	43,950
NHGRI	169,286	7,898	4.7	188,909	8,257	4.4	9,516	10,496
NCRR	360,163	27,817	7.7	414,049	29,613	7.2	32,350	35,681
NCCAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIC	25,243	1,509	6	26,500	2,169	8.2	2,175	2,200
NLM	139,111	426	<1	150,107	571	<1	109	110
OD	260,432	2,191	<1	285,863	2,433	<1	2,665	2,785
Subtotal	11,779,690	1,211,575	10.3	12,548,793	1,314,315	10.5	1,392,709	1,500,784
B&F	100,957			221,978				
Total	11,340,841	1,211,575	10.7	12,770,771	1,314,315	10.3	1,392,709	1,500,784

\*Source: Department of Health and Human Services, Fiscal Year 2000 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees

\*\*BSSRF — Behavioral and Social Science Research Funding - National Institutes of Health Office of Financial Management



## 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 to strengthen the administration of its extramural research program, in 1997 NCI created two new extramural divisions: the Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences (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."

In 1998 two NCI working groups — *the Working Group on Behavioral Research in Cancer Control* and *the Cancer Control Working Group* — reported on the limitations of traditional intervention-oriented cancer control research. Both groups highlighted the gaps in fundamental knowledge of why certain people fail to adopt healthy behaviors such as smoking cessation, physical activity, and dietary changes. The NCI acknowledges that this knowledge is necessary to develop more effective cancer control interventions and to target interventions to those who are most likely to benefit. The Institute is poised to expand its support for cutting-edge health and behavior research by increasing the number of staff members with health and behavior expertise.

In October 1998 NCI created the Behavioral Research Program (BRP). It is one of three programs within the DCCPS. The Program is the result of the *1997 Cancer Control Review Group* report that urged an expansion of the behavioral science mission at NCI. Six new branches have been established within the BRP: the Basic Biobehavioral Research Branch, the Cancer Screening Research Branch, the Health Promotion Research Branch, the Tobacco Control Research Branch, the Health Communications and Informatics Research Branch, and the Applied Sociocultural Research Branch. The newly formed BRP is facilitating the creation of several new programs currently underway in the areas of basic biobehavioral research, health communication, cancer survivorship, and adolescent tobacco use.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for NCI is \$2.73 billion, an increase of \$65 million over the FY 1999 appropriation.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	1,127.1	1,226.4	1,292.3	1,315.9	+15%	+5%	+2%
Research Centers . . . . .	156.3	176.5	173.1	177.1	+11%	-2%	+2%
Other Research . . . . .	142.5	169.3	200.4	206.4	+41%	+18%	+3%
Training . . . . .	45.8	53.0	55.5	56.5	+21%	+5%	+2%
Research & Development . . .	135.3	158.3	160.4	140.2	+19%	+1%	-13%
Intramural Research . . . . .	355.0	377.9	381.9	422.7	+8%	+1%	+11%
Research Mgmt. & Support . . .	91.2	94.0	97.4	98.4	+7%	+4%	+1%
Cancer Prevention&Control	249.9	277.7	303.7	312.7	+22%	+9%	+3%
Construction . . . . .	3.0		3.0	3.0	+1%	—	0
Clinical Trials . . . . .	441.0	428.6	463.0	474.0	+5%	+8%	+2%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,306.0</b>	<b>2,536.1</b>	<b>2,667.6</b>	<b>2,732.8</b>	<b>+16%</b>	<b>+5%</b>	<b>+2%</b>



### NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (Budget by activity)

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Cancer Causation . . . . .	624.3	669.1	689.0	705.4	+10%	+3%	+2%
Detection & Diagnosis Research	157.0	182.8	187.1	189.9	+19%	+2%	+2%
Treatment Research . . . . .	654.3	735.6	741.6	761.6	+13%	+<1%	+3%
Cancer Biology . . . . .	360.6	379.6	440.5	451.5	+22%	+16%	+3%
<b>TOTAL RESEARCH . . . . .</b>	<b>1,796.2</b>	<b>1,967.1</b>	<b>2,058.3</b>	<b>2,108.5</b>	<b>+15%</b>	<b>+5%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the National Institutes of Health's 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 of genome research, database development and the studies of the ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) of genetics research in laboratories throughout the country.

NGHRI's new five-year plan for the Human Genome Project, developed in October 1998, includes five new ELSI goals. The five goals are: (1) Exploring how racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic factors affect the use, understanding, and interpretation of genetic information, the utilization of genetic services, and the development of policy; (2) Examining the issues surrounding the completion of the human DNA sequence and the study of human genetic variation; (3) Examining issues raised by the integration of knowledge about genomics and gene-environment interactions into non-clinical settings; (4) Examining issues raised by the integration of genetic technologies and information into health care and public health activities; and (5) Exploring ways in which new genetic knowledge may interact with a variety of philosophical, theological, and ethical perspectives.

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 2000 budget request for NHGRI (excluding AIDS) is \$271.5 million, a \$6.3 million or 2.4 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . . .	83.0	97.7	103.7	109.2	+25%	+6%	+5%
Research Centers . . . . .	71.5	72.4	87.4	87.4	+22%	+21%	0
Other Research . . . . .	3.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	+44%	+<1%	0
Training . . . . .	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.9	+23%	+4%	0
Research & Development . . . . .	3.6	3.8	5.7	5.7	+58%	+49%	0
Intramural Research . . . . .	48.9	48.0	52.6	53.4	+8%	+10%	+2%
Research Mgmt. & Support . . . . .	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.9	+16%	+11%	+1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	2.0	6.5	5.9	6.4	+188%	-13%	+13%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>219.5</b>	<b>237.0</b>	<b>265.2</b>	<b>271.5</b>	<b>+21%</b>	<b>+12%</b>	<b>+2%</b>



## NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides 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.

Recognizing that while close links have been established between lifestyles and health outcomes, NIA's agenda includes research which examines ways to ensure that people will both initiate beneficial behavior changes and sustain them over the long term. The Institute will attempt to target vulnerable populations in diverse ethnic/minority groups, age groups, and geographic regions. Researchers at the NIA's Edward R. Roybal Centers of Research on Applied Gerontology will focus on translating promising social and behavioral research into strategies that help to improve the lives of older individuals and their families, including such areas as exercise, caregiving, computer skills, nursing home care, and driving.

