

- *Special Issue* -

PROPOSED FY 2003 BUDGETS
FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

Great men, great nations, have not been boasters
and buffoons, but perceivers of the terror of life,
and have manned themselves to face it.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson, *Fate*, 1850

Federal budgets pronounce a President's priorities. Since September 11, the war on terrorism and homeland security have become the major preoccupations of the Bush administration, and the proposed fiscal year 2003 budget clearly reflects that precedence. The Department of Defense would receive an enormous \$48 billion increase. Many of the spending decisions for other government agencies and programs are determined by what role they play in defense against terrorism, including bioterrorism. The Administration is willing to tolerate deficits and overall spending boosts at magnitudes they were decrying a year ago.

As with previous administrations, the Bush folks have attempted to gain some control over the federal bureaucracy. Touted as "budgeting for results," the request joins the long tradition of proposals tying agency budgets to performance, employing such tools as zero-based budgeting, management by objective, and the national performance review. Congress has generally looked askance at these efforts, treating them with the same disdain as similar attempts to eliminate earmarks, which the Bush administration is also taking on in this year's budget proposal.


The President proposes to spend \$2.128 trillion in FY 2003. Of that, \$767 billion is for discretionary budget authority. The rest goes to mandatory spending programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and other programs that do not require annual appropriations. The discretionary programs include most of those discussed in this budget issue.

As with any presidential budget submission, this only starts the process. In the next eight months before the start of FY 2003 on October 1, 2002, the Administration's priorities will be heard, challenged, debated, and negotiated; eventually something will emerge. How and when this will all be settled – remember that this is an election year with both houses of Congress up for grabs – is still unclear. In addition, as we learned all too well last year, external events often have a way of upsetting the best-laid plans.

Research and Development Budgets

The Administration has proposed \$111.8 billion for research and development (R&D) in its FY 2003 budget. This is an eight percent increase over the FY 2002 figure, and as the

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed **Fiscal Year 2003** budgets for over 50 agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research.

Contents
by
Agency
p. 7 

Administration points out, this is the first time the proposed R&D budget has eclipsed \$100 billion. Last year Congress raised the request by nearly eight billion to \$103.2 billion. The priority for President Bush in this part of the budget, however, is first and foremost – antiterrorism. R&D funding for homeland security and combating terrorism would rise from nearly \$1 billion in FY 2002 to an estimated \$3 billion in FY 2003. Other priorities include networking and information technology, nanotechnology, and climate change research. In addition to these concerns, the Administration will keep its promise to complete the five-year doubling of the NIH budget.

Defense R&D increases 8.8 percent to \$58.6 billion. Most of this is on the development side. Basic research at Defense (DOD) would see only a 2.4 percent raise. A major part of the antiterrorism R&D also goes through the Defense Department, but other agencies would benefit too. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) would receive \$1.75 billion for acceleration of research leading to the development of rapid identification and monitoring technologies, diagnostic tests, and new vaccines and therapeutics, including an improved anthrax vaccine. The Defense Department would also receive \$420 million for similar research, as well as funding for studying and modeling the technology and tactics of bioterrorists. The Administration also proposes that the Environmental Protection Agency develop improved techniques and procedures for coping with biological and chemical incidents. Other research efforts in this area include: reliable identification of specific individuals using biometric techniques; better methods for detecting explosives, particularly in luggage and at airports; setting standards for equipment to respond to homeland attacks and measurements for determining when an area can be reoccupied after an attack; and fundamental research, including \$27 million for the National Science Foundation to sequence the genes of pathogens.

Civilian R&D would increase from \$49.4 billion to \$53.2 billion, a boost of 7.8 percent. The defense-civilian ratio, 50/50 at the end of the Clinton administration, has now shifted toward defense by a mark of 52/48. Almost all of the civilian R&D increase is slated to complete the NIH doubling. The other major civilian R&D category that would receive a boost is education research, jumping almost \$50 million or 14 percent. The “No Child Left Behind” legislation contains numerous references to the need for “evidence-based” programs and “scientific research.”

The Administration would increase basic research from \$23.5 billion to \$25.5 billion; applied research from \$24 billion to \$26.3 billion; and development from \$51 billion to \$55.5 billion; and decrease facilities and equipment from \$4.6 billion to \$4.4 billion.

Like others before it, the Administration attacks earmarking in federal R&D budgets. Using spending identified by the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the budget document notes that the practice of earmarking funds directly to colleges and universities for specific research projects has expanded from \$296 million in 1996 to \$1.67 billion in 2001. This is still only 9.4 percent of federal academic funding, but represents an increase of 60 percent in the past six years. In a number of cases, the Administration has reduced research budgets for agencies by eliminating previously earmarked projects. This has occurred at DOD, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Education. As in the past, members of Congress, particularly those on the appropriations committee, will most likely pay little attention to these administration attempts to curtail earmarking. They will continue to use their prerogative to control the “power of the purse” as they see fit.

National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health

Despite calls for balancing the research portfolio, the two major agencies that support fundamental research have again been treated differently. As mentioned, the Administration remains committed to completing the five-year doubling of NIH. For NSF, things are better than last year, but the large increases thought possible, including a potential NIH-like doubling, are still a mirage.

Last year, when it proposed a 1.3 percent increase for NSF’s budget, the Administration sent out reassuring messages. The FY 2002 increase was limited because of campaign promises that resulted in other priorities taking precedence. Senators Christopher Bond (R-MO) and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) and House members James Walsh

(R-NY) and Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) made clear their unhappiness with the small increase and boosted NSF's final FY 2002 appropriation by over eight percent. Bond and Mikulski continued to talk about doubling funding for the Foundation.

Now that next year is here, though, it appears that other Administration priorities have again taken precedence. The budget proposes an FY 2003 figure for NSF of \$5.036 billion, an increase of \$240 million or 5 percent. Of the \$240 million, almost one-third comes from a proposal to transfer three programs from other agencies to NSF. Congressional staffers indicate a low probability that these programs will move.

After a disappointing FY 2002, in which it received a smaller increase than any of the other research directorates, the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) directorate does quite well in the FY 2003 proposed budget. NSF has designated SBE a "priority area." Foundation director Rita Colwell is strongly committed to enhancing these sciences in the near future. The increase of \$26.2 million, or 16 percent, includes \$10 million in "seed" funding for the priority. One focus of these funds will be to support research on decisionmaking under uncertainty, as part of the Administration's climate change research program. Another major part of the increase will go to the Science, Resources, Statistics division to incorporate the decennial census results into the samples it uses to conduct surveys of the science and engineering workforce.

The proposed increase for NIH is \$3.9 billion or 16.7 percent above FY 2002. This would bring its total budget to \$27.335 billion, over one-half the spending for civilian research and development. As noted, the request completes the five-year doubling. Planning and discussions for life after doubling are taking place, but no one is willing to predict small increases for NIH anytime in the near future.

Prevention remains one of the four priority areas for NIH: motivating people to engage in healthy behaviors or change their unhealthy ones is a focus for new research. Efforts to address disparities in health between minorities and other segments of the population also remain high on NIH's agenda. The Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR) continues to play a significant role on this topic and many others. The publication of reports providing an agenda for social/behavioral research on health will also guide OBSSR's efforts.