NIA will also support an initiative that addresses health disparities among racial and ethnic groups, by developing strategies to reduce health disparities that are the result of poor interactions between patients and their health care providers, and on social factors leading to problems in accessing the health care delivery systems. The Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) and the Survey of Asset and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest-Old (AHEAD) follow the life circumstances and transitions of about 20,000 individuals over the age of 50. They provide for the first up-to-date picture of work and retirement and the relation of these factors to health and mid-life family roles in the 1990s. Data from this survey will also contribute to analyzing key policy issues, including Social Security System, Medicare, and Medicaid.

NIA will also collaborate with other NIH Institutes in studying the changes in health and functional status over time of disabled and chronically ill older people through demographic research. The research will allow the Institute to monitor the impact of population aging on the global burden of chronic disease and disability. NIA also plans to use demographic research to track the dynamics underlying the increase in old-age life expectancy in the U.S. and define the implications of changes in health, disability, and life expectancy for national policies on retirement and on programs for the elderly.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for NIA is \$612.6 million, an increase of \$ 14.3 million or 2.4 percent over the FY 1999 level.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	335.1	360.1	385.3	397.1	+15%	+7%	-3%
Research Centers . . . . .	63.9	68.4	70.4	70.4	+10%	+3%	0
Other Research . . . . .	15.0	16.9	19.3	19.3	+29%	+14%	0
Training . . . . .	14.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	+15%	+<1%	0
Research & Development . .	21.7	25.1	28.1	29.1	+30%	+12%	+4%
Intramural Research . . . . .	48.5	48.5	57.5	58.8	+19%	+19%	+2%
Research Mgmt. & Support .	20.0	20.6	21.4	21.6	+7%	+4%	+<1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	22.3	21.1	25.7	29.7	+15%	+22%	+16%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>518.3</b>	<b>556.1</b>	<b>598.3</b>	<b>612.6</b>	<b>+15%</b>	<b>+8%</b>	<b>+2%</b>



### ***NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM***

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

NIAAA's FY 2000 initiatives in alcohol research include: expansion of strategies aimed at reducing alcohol use among young adolescents, looking at whether a project successful in reducing the prevalence of alcohol use by 19 percent in adolescents would be effective in other settings such as urban areas and communities with racially/ethnically diverse populations; and behavioral approaches to prevention.

The FY 2000 budget request for NIAAA (excluding AIDS) is \$248.9 million, a \$5.1 million or 2 percent increase over the FY 1999 funding level.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	126.0	135.5	141.5	147.1	+12%	+4%	+4%
Research Centers . . . . .	21.3	22.1	22.8	22.8	+7%	+3%	0
Other Research . . . . .	15.7	16.8	21.1	21.1	+34%	+25%	0
Training . . . . .	5.7	6.9	6.6	6.6	+15%	-4%	0
Research & Development . . . .	9.7	12.3	14.4	14.5	+49%	+17%	+<1%
Intramural Research . . . . .	21.1	24.3	23.8	23.9	+13%	-2%	+<1%
Research Mgmt. & Support . . . .	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.9	+7%	+4%	0
Clinical Trials . . . . .	16.7	20.6	20.0	20.5	+20%	-3%	-<1%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>243.1</b>	<b>248.9</b>	<b>+15%</b>	<b>+6%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### ***NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT***

The National Institute of Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of 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.

In FY 2000, NICHD is expanding its efforts to understand differences in disease burden. NICHD and other NIH Institutes will support a longitudinal, population-based study that will track 15,000 children from birth until they enter school. The study, which will allow researchers to track children until adulthood, will provide for a more comprehensive picture of factors that affect health across time and socioeconomic levels. NICHD will also solicit research to clarify how demographic characteristics and trends work independently, along with social support and organizational variables, to influence health outcomes.

NICHD has also taken the lead in bringing together researchers and policymakers, "The Science and Ecology of Early Development (SEED 2000)" program. A goal of the program is to establish a research agenda that will help policymakers, health scientists, and practitioners understand the interactions between poverty and the cognitive,



behavioral, and the psychological aspects of child development; and to better understand the protective factors that can counteract the effects of poverty and produce better health outcomes.

In FY 2000 NICHD plans to extend the Adolescent Health Survey (Add Health) database, a comprehensive national longitudinal study. The new phase of the study, which will reinterview study participants when they are 18-24 years of age, will allow researchers to understand better the factors that contribute to health and healthy behaviors during the transition into adulthood. In addition, the new phase will also allow the extension of the scientific power of the study to distinguish the influence of contextual factors on health.

NICHD is also supporting research to enhance our understanding of the different ways that child care and after school care practices shape the development of children. Cognitive development, language development, achievement, compliance with requests by adults, peer interaction, and problem behavior have already been studied. Future research will focus on school performance and the formation of friendships and social relations with parents and teachers.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for NICHD (excluding AIDS) is \$694.1 million, a \$16.2 million or 2.4 percent increase over the FY 1999 request. Of the increase requested, \$16.9 million is for special areas of emphasis to highlight NIH initiatives, including almost \$3 million for the new NIH Health Disparities initiative.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	348.7	374.1	389.8	398.8	+12%	+4%	+2%
Research Centers . . . . .	53.3	54.8	55.9	55.9	+5%	+2%	0
Other Research . . . . .	33.4	39.7	39.1	41.1	+17%	-2%	+5%
Training . . . . .	18.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	+27%	<-1%	0
Research & Development . . . .	43.6	49.8	48.5	51.0	+11%	-3%	+5%
Intramural Research . . . . .	84.2	86.6	93.8	96.3	+11%	+8%	+3%
Research Mgmt. & Support . . . .	25.0	25.8	26.8	27.1	+7%	+4%	+1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	57.0	67.1	62.6	64.1	+10%	-7%	+2%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>607.2</b>	<b>654.7</b>	<b>677.9</b>	<b>694.1</b>	<b>+12%</b>	<b>+4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### ***NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE***

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding in support of research on 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; these findings are used to design and test a range of prevention strategies. The Institute supports a number of large scale efforts to identify the most effective prevention strategies to implement community and nationwide. Outreach and behavior change strategies are also being developed. NIDA prevention initiatives focus on high-risk groups such as runaways, school dropouts, adolescents showing psychiatric disturbance, unmarried pregnant women and parenting youth, juvenile delinquents, and men and women in the sex trade.



In FY 2000, NIDA will continue to establish its National Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network to test the effectiveness of behavioral and pharmacological treatments in real life settings, work to develop more effective behavioral treatments and new medications to treat methamphetamine addiction, support research that seeks to determine what makes individuals vulnerable to addiction, continue to assess behavioral treatments to determine what components are the most efficacious, support research that allows programs to be tailored to specific needs and populations, and expand research targeted at understanding and preventing relapse to drug use.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for NIDA (excluding AIDS) is \$429.2 million, an increase of \$10.2 million or 2.4 percent over the FY 1999 level.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE BUDGET NUMBERS FOR FY 2000

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	223.9	245.6	250.6	252.0	+12%	+2%	+<1%
Research Centers . . . . .	26.8	31.2	30.8	32.3	+15%	-1%	+5%
Other Research . . . . .	20.2	19.9	28.7	32.8	+42%	+44%	+14%
Training . . . . .	9.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	+23%	<-1%	0
Research & Development . .	41.8	31.5	39.4	41.7	-6%	+25%	+6%
Intramural Research . . . . .	28.6	25.8	32.6	33.4	+14%	+26%	+2%
Research Mgmt. & Support .	23.3	24.0	25.0	25.2	+7%	+4%	+1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	34.3	36.5	37.9	41.9	+10%	+4%	+11%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>374.3</b>	<b>395.1</b>	<b>419.0</b>	<b>429.2</b>	<b>+12%</b>	<b>+6%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, their treatments, and services. In December 1998, NIMH realigned the behavioral science extramural program to promote and expand the contribution of behavioral science research to public health which now resides in the Division of Mental Disorders, Behavioral Research and AIDS. Research on the basic process underlying behavioral function resides in the expanded and newly re-named Division of Neuroscience and Basic Behavioral Science.

NIMH's FY 2000 research directions include: expanding efforts to build and refine knowledge of risk factors for the early identification and prevention of severe mental disorders; expanding research on ethnic and cultural variation in conceptions of health and help-seeking and on the effects of social and economic factors on minority access to mental health services — encouraging research on risk-factor and services/treatment outcomes; and examining the ethical issues related to research on mental disorders.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for NIMH(excluding AIDS) is \$758.8 million, a 2.4 percent increase of \$17.8 million over the FY 1999 funding level. For the NIH special areas of emphasis, NIMH has allocated: \$3.4 million for biology of brain disorders; \$800,000 for innovative research; \$250,000 for genetic medicine; \$4.7 million for new approaches to pathogenesis; \$500,000 for health disparities; and \$1 million for bioengineering, computer, and advanced instrumentation.



### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH BUDGET NUMBERS FOR FY 2000

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	336.3	367.6	392.1	408.8	+17%	+7%	+4%
Research Centers . . . . .	56.0	61.9	60.2	60.2	+8%	-3%	0
Other Research . . . . .	76.0	85.9	80.0	80.0	+5%	-7%	0
Training . . . . .	33.5	37.9	39.3	39.3	+17%	+4%	0
Research & Development . .	22.3	18.4	42.1	42.9	+89%	+129%	+2%
Intramural Research . . . . .	89.9	100.8	97.0	97.0	+8%	-4%	0
Research Mgmt. & Support .	28.4	29.3	30.4	30.7	+7%	+4%	+1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	64.7	69.7	74.7	76.5	+15%	+7%	+2%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>642.5</b>	<b>701.8</b>	<b>741.1</b>	<b>758.8</b>	<b>+15%</b>	<b>+6%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) supports basic and clinical research designed to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the life span, research on the reduction of risks for disease and disability, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR's research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research. The NINR's FY 2000 initiatives include: the application of biobehavioral research to sleep problems, issues of care and self-management associated with asthma and diabetes, and expanded efforts in palliative care at the end of life.

The President's FY 2000 budget request for NINR is \$65.3 million, excluding AIDS, an increase of \$1.5 million or 2.4 percent over the FY 1999 funding level.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	42.6	46.3	47.2	48.6	+11%	+2%	+3%
Research Centers . . . . .	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	+4%	+6%	0
Other Research . . . . .	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	-8%	+2%	0
Training . . . . .	4.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	+15%	+<1%	0
Research & Development . .	.5	.5	.6	.6	+7%	+12%	0
Intramural Research . . . . .	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	+46%	+27%	+3%
Research Mgmt. & Support	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	+3%	+1%	+1%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>+10%</b>	<b>+2%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences' (NIEHS) mission is to reduce the burden of environmentally associated diseases. The Institute has identified a need for research into the influence of poverty and environmental pollution into human health needs as an area that needs to be encouraged and developed.