As noted earlier, NIH will play a significant role in research on bioterrorism. Much of this funding will go to the National Institute on Allergies and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). This Institute, which will also prosper because of increased attention to developing an AIDS vaccine, has a proposed increase of over 57 percent. The increase for most of the other Institutes is in the eight to nine percent range.

NIH continues with an Acting Director for the second year as the Administration carries on its search for a replacement for Harold Varmus. A mass exodus of Institute directors has also plagued NIH in recent months. At publication time, only the National Cancer Institute has received a non-acting replacement. One interesting development has been the naming of OBSSR Director Raynard Kington to serve concurrently as Acting Director of the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA).

Other Research Budgets

In its attempt to eliminate earmarking and stress competitive grants programs, the Administration is proposing to double the Department of Agriculture's National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI). The administration is also compensating for Congress' refusal to allow spending on two other competitive programs, the Fund for Rural America and the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS). Once again, an administration's proposed budget reduces funding for the Special Grants program, knowing full well Congress will restore most of these earmarks. This conflict of priorities may create problems for the NRI doubling proposal.

The Department of Education and its Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) has a significant increase. OERI is up for reauthorization this year and once again there is discussion about totally

revamping its structure and activities. New Assistant Secretary Russ Whitehurst, a research psychologist, hopes to further professionalize OERI's staff and endeavors. The Administration is quite interested in reading comprehension, preschool curricula, and evidence-based research for improving teaching and curricula in pre-K through 12th grade. The "No Child Left Behind" legislation enacted last year provided ample opportunities for increased and improved educational research activities.

In the aftermath of September 11, Congress also recognized the need to improve programs for international education and foreign language studies, providing a sizeable 26 percent boost in FY 2002 spending. Although the Administration's requested increase for FY 2003 is significantly smaller, the impetus for higher spending in this area remains. By contrast, spending for the Department's two major graduate fellowships programs, Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need and the Javits Program, remains stagnant for the third year in a row. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) is another agency where the Administration is battling earmarking.

At the health agencies outside of NIH, both the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) face decreases. The CDC cut occurs mostly because over \$2 billion was spent in FY 2002 on purchasing vaccines and other pharmaceuticals to combat bioterrorist threats. In FY 2003 CDC would receive significant funding for other bioterrorism activities. Most of the regular CDC programs remain level or suffer small decreases. At AHRQ the decrease, if sustained by Congress, will severely limit any new research or training grants. The proposed budget for policy research at the office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation remains the same as last year, although evaluation set-aside funds help to fund this office.

The National Institute of Justice receives a large increase under the President's proposed budget. Much of it results from shifting a counter-terrorism office to the Institute. Some of the increase will boost funding for a drug monitoring program and a hate crimes research initiative. HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research sees a slight increase, after the Administration once again attempts to abolish the Partnership in Advanced Technology in Housing program, a move Congress rejected last year.

Despite recognizing the need for increased knowledge of foreign countries, the Administration has not proposed any significant increase for the educational and cultural exchange programs at the State Department. The National Endowment for the Humanities is also essentially level-funded.

The statistical agencies in general do quite well, with significant increases for the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Census Bureau to improve the timeliness and coverage of the nation's economic statistics, a long-time effort. The Census Bureau also gets the go-ahead to proceed with the American Community Survey.

The Administration's emphasis on the war on terrorism manifested so strongly in this proposed budget will dominate this year's consideration of spending and taxing. Most of the rest of the agencies will become part of the peripheral discussions. Yet, those discussions can still make the difference in whether funding will be available for a particular research project; members of Congress will continue to focus on all aspects of the budget, because that is what appropriators are about. As always, social and behavioral scientists are uniquely positioned to influence the debates with their research and knowledge.

Howard J. Silver

March 2002

How to interpret budget figures in this issue:

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2003 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, and rounded to one figure after the decimal (\$100,000). Totals may contain rounding error.

Two types of data are compiled in the tables. The first four columns provide recent and current budget figures, while the latter three columns provide comparisons of numerical data.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2001. Column 2 provides the Administration's proposal for FY 2002 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2002 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Administration's new funding recommendation for FY 2003. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2001 spending to current FY 2002 spending. Column 6 compares the proposed FY 2002 funding with current FY 2002 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares current FY 2002 funding with the recently proposed FY 2003 funding, illustrating the Bush Administration's budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

Acronyms for the chart on page 23

Fogarty International Center (FIC); Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); Cancer (NCI); Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD); Research Resources (NCRR); Eye (NEI); Human Genome Research (NHGRI); Heart, Lung and Blood (NHLBI); Aging (NIA); Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); Drug Abuse (NIDA); Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); Environmental Health Services (NIEHS); General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); Mental Health (NIMH); Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); Nursing Research (NINR); National Library of Medicine (NLM); Office of the Director (OD)

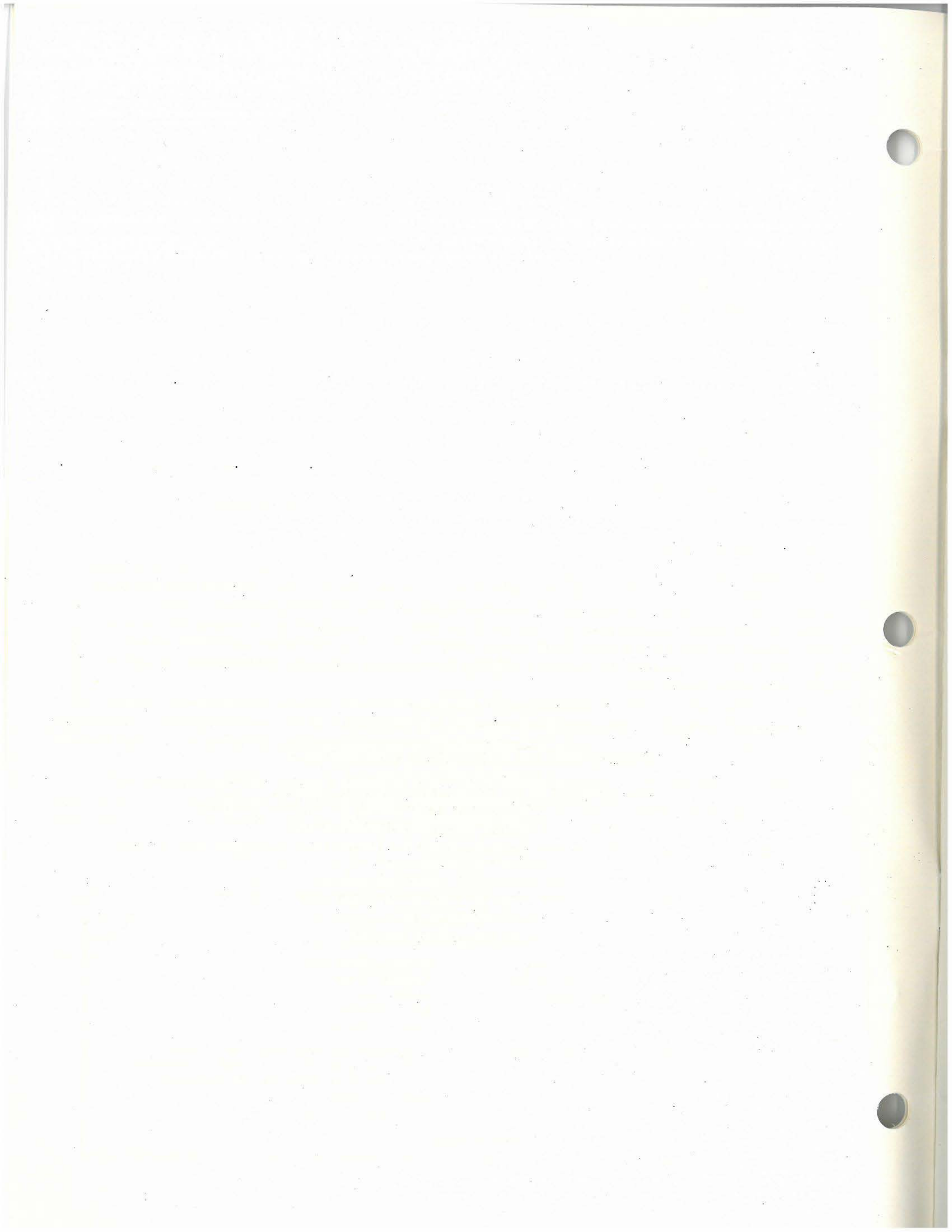
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Contents

Selected Departments and Agencies

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	8
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	9
Bureau of the Census	9
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	10
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	11
Office of Educational Research and Improvement.....	11
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.....	14
Administration for Children and Families	15
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	15
Agency for Health Care Research and Quality	16
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	16
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	19
National Institutes of Health.....	19
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	33
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	34
National Park Service.....	34
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.....	35
Bureau of Justice Statistics.....	35
National Institute of Justice.....	35
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	36
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.....	37
Bureau of Labor Statistics	37
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	37
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.....	37
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.....	38
Bureau of Transportation Statistics	38
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.....	39
Environmental Protection Agency	39
National Archives and Records Administration.....	39
National Endowment for the Humanities	40
Smithsonian Institution	40
United States Institute of Peace	41
National Science Foundation.....	41

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.usda.gov

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

www.reeusda.gov

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) is part of the Undersecretary for Research, Education, and Economics office. The CSREES supports research, education, and extension through a broad portfolio of funding mechanisms that include formula, competitive, and special grants. Priorities for CSREES include: food safety issues; value-added processing to expand markets for agricultural products; trade issues including risk management education; and nutritional issues with emphasis on behavioral issues and obesity.

The Hatch Act formula funds program's proposed FY 2003 budget matches the 2002 appropriated level of \$180.1 million. The program level of the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI), meanwhile, was nearly doubled from \$120.5 million to \$240.0 million. This jump in funding can be attributed to a provision in the 2002 Agriculture Appropriations Act that blocks the transfer of funds to the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS).

IFAFS was funded at \$120 million in both FY 2001 and 2002. The Administration apparently plans to compensate for this program freeze by placing the funds in the NRI. The Fund for Rural America, another program that provides support for research, was also blocked by the Appropriations Act. No number is available at this time for the Markets, Trade, and Rural Development portion of the NRI account, as these funds are not subdivided until grant proposals are received.

In step with the Administration's avowed attempt to curb earmarks, funding of programs deemed worthy by members of Congress, the Special Grants category is once again significantly reduced. Appropriators take pride in their prerogative to bring home goodies, especially in the agricultural and rural development issue area; every administration has attempted to reduce this spending account, without much success.

In addition to the programs in the chart below, there is funding in the budget for Children, Youth and Families At-Risk, Rural Development Centers, Sustainable Agriculture, and Agriculture in the Classroom.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Hatch Act	180.1	180.1	180.1	180.1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
National Research Initiative	105.8	105.8	120.5	240.0	13.9%	13.9%	99.2%
Markets, Trade, and Rural Development	3.9	3.9	*	*	-	-	-
Special Grants	99.2	16.4	112.2	18.3	13.1%	584.1%	-83.7%

* number not yet available

Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

The Economic Research Service (ERS) provides economic and other social science information and analysis on agriculture, food, natural resources, and rural development. Its information helps the general public and policymakers develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural programs. The ERS has three research divisions: Food and Rural Economics, Market and Trade Economics, and Resource Economics.

Once again, in FY 2002, Congress rejected the Administration's attempt to transfer a significant amount of ERS' budget to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). For FY 2003, the Bush Administration has dropped any transfer to FNS for food program studies. The budget recommends \$4.7 million in program increases to support joint efforts with the National Agricultural Statistics Service to improve the Agricultural Resources Management Survey

(ARMS), an annual national survey of farms, and to launch the Initiative on the Effects of Invasive Pests and Diseases in the Competitiveness of U.S. Agriculture. ARMS is the primary source of information about the financial condition, production practices, use of resources, and economic well-being of America’s farmers. The ERS plans to use a portion of the increase to improve access to ARMS data through web-based dissemination.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
66.9	67.2	67.2	82.0	0.4%	0.0%	22.0%

National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.usda.gov/nass

The mission of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) is to provide timely, accurate, and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. The proposed budget reflects a programmatic increase of \$24.8 million, which includes a \$15.5 million boost to carry out the 2002 Census of Agriculture, a once-every-five years activity that provides comprehensive data on the national agricultural industry down to the county level. There will be a boost to this account again next year, as statistical analysis is performed on collected surveys. The rest of the increase would go to the ARMS program described in the section above, a Locality-Based Agriculture County Estimation Program, and computer security and e-government needs.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
100.6	113.8	113.8	149.1	13.1%	0.0%	31.0%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

www.doc.gov

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov

The administration proposes a total of \$737.6 million for the Census Bureau, 35 percent more than in FY 2002. The Bureau continues to focus on tabulation, dissemination, evaluation, and archiving of Census 2000 data. Litigation surrounding sampling (see *Update*, October 22, 2001) and other issues is still pending.

However, the Bureau is already planning the next decennial census; replacement of the long form with the annual American Community Survey (ACS) is underway, with full implementation expected in 2003. Funding for the 2010 census is proposed at \$218.9 million. Of this, \$121 million is for the ACS, according to sources close to the Bureau. A yearly sample size of three million households will begin to yield detailed demographic data for every community by 2008.

Other key census initiatives include conducting the 2002 Economic Census (\$91.7 million), improving measures of the economy’s service sector (\$5.5 million), increasing the quality and timeliness of foreign trade statistics (\$13 million), enhancing the measurement of electronic business (\$5.2 million), and re-engineering the 2010 census for efficiency and cost-effectiveness (\$218.9 million).

Included in Periodic Censuses and Programs are:

- Economic censuses: These are taken every fifth year; 2003 is the fourth year in the 2002 Economic Census Cycle. The focus in 2003 will be on collection and processing of five million Economic Census report forms.

- **Census of governments:** This census is also on a five-year cycle, with 2003 being the fourth year. The focus for 2003 will be on completing the Government Organization Survey and preparing the results for dissemination. Employment Survey data collection and processing will be finished, and data collection for the Finance Survey will be initiated.
- **Intercensal demographic estimates:** This program develops annual estimates of the population and its demographic characteristics in the years between decennial censuses. The restructured demographic accounts initiative will provide funds to assess opportunities for improving the compilation of demographic analysis information. This funding would also develop a system to produce annual estimates for the major components of demographic change to replace the current, once-per-decade estimates.