NIEHS has supported Environmental Justice grants, community Outreach and Education Programs in its Centers, and Community-Based Prevention/Intervention Research Grants to provide a setting where community organizations can work with university scientists. The Partnerships for Communication program was re-announced in FY 1999. The



Institute is embarking on a major initiative in clinical environmental health that will include research and outreach to health care providers and communities in the form of population-based studies. Initial activities include enhanced research training and career development and a major national conference to bring visibility to the issue.

The FY 2000 budget request for NIEHS is \$390.7 million, excluding AIDS, a 2.4 percent increase of \$9.1 million over the FY 1999 funding level.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	115.8	127.4	137.0	145.1	+18%	+8%	+6%
Research Centers . . . . .	24.2	27.5	27.5	27.5	+14%	0	0
Other Research . . . . .	6.0	7.3	8.3	8.4	+39%	+13%	+1%
Training . . . . .	12.2	14.6	14.6	14.6	+20%	0	0
Research & Development . .	73.2	75.2	83.2	83.9	+14%	+11%	+<1%
Intramural Research . . . . .	94.3	86.7	101.3	101.5	+7%	+17%	+<1%
Research Mgmt. & Support .	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.9	+7%	+4%	+1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	1.5	2.6	2.9	4.4	+88%	+9%	+52%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>334.6</b>	<b>348.1</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>390.7</b>	<b>+14%</b>	<b>+10%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### ***NATIONAL HEART, LUNG AND BLOOD INSTITUTE***

The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provides leadership for research in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood; blood resources; and sleep disorders. NHLBI plans and directs research in the development and evaluation of interventions and devices related to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients suffering from such diseases and disorders.

Included in its new initiatives for FY 2000 is the NHBLI plan to initiate a long-term study of 15,000 newborns and their parents, allowing the NHBLI to evaluate the relationship between health status and psychological factors, occupational variables, educational resources, and other variables that reflect differences in socioeconomic status (SES). The factors that will be evaluated are: environmental stress, depression, available social support, as well as those factors that foster resilience to negative influences on health. The Institute is currently extending its support of research on behavioral factors that influence obesity rates in African American and white school girls with a new program to develop and test interventions to prevent obesity in high-risk preadolescent African American girls.

In FY 1999 the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) was transferred to the NHBLI. WHI, established in 1991 and a 15-year research project, is one of the most far-reaching studies of women's health ever undertaken in the U.S. Currently, the Initiative is supporting a community prevention study that explores the best ways to encourage women to choose healthy behaviors.

The FY 2000 budget request for NHLBI (excluding AIDS) is \$1.759 billion, a \$41.1 million or 2.4 percent increase above the FY 1999 level.



### NATIONAL HEART, LONG AND BLOOD INSTITUTE BUDGET NUMBERS FOR FY 2000

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	961.9	1,024.7	1,092.9	1,121.5	+14%	+7%	+3%
Research Centers . . . . .	112.9	117.5	119.7	119.7	+6%	+2%	0
Other Research . . . . .	64.2	79.2	83.8	95.8	+30%	+6%	+14%
Training . . . . .	50.3	60.8	60.8	60.8	+21%	0	0
Research & Development . .	159.1	186.7	189.9	189.9	+19%	+2%	0
Intramural Research . . . . .	100.6	117.3	109.0	109.0	8%	-7%	0
Research Mgmt. & Support .	58.8	60.3	62.5	63.1	+6%	+4%	+1%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	150.8	154.4	171.6	175.6	+14%	+11%	+2%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,507.9</b>	<b>1,646.5</b>	<b>1,718.6</b>	<b>1,758.8</b>	<b>+14%</b>	<b>+4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>

### JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

Congress established the John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC) during the Marshall Plan era in an effort to advance international cooperation in biomedical and behavioral science. For the past 30 years, the FIC has worked to create a global research enterprise. Research supported by FIC range from the genetic basis of disease to strategies to prevent transmission of HIV. The efforts are often multidisciplinary, embracing behavioral, clinical, epidemiological, and biomedical research.

Included in its new initiatives for FY 2000 are the bioethical considerations in international research that address the increasingly complex questions regarding the social and ethical dimensions of research and the application of discoveries. FIC, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, UNAIDS and other relevant organizations, proposes to expand its training efforts in order to increase the number of investigators in developing nations with expertise in applied research ethics. The new program is designed to assist current and future investigators in the pursuit of culturally relevant studies on ethical theory and practice in biomedical and behavioral research. Topics include the influence of specific cultural, clinical, and economic settings on the ethical design of research and adapting ethical procedures to local environments.

FIC will also support the examination of causal links between health, economic growth and broader indicators of development. Along with the World Bank and other developmental agencies, the FIC initiative will study the effect of disease and demographic status on gross domestic product and per capital income, manufacturing and agricultural productivity, social and environmental welfare, and literacy.