The President nominated Louis Kincannon to be Director of the Census Bureau in November; the Senate finally held his confirmation hearing just before *Update* went to press.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Salaries and Expenses	156.9	168.6	169.4	215.2	8.0%	0.5%	27.0%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	275.8	374.8	321.4	522.4	16.5%	-14.3%	62.5%
Total Census Bureau	432.7	543.4	490.8	737.6	13.4%	-9.7%	50.3%

Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.doc.gov

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops, and interprets the national, international, and regional economic accounts of the U.S. BEA's statistics are used in formulating and evaluating national economic policy and federal budgets and in allocating federal funds annually. They are also used for planning and analysis by businesses and state and local governments. BEA would receive \$69.8 million, a 23 percent boost. The increase would help to improve and speed the release of key economic data.

BEA is working to overcome statistical weaknesses and close gaps in data coverage by developing new measures of services and compensation, new quality-adjusted price indexes, and new measures of international trade and finance. BEA will focus on making its data more useful in 2003 by accelerating the release of major economic estimates.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
48.1	56.6	56.6	69.8	17.7%	0.0%	23.3%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

www.defenselink.mil

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 (ONR); 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. ARI would receive \$2.8 million for basic research in FY 2003, the same as last year. At AFOSR, the Human Performance Project within the Life Sciences Directorate supports research on perception and recognition, spatial orientation, and cognition. ONR's Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division funds research on learning models, human memory, and virtual environments for training. The figures for these two offices, however, were unavailable when *Update* went to press.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

www.ed.gov

The FY 2003 education budget proposes \$50.3 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion, or 2.8 percent, over the FY 2002 enacted level. Most of the increase would go to funding the programs of “No Child Left Behind,” the President’s signature education reform legislation. Funding for 40 other programs would be eliminated. Among them are Civic Education and many programs of the Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE). The Administration requests \$84 million for FIE; 12 of these programs that were funded in 2002 are proposed for elimination, “consistent with the Administration’s intent to increase resources for high-priority programs by eliminating small categorical programs that have limited effect.” Bilingual Education, which used to support some research and evaluation activities, has been folded into a new English Language Acquisition program.

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

www.ed.gov/offices/OERI

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) provides essential support for the improvement of American education by building knowledge about teaching and learning and helping to stimulate improvements in education policy and practice. OERI supports a wide range of research, development, and dissemination activities and the statistics and assessment programs of the National Center for Education Statistics.

The Bush administration has repeatedly avowed its dedication to programs and practices that are based in research, and language requiring programs to be rooted in research appears throughout the No Child Left Behind Act, signed by the President in January, which reauthorizes the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The President’s request for Research and Dissemination (sponsored by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement) is \$175 million, an increase of nearly 44 percent. This boost stands in stark contrast to the budget of the Department as a whole (ED), which would increase by only 2.8 percent.

The request would fund several new initiatives:

- to explore the conditions and strategies that enable children who have broken the reading code to be able to comprehend what they read (\$20 million)
- for randomized trials of existing preschool curricula (\$15 million)
- to identify the conditions that encourage the use of evidence-based research in decision-making by teachers, school administrators, and policymakers (\$10 million)

For the ongoing Interagency Education Research Initiative (IERI), \$20 million would fund large-scale implementations of promising educational practices and technologies. IERI is a collaborative research effort between ED, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). Another \$6.3 million would fund a joint ED/NICHD initiative supporting research designed to identify critical factors that influence the development of English-language literacy competencies among children whose first language is not English.

The Regional Education Laboratories, which carry out applied research and development, dissemination, and technical assistance activities, would receive \$67.5 million as in FY 2002.

Education statistics, administered by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), would grow by \$10 million, to \$95 million. The increase would support the international assessment program, the Schools and Staffing Survey, the Study of Faculty and Students, and the Early Childhood Longitudinal studies.

Assessment includes funding for the ongoing National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB). The 14.5 percent reduction from 2002 reflects lower costs in the second year of implementing the biennial state-level reading and mathematics assessments at grades four and eight required by the No Child Left Behind Act.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research and Dissemination	120.6	123.1	121.8	175.0	1.0%	-1.0%	43.7%
Regional Education Labs	65.0	65.0	67.5	67.5	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%
Statistics (NCES)	80.0	85.0	85.0	95.0	6.3%	0.0%	11.8%
Assessment (NAEP & NAGB)	40.0	109.1	111.6	95.4	179.0%	2.3%	-14.5%

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/HEP/iegps

The budget request provides \$102.5 million, a \$4 million boost, for International Education and Foreign Language, “to help meet the nation’s security and economic needs through the development of expertise in foreign languages and area and international studies. The increased complexity of the post-Cold War world and the events surrounding the September 11 terrorist attacks . . . underscore the importance of maintaining and expanding American understanding of other peoples and their languages.” The programs support comprehensive language and area study centers within the U.S., research and curriculum development, opportunities for American scholars to study abroad, and activities to increase the number of underrepresented minorities in international service. Although the Administration’s proposed increase of 4.1 percent is relatively small, a sizeable 26.2 percent boost had already been provided last December by the conferees on the FY 2002 appropriations bill, who cited a similar justification for their increase.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Domestic Programs	67.0	67.0	85.2	88.0	27.2%	27.2%	3.3%
Overseas	10.0	10.0	11.8	13.0	18.0%	18.0%	10.2%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	46.8%	46.8%	0.0%
Total	78.0	78.0	98.5	102.5	26.2%	26.2%	4.1%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/FIPSE/index.html

FIPSE supports locally developed projects that are models for innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education. The FY 2003 request would fund 176 new and continuing projects under the Comprehensive Program in a variety of priority areas including containing the cost of postsecondary education. Additionally, the request would continue support for the international consortia programs and 27 projects previously funded under the Demonstration Projects to Ensure Quality Higher Education for Students with Disabilities program. The 2003 request does not include funds for projects earmarked in the FY 2002 appropriations act.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
146.7	51.2	180.9	39.1	23.3%	253.4%	-78.4%

Graduate Education

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE/HEP/iegps

Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) provides fellowship, through grants to postsecondary institutions, to graduate students of superior ability and financial need studying in areas of national need. The request for FY 2003 would support 971 fellows (537 new fellows). Javits Fellowships provide up to four years of support to students of superior ability and financial need who are pursuing doctoral degrees (or the highest terminal degree) in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. The 2003 request would support 314 fellows (140 new fellows) for the 2004-2005 academic year.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Javits Fellowships	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/NIDRR

NIDRR helps improve the lives of people of all ages with disabilities through a competitive and coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, and related activities, including training of people who provide rehabilitation services or who conduct research. The Institute awards discretionary grants for support of research and training centers, engineering research centers, and disability and rehabilitation research projects that address diverse issues in rehabilitation, including the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment, and independent living opportunities for persons with disabilities. Grants or contracts are also awarded for utilization and dissemination of research results and for training. The request will allow NIDRR to continue to support programs that were part of the President's New Freedom Initiative, including the Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers program, the Assistive Technology Development Fund, and the Interagency Committee on Disability Research.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
	100.4	110.0	110.0	110.0	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS

The Special Education National Activities includes research and innovation activities to develop new knowledge through research, apply knowledge to create useful practices through demonstrations, and make knowledge available through outreach and other dissemination activities. Although the net funding level is the same as in FY 2002, the request reflects elimination of funding for 15 awards that will be made noncompetitively in 2002 based on appropriation earmarks, and provides \$8.4 million to support the research agenda of the President's Commission on Excellence in Special Education.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
	77.4	70.0	78.4	78.4	1.3%	12.0%	0.0%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

www.hhs.gov

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is charged with promoting and protecting the health and well-being of all Americans and provides world leadership in biomedical and public health agencies. HHS accomplishes its objectives through an array of programs in basic and applied science, public health, income support, child development, and the financing and regulation of health and social services. The operating division of HHS consists of 11 federal agencies: Administration on Aging (AoA), Administration on Children and Families (ACF), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Indian Health Service (IHS), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). There are also staff divisions within the Office of the Secretary including the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) and the Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) that fund social and behavioral science research.

With the recent resignation of CDC Director Jeffrey Koplan, four of the agencies are without directors, including NIH, FDA, HRSA, and the CDC. The Office of Surgeon General is also vacant with the February 13 resignation of David Satcher, appointed by former President Clinton. Furthermore, five NIH institutes are or soon will be without permanent directors.

The FY 2003 budget request for HHS is \$488.8 billion, an increase of \$29.2 billion or 6.3 percent over FY 2002. The discretionary part of the HHS budget totals \$64 billion in budget authority, an increase of 3.9 percent.

Assistant Secretary for Health

www.osophs.dhhs.gov/ophs

The Assistant Secretary for Health supports research through the Office of Public Health and Science.

Office of Public Health and Science:

Office of Minority Health (OMH): The FY 2003 budget request for OMH is \$47 million, a \$3 million decrease from FY 2002. The request would provide funding to continue disease prevention, health promotion, service demonstration, and educational efforts that focus on the risks that cause the high rate of death in racial and ethnic minority communities. The reduction is attributed to projects initiated in the FY 2002 appropriation not continued in FY 2003.

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (ODP): ODP works to strengthen the disease prevention and health promotion priorities of the Department within the collaborative framework of HHS agencies. The FY 2003 budget request is \$7.6 million, 7 percent above FY 2002. The funds will be used for the Secretary's Prevention Initiative.

Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP): The FY 2003 budget request of \$8 million is to ensure implementation of departmental regulations for the protection of human subjects, negotiate formal written assurances of compliance with institutions engaged in research covered by OHRP, investigate and oversee institutional compliance, and fund professional and public education.

Office of Population Affairs/Adolescent Family Life (AFL): AFL is administered by the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, enacted in 1981 as title XX of the Public Health Service Act. AFL's budget provides funding for care demonstration, prevention, and research.

The FY 2003 budget request for OPA is \$31 million, an increase of \$2 million. The request continues to provide for abstinence-only prevention projects, as defined by P.L. 104-193. OPA also administers the Family Planning program under Title X of the Public Health Service Act, which is funded through the Health Resources and Services Administration.

Office on Women's Health (OWH): The budget requests \$29 million, an increase of \$2 million. The funds would continue the advancement of women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education.

Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

aspe.hhs.gov

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principal HHS agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. Priority issues for ASPE in FY 2003 include those related to the well-being of children and youth; the outcomes of welfare reform and the status of low-income families; reform of major public-sector programs; promotion and expansion of consumer-directed home and community-based services; nursing home quality; employment and disability; active aging; and science policy.

The FY 2003 budget request for policy research is \$20.5 million, unchanged from FY 2002. This includes \$2.5 million for the State Innovation Fund (SIF), a program that provides competitive grants to design, demonstrate, and evaluate new models for delivering health and/or human services at the community level to low-income adults, families, and children. The non-SIF portion of ASPE's proposed funding would again come from the Public Health Service's one-percent evaluation set-aside.

Administration for Children and Families

www.acf.dhhs.gov

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is the lead HHS agency for programs that promote the economic and social well-being of families, children, individuals, and communities. Its programs include Head Start, childcare, child support, family violence, foster care and adoption, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

The FY 2003 budget request for ACF totals \$47 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion, or 5.3 percent, over FY 2002. The ACF discretionary budget totals \$13.1 billion, an increase of \$3 billion. For Head Start, the budget request is \$6.7 billion, an increase of \$130 million. The funding increase would maintain current enrollment levels, strengthen training and technical assistance, and support competitive salaries for Head Start teachers. Head Start research would be funded at \$20 million, the same as last year.

Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

cms.hhs.gov

Through its Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluation program, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration, supports research and demonstration projects to develop and implement new health care financing policies as well as to evaluate the impact of the program on its beneficiaries, providers, states, customers, and partners. Basic research funds will also be used to conduct evaluations of the Medicare + Choice Program, the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Medicaid State Reform, and the Beneficiary Information Campaign. In addition to basic research, this budget funds the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey, a critical source of data on health care usage and health status of Medicare beneficiaries.

The FY 2003 budget requests \$28.4 million for the Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluations program, \$88.8 million less than the FY 2002 enacted level. This reduction includes the elimination of \$61.9 million in FY 2002 earmarked projects and other items not requested in last year's President's budget. Through the use of a Research Coordination Council (RCC), HHS plans to streamline research. The RCC will evaluate department-wide research priorities to ensure that efficiencies are realized and research-funding priorities are consistent with the Administration's priorities.

A small number of high-priority research projects will be funded, including: the Medicare Current Beneficiary Survey; demonstration projects in support of the President's New Freedom Initiative; evaluation of CMS programs and development of alternatives; and implementation of a scaled-back number of projects mandated by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, the Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, and the Benefits and Improvement and Protection Act of 2000.

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality

www.ahrq.gov

The mission of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) is to support, conduct, and disseminate research that improves the outcomes, quality, access to, and cost and utilization of health care services. AHRQ's mission also includes understanding and improving the safety of patient care. Three overarching goals are used to frame the agency's activities: 1) support improvement in health outcomes; 2) strengthen quality measurement and improvement; and 3) identify strategies to improve access, foster appropriate use, and reduce unnecessary expenditures. AHRQ funds research that spans a continuum of activities: new knowledge on priority health issues, new tools and talent, and translation of research into practice.

In FY 2003, AHRQ priorities include funding non-targeted or investigator-initiated research grant applications. The request will allow funding for: translating research into practice grants; the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS); the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project (HCUP); and grant and contract commitments related to the Secretarial Initiative on Patient Safety.

The FY 2003 budget request reflects a decrease of \$48.7 million or 16 percent from FY 2002, for a total of \$251.7 million. This sum maintains funding for the programs listed above, but provides no new funds for non-patient safety research and training grants. Research into areas such as quality, outcomes, access, use of technology, and financing of health care will be severely impacted. The request also reflects a \$33.8 million general reduction to grant and contract commitments. However, five million in new funds for patient safety is provided within the budget request. In addition, AHRQ will provide \$10 million to cover the annual cost to support a sample expansion of the Current Population Survey to the Department of Commerce.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

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 the 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, fosters safe and healthy environments, and provides leadership and training.

The FY 2003 budget request for CDC is \$5.8 billion, a decrease of \$1 billion, or 15 percent, from FY 2002. The reduction is attributed to a one-time purchase in FY 2002 of vaccines and other pharmaceuticals to combat bioterrorist threats. The budget includes \$15 million in funds provided through the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund (PHSSEF), \$184 million in the Health Facilities and Construction Fund, and \$47 million in Public Health evaluation interagency transfer funds for activities related to Health Statistics.