The FY 2000 budget request for FIC non-AIDS activities is \$23.5 million, a \$5.5 million increase over the FY 1999 estimate.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.7	+26%	+18%	+9%
Research Centers . . . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Other Research . . . . .	7.3	8.4	11.0	11.1	+51%	+32%	+<1%
Training . . . . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Research & Development . .	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
Research Mgmt. & Support .	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.8	+9%	+6%	+1%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>+30%</b>	<b>+20%</b>	<b>+2%</b>



**NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE**

In FY 1999, Congress elevated the Office of Alternative Medicine status to that of a national center — the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM). The new Center received a substantial increase in its budget and was given additional responsibilities, including the authority to award grants. NCCAM’s goals for the next five years include: increasing the number of investigator-initiated and research center grants and a coordinated, comprehensive research training program for investigators interested in complementary and alternative medicine. NCCAM will also expand its Research Centers Program to include new areas of interest and to increase the quality of research in the centers.

The FY 2000 budget request for NCCAM is \$50.2 million, an increase of \$1.2 million or 2.4 percent above the FY 1999 funding level.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research Project Grants . . . .	3.3		21.6	22.1	+546%		+2%
Research Centers . . . . .	9.0		15.6	15.6	+72%		0
Other Research . . . . .	0.0		.3	.3			0
Training . . . . .	.3		.3	.3	0		0
Research & Development . .	2.3		2.6	2.6	+15%		0
Intramural Research . . . . .	.2		1.4	1.4	+463%		0
Research Mgmt. & Support .	4.4		7.4	8.1	+68%		+9%
Clinical Trials . . . . .	0.0	0.0	8.5	9.3			+9%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>19.5</b>		<b>49.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>+151%</b>		<b>+2%</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR)**

The Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) undertakes programs of research, studies, testing, and demonstration related to HUD’s mission. These functions are carried out internally and through contracts with industry, nonprofit research organizations, educational institutions, and State and local governments.

In FY 2000, the research program will focus on activities to support examinations of the implications of significant changes in public and assisted housing policy, the impacts of welfare reform on HUD-assisted housing households and HUD-subsidized developments. National Housing Surveys will continue. OPDR will allocate \$10 million to continue the Partnership for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH), a public-private partnership to develop the next generation of housing that is technologically advanced and environmentally sound.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
36.5	50.0	47.5	50.0	+30%	-5%	+5%



<b>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</b>
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***National Park Service***

The National Park Service adopted a Social Science Plan in 1996 to guide a science program in the disciplines of economics, geography, political science, psychology, and sociology. 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. COSSA was helpful in supporting increases for the Social Science Program. The program received an increase of \$422,000 in FY 1998 for a total budget of \$749,000. The program grew again in FY 1999 by \$101,000 to \$850,000. For FY 2000 only a small increase has been requested, that would raise the budget to \$853,000.

In addition to the social science program, the NPS supports anthropologists through an archeology component and an applied ethnography component. The archeology program is concerned with the preservation, protection, study, interpretation, visitor use, and management of archeological resources in the parks. 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 policy makers to set policy in a culturally sensitive manner, including implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. No increases are requested for FY 2000. About one-half of the ethnography program's FY 2000 budget request of \$670,000 is for research.

<b>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b>
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***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. The FY 2000 funding level is requested to develop and implement a new annual program to consistently measure the incidences of hate crimes. This system will allow for a year-by-year comparison of the nature and extent of hate crimes throughout the United States. The BJS also requests funding to develop and conduct a complete census of roughly 500 recognized Indian tribes in the U.S. to provide information on the types and characteristics of criminal justice agencies operating in these jurisdictions, to determine the types of services provided to these communities, to assess the tribes' capacity to collect and report information on crime in their jurisdictions, to improve crime measurement capabilities and information systems, and to integrate tribal crime statistics into already existent national reports.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
21.5	27.0	25.0	33.0	+14%	-7%	+32%



**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 also receives supplementary funds from many sources, including: the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, the DNA Laboratory Improvement Program, the Violence Against Women Act Programs, and Counterterrorism Technology. Despite the decrease in the request for FY 2000 the total funding for NIJ (including supplemental funds) is over \$180 million.

The 1999 Omnibus Appropriations bill instructed the Assistant Attorney General to report to Congress by March 1, 1999 on changes in the organizational structure of the Office of Justice Programs (which includes the NIJ) to ensure coordination among the separate bodies and activities within OJP. Thus, the Assistant Attorney General is in the midst of reorganizing OJP. The reorganization may lead to significant changes within OJP, but NIJ should remain intact and perhaps increase its research and evaluation role vis-a-vis other agencies within OJP.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
47.0	53.5	46.1	43.0	-2%	-14%	-7%

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP) develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program. OJJDP funds a number of research and evaluation projects designed to address juvenile offenders, prevention and treatment programs, and the operation of the juvenile justice system. The future of the current OJJDP is in question. A bill introduced in the beginning of the 106<sup>th</sup> Congress by Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, would dismantle OJJDP. The bill would create a National Institute for Juvenile Crime Control and Delinquency Prevention within the National Institute of Justice which would be given authority to conduct research and evaluation on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs. In addition, Hatch's bill would create a new Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention to administer juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grants.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
228.0	278.8	346.0	302.0	+52%	+24%	-13%



<b>DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b>
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The enactment of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) of 1998 changes the nation's primary job training program into a block grant to the States. FY 1999 will be the transition year to the new act, with WIA fully operational on July 1, 2000.

### *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 FY 2000 the Department is requesting \$6.3 million to augment the sample of the Employment Cost Index to improve the comprehensive measure of changes in employer costs for all compensation, and \$3.9 million to expand the Producer Price Index to include the construction sector. With a push from Congress, BLS continues to work on revising the Consumer Price Index, with another \$7 million devoted to that project in the FY 2000 request. The numbers below do not include trust fund transfers, which are expected to add another \$55.7 million in FY 2000.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
327.6	344.7	344.7	365.3	+5%	0	+6%

### *Employment and Training Administration*

In the transition to the new Workforce Investment Act, Research and Evaluation funded at \$8.2 million in FY 1998 and \$9.1 million in FY 1999 has now been split. The Research has been combined with pilots and demonstrations with a request of \$35 million for FY 2000. Evaluation now has its own budget line with a FY 2000 request of \$12 million.