On February 21, Director Jeffrey Koplan, appointed by former President Clinton in 1998, resigned as head of CDC, effective March 31. During his tenure the agency's public health responsibilities expanded significantly and resources were increasingly allocated to chronic illnesses and conditions.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion: CDC's strategy for combating chronic diseases is to take a crosscutting approach through the prevention of risk factors (e.g., tobacco use, physical inactivity, poor nutrition), surveillance, support for state programs, epidemiologic research, and health promotion activities.

The FY 2003 budget request for chronic disease prevention and health promotion is \$697 million, \$57 million or 8 percent below the FY 2002 level. The total reflects \$14 million in program increases, \$3 million in management savings, and a suspension of the youth media campaign, currently funded at \$68 million. CDC will support the Secretary's Health Communities Innovation Initiative, which features health communications strategies designed to teach Americans that even small to moderate lifestyle changes can make dramatic differences in health.

Environmental Health: CDC goals in environmental health include developing effective prevention programs, improving understanding of the risk factors and causes of environmentally related disease and conditions, and obtaining complete, timely, and accessible data.

The FY 2003 budget requests \$155.6 million for environmental disease prevention. Activities in FY 2003 include researching the relationship between exposure to toxic substances and human health and assisting state health departments in integrating human genetic advances into public health policy.

Health Statistics: The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides statistics that are used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people. NCHS data are used to create a basis for comparisons between population groups or geographic areas, as well as understanding how trends in health change and develop over time.

The FY 2003 budget includes \$130.1 million in funding for health statistics. The budget requests that \$47 million of CDC's health statistics program be financed by Public Health Service (PHS) evaluation funds. Activities include continuing the redesign of the sampling protocol of the National Health Interview Survey, updating the content of the National Health Care Survey, and reengineering the processing systems. Funding for the Statistical Program Infrastructure would provide for designing data systems, researching statistical methods, managing field operations, analyzing and disseminating data, and protecting the confidentiality of personal health information.

HIV, STD, and TB Prevention: Recognizing the intersection of HIV, STDs, and TB, CDC formed the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) in 1994 to provide leadership in preventing and controlling these diseases. NCHSTP efforts focus on surveillance, epidemiological research, prevention programs, capacity building, evaluation, and policy development.

For FY 2003, the Administration requests the same funds as last year for prevention and control of these diseases: \$1.143 billion. To combat global AIDS, the budget includes \$144 million, also the same figure as FY 2002. Efforts begun in 2001 and 2002 to focus on prevention for HIV-positive persons will continue, as will activities to improve monitoring of the HIV epidemic. CDC also plans to continue implementation of global HIV/AIDS programs in 25 countries. Support for STD prevention programs in all 50 states, and eliminating syphilis and preventing infertility caused by STDs, will also be a priority.

Injury Prevention and Control: The FY 2003 budget request for injury prevention and control is \$146 million, \$5 million less than FY 2002. Proposed activities include a continued emphasis on preventing violence against women and youth violence by developing a National Violent Death Reporting System and an expansion of the National Resource Center for Youth Violence Prevention. The agency plans to continue to support Injury Control Research Centers at academic institutions that conduct research and provide state and community training and technical assistance. Surveillance and the prevention of violence, suicide, unintentional injuries, residential fires, child maltreatment, and injuries among the elderly remain priorities.

Occupational Safety and Health: CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts the only federal research program to protect the health and safety of the U.S. workforce. For NIOSH, the budget request includes \$258 million, \$28 million below FY 2002. The reduction reflects the Administration's intent to achieve efficiencies in the Department's research activities. The proposed budget would fund research, tracking, and investigation of employment-related disease and injury, including the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA). In its fifth year, NORA identifies prevention opportunities in occupational safety and health and biomedical research gaps. The total reduction would come from the extramural portion of NORA, resulting in decreased funding for approximately 110-115 grants in FY 2003.

Public Health Improvement: In 2000, Congress enacted the landmark Public Health Improvement Act, which calls for a national initiative to address core public health capacity needs. Prevention Research has been moved to this new line, which brings together crosscutting activities. CDC's Office of Extramural Prevention Research sponsors peer-reviewed research conducted by academics who are linked with state and local health agencies to develop improved interventions and services. Translation of research findings into information, guidelines, and tools for public health practitioners are an integral part of the program. In addition to supporting high priority prevention research projects, the Office of Extramural Prevention Research is a focal point for CDC's extramural research partners. The Office aids development of practice-oriented CDC prevention research agendas, promotes use of rigorous peer-reviewed processes for extramural research, and facilitates dissemination of research findings and translation of findings into action.

(continued next page)

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Birth Defects / Developmental Disabilities / Disability and Health	71.2	76.3	90.5	89.9	27.1%	18.6%	-0.7%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	755.5	574.6	753.7	697.0	-0.2%	31.2%	-7.5%
Environmental Health	140.1	136.7	156.7	155.6	11.8%	14.6%	-0.7%
Epidemic Services and Response	80.6	80.3	83.3	81.3	3.3%	3.7%	-2.4%
Health Statistics - Budget Authority	(53.8)	(0.0)	(107.4)	(83.1)	99.6%	-	-22.6%
Health Statistics - PHS Evaluation Transfers	(71.7)	(127.0)	(23.3)	(46.9)	-132.5%	-118.3%	101.3%
Health Statistics - Subtotal	125.5	127.0	130.7	130.1	4.1%	2.9%	-0.5%
HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	1,051.3	1,068.5	1,142.8	1,143.1	8.7%	7.0%	0.0%
Immunization	555.7	574.6	630.9	631.1	13.5%	9.8%	0.0%
Infectious Disease Control	326.4	331.5	354.1	344.6	8.5%	6.8%	-2.7%
Injury Prevention and Control	143.8	143.7	150.7	146.1	4.8%	4.9%	-3.1%
Occupational Safety and Health	269.6	266.1	286.6	258.3	6.3%	7.7%	-9.9%
Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	135.0	135.0	134.9	134.9	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.0%
Public Health Improvement	112.4	109.9	150.1	118.8	33.5%	36.6%	-20.9%
Buildings and Facilities	175.0	150.0	250.0	64.0	42.9%	66.7%	-74.4%
Office of the Director	36.4	49.4	46.6	47.7	28.0%	-5.7%	2.4%
Emergency Response and Recovery (new)	-	-	12.0	0.0	-	-	-100.0%
HIV/AIDS	(859.2)	(871.9)	(938.6)	(938.9)	9.2%	7.6%	0.0%
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	77.6	78.2	81.3	80.6	4.8%	3.9%	-0.9%
Total CDC Budget Authority	3,809.6	3,956.8	4,181.7	3,931.7	9.8%	5.7%	-6.0%
Bioterrorism Base Activities	177.9	181.9	181.9	1636.7	2.2%	0.0%	799.8%
Bioterrorism & Emerg. Supplemental Activities	16.4	0.0	2,123.5	0.0	12848.2%	-	-100.0%
PHS Evaluation Transfers - Health Statistics	71.7	127.0	23.3	46.9	-67.5%	-81.6%	101.3%
Vaccines for Children	857.2	0.0	989.5	823.9	15.4%	-	-16.7%
User Fees	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	0.0%	-2.7%	0.0%
Diabetes Transfer	3.0	6.8	3.0	3.0	0.0%	-55.9%	0.0%
Total CDC	5,113.0	4,092.8	7,755.2	6,589.2	51.7%	89.5%	-15.0%

The FY 2003 budget includes \$119 million for Public Health improvement, a reduction of \$31 million from FY 2002. The cut reflects activities that received one-time funding in FY 2002 and elimination of the separate funding for Prevention Research. The reduction reflects the Administration's intent to achieve efficiencies in research activities within HHS. The budget request terminates the Prevention Research Grant program, which sponsors peer-reviewed studies conducted by academic researchers who are linked with state and local health agencies to develop and improve state and local public health practice. Other Public Health Improvement activities are also impacted by the decrease in funding.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov

The mission of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is to improve the quality and availability of prevention, early intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and costs to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illness. SAMHSA accomplishes its mission through its Centers: Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), and Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The total FY 2003 budget request is \$3.2 billion, an increase of \$57 million or 1.8 percent.

SAMHSA's budget proposes \$2.3 billion for substance abuse treatment and prevention activities. SAMHSA, which engages in an extensive national data collection effort to evaluate the prevalence of substance abuse, has four main surveys that serve as the major source of information to federal and state officials: the National Treatment Outcomes Monitoring System (NTOMS), the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, the Drug Abuse Warning Network, and the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System. SAMHSA would support these surveys at a level of approximately \$107 million, an increase of \$3 million. The NTOMS program is slated for a \$6 million increase at the request of the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The FY 2003 budget request for SAMHSA's mental health activities is \$832 million, which is the same as the enacted FY 2002 level. This sum includes \$433 million for the Mental Health Block Grants for states, \$95 million to address violence in schools, and \$10.6 million for programs to treat mental health disorders related to HIV/AIDS.

National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov

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 institutes. Ruth Kirschstein has led the agency since the departure of Harold Varmus in January 2001. Prior to her appointment as Acting Director, she served as the NIH deputy director between November 1993 and December 1999.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIH is \$27.335 billion, \$3.9 billion or 16.7 percent above FY 2002. The request completes the President's commitment to double the FY 1998 appropriation level in five years. Of this sum, \$76 million is requested from the Veteran's Administration, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Subcommittee for Superfund research activities. With the increases proposed for FY 2003, NIH plans to focus on four research areas: genomics, proteomics (the simultaneous study of a large number of proteins or the complete set of an organism's protein, its "proteome"), therapeutics, and prevention.

Within prevention, the request notes that many of today's greatest public health challenges involve diseases that are largely behavior-based and preventable. "A great deal remains to be learned about how to motivate people to engage in healthy behaviors, avoid unhealthy or high-risk behaviors, and maintain their behavior change over a lifetime."

The requested funding will also be used to address what NIH calls “converging arenas of scientific opportunity and public health,” such as asthma, diabetes, Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, minority health, bioterrorism, and cancer.

Cancer: The budget request would allow NIH to support an estimated \$5.5 billion in cancer research. In FY 2003, NIH plans to continue its program of research and infrastructure activities to address the many unanswered questions about who gets cancer, at what stage of life, and why.

Minority Health and Health Disparities: Efforts to address disparities in health between the majority and minorities and other disadvantaged populations remains a top NIH priority. The agency notes that although some of the causes of disparate health outcomes, such as differential access to and reimbursement for care, are beyond the scope of much biomedical and behavioral research, NIH plays a vital role in addressing and easing health disparities involving cancer, diabetes, infant mortality, AIDS, cardiovascular illnesses, and many others.

Diabetes: The recently completed Diabetes Prevention Program trial provided proof of principle that modest lifestyle changes can prevent type 2 diabetes in high-risk people with impaired glucose tolerance. The motivation now is to develop more effective methods to identify these individuals and to intervene. The agency recognizes that cost-effective approaches directed at providers, high-risk individuals, and communities to support achieving these lifestyle changes must be developed. Accordingly, research is needed to: 1) understand health care providers’ knowledge, attitudes, and skills related to diabetes prevention and how providers can be encouraged and enabled to provide effective lifestyle interventions; 2) understand an individual’s knowledge about personal risk and the importance of prevention and how they can be motivated and empowered to achieve lifestyle change; and 3) understand and alter social, environmental, and community factors that influence lifestyle and choices. NIH is planning a trans-NIH Request for Applications focused on research addressing these issues in FY 2003.

Bioterrorism: In response to the threat of bioterrorism, the NIH budget request includes a total of \$1.748 billion for bioterrorism-related research and infrastructure, an increase of \$1.473 billion over FY 2002. NIH estimates it will fund \$977 million for bioterrorism research activities, to continue existing bioterrorism-related programs and to initiate new ones.

The request would also provide \$186 million for the Center for Bioterrorism and Emerging Infections – new laboratory space on the NIH Bethesda campus dedicated to the study of select infectious agents.

Office of the Director

www.nih.gov/icd/od/index.htm

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, and technology transfer and intellectual property protection policies.

NIH continues to address social and behavioral factors related to health, encouraging research on women’s health, disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of the individual NIH institutes and centers. The FY 2003 budget request for the Office of the Director is \$258.5 million, an increase of \$19.7 million.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Director's Discretionary Fund	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Office of AIDS Research	48.5	53.5	53.8	58.3	10.9%	0.5%	8.4%
Science Education	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.9	12.5%	2.9%	8.3%
Loan repayment program	7.0	6.2	6.2	6.8	-11.4%	0.0%	9.7%
OBSSR	20.7	23.7	23.7	25.8	14.5%	0.0%	8.9%
OD operations	67.5	72.5	76.7	83.3	13.6%	5.8%	8.6%

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** (obssr.od.nih.gov) reflects recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for prevention and treatment. The FY 2003 budget request for OBSSR is \$25.8 million, an increase of eight percent over FY 2002.

OBSSR has made significant progress in fulfilling its mandates, including organizing 14 trans-NIH funding activities, sponsoring five major conferences, and cosponsoring multiple workshops and trans-NIH planning groups since 1995.

New initiatives and activities planned by OBSSR include:

- Developing program activities to implement the suggestions from a FY 2002 planning meeting held with the National Human Genome Research Institute, bringing together leading geneticists and social and behavioral scientists to discuss ways to facilitate the development of this field of research. The activities will be aimed at understanding the role of environmentally-induced gene expression in disease etiology and promotion of health.
- Launching a program initiative to increase extramural research activity exploring the behavioral and biological pathways between education and health.
- Continuing to collaborate with the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC) to explore the development of a curriculum for behavioral and social sciences relevant for medical schools.

The **Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH)** (www4.od.nih.gov/orwh) serves as the focal point for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates with NIH Institutes and Centers and the scientific and advocacy community to implement a research agenda on women's health and provide funding and/or co-funding through the Institutes and Centers. The FY 2003 budget request for ORWH is \$40.6 million, an increase of \$3.3 million.

In FY 2003, the Office plans to collaborate with NIH Institutes and Centers and other agencies to support research on successful aging and health-related quality of life issues for women and their families. The initiative seeks to examine the effects of caregiving on the health of the caregiver, the relationship of morbidity and mortality between spouses, long-term care, and response to associated stress. Other areas of interest include expansion of the Office's support for the development of new research initiatives on the lifespan of girls and women.

The **Office of AIDS Research (OAR)** (www.nih.gov/od/oar) has overall responsibility to plan and coordinate the NIH AIDS research program sponsored by the 27 NIH Institutes and Centers. As mandated by law, each year the OAR develops a comprehensive AIDS research plan and budget based on the most compelling scientific priorities, which are determined through a collaborative process involving the NIH institutes and non-government experts from academia and industry.