In its strategic plan the Department admits that "formal regularly scheduled evaluations have been the exception, given the absence of funding in many areas for large-scale external studies. Informal, internal analyses...have been the more common approach..." Spurred on by the WIA, the plan asserts that this is going to change. The Job Corps evaluation, which spent much of the external evaluation funds during the past few years, will complete the research phase in 1999 and release its findings in 2000. Data collection will begin on an evaluation of the Dislocated Workers Program of the Job Training Partnership Act. In the FY 2000 budget the increase for evaluation will include increased assessments of workforce investment programs.



**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

**UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY**

*Bureau of Educational and Cultural Exchanges*

In 1998, having extracted the international family planning dispute from the legislation, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act finally was enacted. The Reorganization Plan complying with the Act calls for the integration of all public diplomacy programs, except international broadcasting, into the Department of State by October 1, 1999. A new Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs will lead these activities. The United States Information Agency will be officially abolished on that date. Joseph Duffy, head of the USIA for the past 6 years, has left the agency.

A new Bureau of Information Programs and International Exchanges will house the educational and cultural activities of the old USIA. Fulbright and other academic programs and international visitor exchanges will fall under the direction of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Academic Exchanges and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Professional Exchanges. The separate appropriation for these activities will be maintained.

These programs are designed to support U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and to assist in the development of peaceful relations between the U.S. and other countries by fostering mutual understanding through international exchange and training activities.

The increases in the FY 2000 budget include a \$8.5 million boost to the Fulbright program; a small \$400,000 augmentation of the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange program, and \$1.7 million to establish the U.S./China High School Exchange Initiative. Other programs will be reduced by \$2.3 million. The numbers below do not include over \$70 million transferred by the Agency for International Development to fund the Freedom Support Act Exchange programs with Russia, the Newly Independent States, Eastern Europe and Cyprus.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
197.7	199.0	200.5	210.3	+1%	+<1%	+5%

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

*Bureau of Transportation Statistics*

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS), established through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991, compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. The director of the BTS is appointed by the President (subject to Senate confirmation) to serve a four-year term. The current director, Ashish Sen, recently took the reins at BTS. Last year, Congress passed the \$215 billion reauthorization of ISTEA. Despite the reauthorization's large price tag, BTS is level-funded at \$31 million for FY 2000.



<b>INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</b>
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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY***Office of Research and Development*

The proposed budget for the Office of Research and Development in FY 2000 is \$534.8 million, a decrease from FY 1999 funding of \$562.3 million. The reduction is due to the elimination from the ORD budget of those items earmarked by members of Congress. One can expect the earmarking to occur again in the FY 2000 appropriations process. The Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which supports competitive research by university based investigators on specific topics related to EPA's in-house program, including issues in human health risk assessment, would grow from FY 1999 levels of \$95.5 million for extramural research grants including \$9.6 million for graduate fellowships, to a proposed \$109.6 million for the grants including \$10 million for fellowships in FY 2000. 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 \$16.8 million in FY 1999. The administration has requested \$22 million for FY 2000. In addition, the Center for Environmental Statistics would see its budget more than doubled from \$4 million in FY 1999 to \$8.1 million in FY 2000.

**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 responsible for publishing the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*. NARA also provides grants to help State, local and private sources preserve and publish non-federal records that document American history. The administration has proposed a Records Center Revolving Fund to change the NARA records center operations from an appropriated basis to a self-sufficient basis by charging for services. An initial capitalization of \$22 million is requested, and a total of \$60 million is anticipated. The first row is the administration's total request for NARA. The second row is the administration's request for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program. The \$10 million for FY 1999 includes a \$4 million earmark. Thus, the competitive grants program is essentially flat.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
205.2	230.0	224.6	186.5	+9%	-2%	-17%
5.5	6.0	10.0	6.0	+82%	+67%	-40%



**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES**

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tooled 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.

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Research and Education.....	22.8	28.4	22.8	32.0	0	-25%	+29%
Public & Enterprise.....	11.2	16.2	11.2	16.7	0	-4%	+33%
Preservation & Access.....	18.0	20.0	18.0	22.9	0	-11%	+22%
Fed-State Partnerships.....	28.0	35.6	28.0	39.1	0	-27%	+28%
Treasury.....	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0	0
Challenge Grants.....	9.9	10.0	9.9	12.2	0	-1%	+19%
Administration.....	16.8	16.8	16.8	19.0	0	0	+12%
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>136.0</b>	<b>110.7</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-23%</b>	<b>+26%</b>

**SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION**

The Smithsonian Institution conducts research in the natural and physical sciences and the history of cultures, technology and the arts. It 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 reported as \$189 million in FY 1999 and a proposed budget of \$204 million in FY 2000.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
333.4	357.3	347.2	380.5	+4%	-3%	+10%

*Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars*

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has a new Director. Former Chairman of the House International Relations Committee and former Representative Lee Hamilton (D-IN) has taken over as leader of this Center which facilitates scholars in the social sciences and humanities. It communicates the results of this research to a wide audience within and beyond Washington through publications, including *The Wilson Quarterly*. The Center has a resident body of fellowship awardees and sponsors numerous conferences.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
5.8	6.0	5.8	6.0	0	-3%	+3%



### UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace was established in 1984 as 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. Congress reauthorized USIP in 1998.

Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
11.2	11.5	12.2	13.0	+9%	+6%	+7%

### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

In the first proposed budget of her tenure, NSF Director Rita Colwell called the President's request for the National Science Foundation "a solid investment in the nation's research and education enterprise. Although not the 10 percent increase sought by the President last year, the largest absolute dollar boost in NSF's history, the FY 2000 proposal increases NSF by \$217 million or 5.8 percent. If enacted, it would bring NSF's total budget to \$3.954 billion.

For FY 1999 Congress provided NSF with \$3.737 billion, a 9 percent increase over FY 1998 funding of \$3.426 billion. This includes \$27 million from H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees to bring high tech workers from abroad into the United States. It also includes \$39 million from a fund created from Internet domain name registrations.

The Research and Related Activities account, which funds most of the disciplinary and interdisciplinary basic research, has a FY 2000 request of \$3.004 billion, a \$194 million or 6.9 percent increase over FY 1999 spending of \$2.809 billion. The FY 1999 figure is 9.3 percent above FY 1998 spending of \$2.573 billion.

NSF has two new major initiatives for FY 2000: Information Technology (IT<sup>2</sup>) and Biocomplexity in the Environment (BE). IT<sup>2</sup> is the administration's major new initiative in science and technology, spread across 6 agencies and with a boost of \$366 million in the president's budget. The NSF has been chosen as the lead agency for this initiative and will receive \$146 million. In a move disturbing to some, the entire IT<sup>2</sup> dollars have been placed in the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate (CISE), giving it a disproportionate increase compared to the rest of the Directorates. This includes \$10 million slated for research on the social, economic, and ethical implications of the information revolution. NSF Director Colwell has implied that since this is a multidisciplinary initiative, in the end the dollars will be spread among all the directorates. She has also noted the important opportunities enhanced computing capacity can have for the social and behavioral sciences.

The BE initiative is slated for \$50 million in new funding. It entails three overlapping and highly interactive activities of research activity related to NSF's ongoing efforts in the environmental arena: Biodiversity and Ecosystem Dynamics; Environment and the Human Dimension (EHD); and Global Environmental Change. The EHD activity includes urban communities research and human dimensions of global change.



The Education and Human Resources Directorate's proposed budget for FY 2000 is \$711 million, up from the current FY 1999 level of \$689 million, an increase of almost \$22 million or 3.2 percent. Director Colwell has indicated her support for spending \$7.2 million to encourage undergraduate and graduate students to assist in the teaching of science and mathematics in the elementary and secondary schools.

### **Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate**

Since most of the proposed NSF increase occurs in the IT<sup>2</sup> initiative, the rest of the directorates, including the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE), did not receive significant boosts in the FY 2000 proposal. Yet, IT<sup>2</sup> and BE will be multidisciplinary programs that SBE scientists can compete for and so the final 2000 allocations may look different from the initial offerings.

SBE received an 8 percent increase from FY 1998 to 1999, although on its small base this amounted to only about \$10.6 million. The proposed boost for FY 2000 is only \$5.8 million or 4 percent. As the chart indicates this is a better percentage increase than Math and Physical Sciences, Engineering, or Geosciences, although in absolute dollars SBE receives the smallest increment.

At the end of January, the proposed split of the former Social, Behavioral and Economic Research division finally became a reality. The two new divisions have their own budget lines in the FY 2000 proposal. Each will increase 5 percent. The Social and Economic Sciences Division (SES) has a budget of \$60.4 million in FY 1999 and would go to \$63.6 million next year. The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences Division (BCS) received \$40.3 million in FY 1999 and is slated for \$42.5 million next year. The two other divisions within SBE, International Cooperative Services and Science Resource Studies are flat for the former and grow slightly for the latter in the FY 2000 proposal. The latter's \$400,000 enhancement will be used to support an expanded competitive research program aimed at improving indicators of science and engineering.

SBE's current role in information technology research includes continued support for digital libraries, the economic, legal, social, and ethical impacts of information technology, Learning and Intelligent Systems, and expanded use of experimental and computational methods in the SBE sciences. In the Biocomplexity area, SBE will continue its funding of research on socio-economic aspects of sustainable ecosystems, land use issues, and the development of GIS tools to integrate spatial information. In addition, SBE supports research on how humans have evolved in response to environmental change. The Directorate will also enhance its role in efforts to increase understanding of cognitive, social, and biological processes related to children's and adolescents' learning. The new emphasis on Child Learning and Development will continue.

Research project support in SBE will amount to \$123.3 million of the \$143 million budget, about 86 percent. This includes maintained funding for the National Consortium for Violence Research, the Research Centers on the Human Dimensions of Global Change, Long Term Ecological Research Center sites, the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (FY 2000 will be its last year of NSF funding), and the Science and Technology Center for Cognitive Science (now in its planned phase out period as NSF ends support for the first class of STCs and moves on to support a second class, not yet selected).

Within SES and BCS, a total of \$13.3 million, including an increment of \$3.3 million, would support enhanced infrastructure for the social and behavioral sciences. A special competition is underway to create computer linked collaboratories, internationally linked databases, and other types of infrastructure that will "reinvent the research methods in these sciences."

BCS will continue its support of the Human Origins program (\$7 million) for research to enhance the knowledge of our species, our place within the world's environments, and to help clarify questions of human adaptation over the last 5-6 million years.



At the end of 1999 SBE Assistant Director Bennett Bertenthal is expected to step down completing his three year term. A search is currently underway to select his replacement. Nominations may be forwarded to sbesearch@nsf.gov.

### **Education and Human Resources**

For FY 2000, EHR proposes to address emerging needs and opportunities in five priority areas. As part of a joint Education Research Initiative (ERI) with the Department of Education, EHR will spend \$15 million to pursue a comprehensive agenda spanning applications of basic research on neural and cognitive sciences, teaching and learning, systemic reform, and policy. Also included will be an emphasis on development and applications of educational technologies. The increase of \$6.5 million to \$49.2 million in EHR's research program represents a consolidation of the ERI funding.

The other areas of emphasis are: building the K-12 instructional workforce; systemic reform; diversity continuum, including increasing diversity in the professoriate; and educational technologies, including the development of a national library for K-16 education that will disseminate knowledge gained through research efforts.

The FY 2000 request level for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Research (EPSCOR), a favorite of small state Members of Congress who wish to see their States develop the research capacity to compete with the big boys and girls of research funding, is \$48.1 million; same as last year. Look for Congress to increase this number, even though NSF notes that another \$15 million is spent for this program in the research directorates.

Graduate research fellowships funding decreases by \$500,000 to a total of \$51.8 million in the new budget. Because of court decisions on affirmative action, NSF merged its Minority Graduate Research Fellowship Program into the regular program, but NSF aims to maintain the diversity of the applicant and award candidate pools. NSF will enhance the Foundation-wide Integrative Graduate Education and Research Training (IGERT) program by \$500,000 to a total of \$14.4 million. This program provides support to engage graduate students in interdisciplinary science and engineering research training programs. The old Graduate Research Traineeships program is about to see its last projects terminate.



## NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BUDGET NUMBERS FOR FY 2000

## NSF SPENDING BY DIRECTORATE

	Actual FY 98	Proposed FY 99	Current FY 99	Proposed FY 00	%Change C-FY99/ A-FY98	%Change C-FY99/ P-FY99	%Change P-FY00/ C-FY99
Biological Sciences .....	355.7	396.9	390.9	408.6	+10%	-2%	+5%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering .....	269.1	310.7	298.7	422.5	+11%	-4%	+41%
Engineering .....	343.1	381.8	368.6	378.5	+7%	-3%	+3%
Geosciences .....	438.0	490.5	473.0	485.5	+8%	-4%	+3%
Math and Physical Sciences .	687.2	763.4	734.4	754.0	+7%	-4%	+3%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences .....	126.6	144.2	137.2	143.0	+8%	-5%	+4%

## SOCIAL, BEHAVIORAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCES DIRECTORATE

Division of Social and Economic Sciences .....	56.1	64.7	60.4	63.6	+8%	-7%	+5%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences .....	35.9	43.1	40.3	42.5	+13%	-7%	+5%
Division of International Cooperative Services .....	21.0	21.6	22.1	22.1	+5%	+2%	0
Division of Science Resource Studies .....	13.5	14.8	14.5	14.9	+7%	-2%	+3%

## EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DIRECTORATE

System Reform .....	113.8	130.6	116.5	114.2	+2%	-11%	-2%
EPSCOR .....	38.2	38.4	48.4	48.4	+27%	+27%	0
Elementary and Secondary and Informal Education ..	181.5	200.3	193.5	193.7	+7%	-3%	+<1%
Undergraduate Education ..	100.1	110.9	101.5	116.6	+1%	-9%	+15%
Graduate Education .....	72.9	75.8	73.7	69.7	+1%	-3%	-5%
Research, Evaluation, and Communication .....	56.3	61.0	55.2	61.7	-2%	-9%	+12%
Human Resource Development	70.3	66.0	73.7	73.7	+5%	+12%	0
H-1B Nonimmigrant Fees ..	-	-	27.0	33.0	-	-	+22%



# CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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## MEMBERS

American Anthropological Association  
American Economic Association  
American Historical Association  
American Political Science Association  
American Psychological Association  
American Society of Criminology  
American Sociological Association

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

## AFFILIATES

AACSB - The International Association for Management Education  
American Agricultural Economics Association  
American Association for Agricultural Education  
American Association for Public Opinion Research  
American Council on Consumer Interests  
American Educational Research Association  
Association for Asian Studies  
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management  
Association of Research Libraries  
Eastern Sociological Society  
History of Science Society  
Institute For Operations Research and the Management Sciences  
Midwest Sociological Society  
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration

National Communication Association  
National Council on Family Relations  
North American Regional Science Council  
North Central Sociological Association  
Population Association of America  
Rural Sociological Society  
Society for Research on Adolescence  
Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics  
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion  
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality  
Sociologists for Women in Society  
Southern Sociological Society  
Southwestern Social Science Association  
Urban Affairs Association

## CONTRIBUTORS

American Council of Learned Societies  
American Institutes for Research  
University of Arizona  
Bowling Green State University  
Brookings Institution  
Brown University  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Davis  
University of California, Los Angeles  
University of California, San Diego  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
University of California, Santa Cruz  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
Case Western Reserve University  
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences  
University of Chicago  
Clark University  
University of Colorado  
Columbia University  
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research  
Cornell University  
Department of Criminology & Criminal Justice, University of Maryland  
Duke University  
Emory University  
George Mason University  
University of Georgia  
Harvard University  
University of Illinois  
Indiana University  
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan  
Institute for the Advancement of Social Work Research  
Institute for Women's Policy Research  
University of Iowa

Johns Hopkins University  
Kansas State University  
University of Maryland  
University of Massachusetts  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University  
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National Bureau of Economic Research  
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University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
North Carolina State University  
Northwestern University  
Ohio State University  
University of Oregon  
University of Pennsylvania  
Pennsylvania State University  
Princeton University  
Purdue University  
Social Science Research Council  
Stanford University  
State University of New York, Binghamton  
State University of New York, Stony Brook  
University of Texas, Austin  
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Tulane University  
University of Washington  
University of Wisconsin, Madison  
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
Yale University