OAR's FY 2003 research agenda continues the overarching themes: research to prevent and reduce HIV transmission, including vaccines, microbicides, and behavioral interventions; research to develop therapies to better treat those who are already infected; international research, particularly in developing countries; and biomedical and behavioral research targeting the disproportionate impact of the AIDS epidemic on minority populations in the U.S.

Three themes cut across, and are implicit in, priority areas in AIDS-related behavioral and social science research: 1) addressing ethical consideration in the conduct of research; 2) further developing appropriate research methods; and 3) investigating issues in both domestic and international settings, as appropriate.

OAR's FY 2003 behavioral and social science research priorities include:

- Understand and address the disparate risks and consequences of HIV infection, as well as access, utilization, and quality of prevention and health care services among individuals and groups differing by socioeconomic status, geographic location, gender, sexual orientation, age, and ethnicity.

- Better understand and address the psychological, social, economic, and cultural dynamics of gender and sexuality that play a role in promoting sexual health or conferring sexual risk related to HIV transmission.
- Support research on the social and environmental factors and context that contribute to the co-occurrence of HIV/AIDS, other infectious diseases, substance use, mental illness, and homelessness, and support research strategies for addressing such co-occurring conditions.

OAR's FY 2003 racial and ethnic minorities research priorities include: invest and expand funding in research infrastructure at minority institutions to increase capacity to support HIV/AIDS research; include racial and ethnic minorities in prevention, therapeutic, vaccine, and clinical trials in numbers that reflect the current incident data; and promote and increase adherence to treatment regimens. OAR has established the Ad Hoc Working Group on Minority Research to provide advice on the scientific priorities in this research area.

International AIDS research priorities include addressing the ethical challenges in research in resource-poor settings, including developing in-country human subjects review committees, and ensuring a leadership role for in-country investigators in the countries where studies take place.

The Office is also giving high priority to research to understand the phenomenon of addiction and the complex interaction of alcohol use, drug use, and poor impulse control, and to develop effective interventions from that knowledge base.

NIH funding for HIV vaccine research increased by more than 185 percent between FY 1998 and FY 2003, resulting in a host of new grants to foster innovative research on HIV vaccines. At least ten new candidate vaccines will enter Phase I trials in the next two years. Many different vaccine approaches are being pursued.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Behavioral & Social Science Research	302.6	357.1	344.7	376.1	13.9%	-3.5%	9.1%
Natural History & Epidemiology	253.7	283.0	270.9	293.9	6.8%	-4.3%	8.5%
Etiology & Pathogenesis	662.8	701.3	718.8	771.3	8.4%	2.5%	7.3%
Therapeutics	633.9	673.3	701.9	750.7	10.7%	4.2%	7.0%
Vaccines	269.2	356.6	339.5	422.3	26.1%	-4.8%	24.4%
Training & Infrastructure	92.6	95.1	104.2	118.3	12.5%	9.6%	13.5%
Information Dissemination	32.2	34.9	34.9	37.5	8.4%	0.0%	7.4%
Total	2,247.0	2,501.3	2,514.9	2,769.9	11.9%	0.5%	10.1%

NIH's **Office of Science Policy (OSP)** (www1.od.nih.gov/osp/ospp), through the **Office of Science Education (OSE)** (science-education.nih.gov/homepage.nsf), coordinates science education and develops and disseminates model science education programs that support understanding of basic scientific concepts, health information, and medical research findings. The budget request for OSE in FY 2003 is \$3.9 million.

In FY 2003 OSE will continue to facilitate several popular education programs, including the *NIH Mini-Med School*. Later in FY 2002, OSE will launch a new web-based public science education program that focuses on careers in science and health called *Virtual Mentor*.

In FY 2003, the NIH Director will continue to maintain a **Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF)** to enable quick responses to new and emerging high priority research opportunities and health priorities. The FY 2003 budget request for DDF is \$10 million.

Social and Behavioral Science Research Components of the National Institutes of Health

Institutes and Centers	FY 2001			FY 2002	FY 2003
	BSSRF Actual ¹	FY 2001 Actual ²	% of Total Budget	BSSRF Estimate ¹	BSSRF Estimate ¹
FIC	5.0	50.9	9.9%	5.4	5.6
NCCAM	0.0*	89.5	-	0.0*	0.0*
NCI	238.2	3,740.1	6.4%	275.3	324.7
NCMHD	1.5	132.2	1.2%	1.6	1.7
NCCR	48.1	812.2	5.9%	59.6	64.6
NEI	49.2	509.4	9.7%	56.3	61.0
NHGRI	10.7	382.4	2.8%	9.8	10.4
NHLBI	113.5	2,292.9	4.9%	124.8	133.6
NIA	194.8	788.8	24.7%	221.3	239.9
NIAAA	163.7	342.3	47.8%	175.9	184.7
NIAID	30.0	2,069.4	1.4%	34.6	37.4
NIAMS	17.3	396.4	4.4%	19.6	21.3
NICHD	222.1	982.0	22.6%	252.7	275.4
NIDA	342.8	792.0	43.3%	387.4	421.8
NIDCD	71.0	302.1	23.5%	80.8	87.9
NIDCR	22.8	306.6	7.4%	26.0	28.2
NIDDK	38.0	1,403.9	2.7%	42.0	45.0
NIEHS	9.5	508.0	1.9%	10.6	11.1
NIGMS	0.0	1,532.2	0.0%	0.0	0.0
NIMH	358.7	1,108.2	32.4%	406.1	440.1
NINDS	55.7	1,175.7	4.7%	60.3	64.5
NINR	85.6	105.5	81.2%	94.2	99.8
NLM	1.3	242.4	0.6%	1.6	1.9
OD	21.0	191.543	11.0%	18.0	14.5
Total	2,100.6	20,548.9	10.2%	2,364.0	2,575.2

¹ BSSRF - Behavioral and Social Science Research Funding, National Institutes of Health, Office of Financial Management

² from Department of Health and Human Services' Fiscal Year 2003 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees

* due to possible errors in reporting, Institute or Center may fund some social and behavioral science research

Selected Institutes

Note: In the charts that follow, figures are included only for 1) Research Project Grants and 2) Training. The totals are therefore larger than the sum of these two accounts.

John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)

www.nih.gov/fic

FIC's core mission is to reduce the deepening global disparities in health through science, both as a humanitarian imperative and a means of reducing poverty. Research supported by FIC ranges 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.

Increasingly, FIC focuses on the poor and transitional economies that experience over 90 percent of the global burden of disease and premature mortality. The Center has initiated new programs that target the growing burden of non-communicable disease in the developing world, such as mental illness, and link clinical research with the

necessary operational and health services research to ensure that new knowledge is quickly translated into public health policy and practice.

In FY 2003, FIC new initiatives include continued collaboration with the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS), and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to explore the research challenges of neurological, psychiatric, and developmental disorders in the developing world. FIC also plans to launch a new initiative that builds on current research programs focusing on the interaction between health and economic productivity. The goal of the program is to more clearly establish the relationship between health, environment, and economic development. The Center further plans to launch a program with partners across NIH designed to gain a better understanding of the social and cultural determinants of stigma, both in the United States and in the developing world. This initiative will examine the behavioral responses resulting from stigmatization in different cultural settings.

The FY 2003 budget request for FIC is \$63.8 million (including AIDS), an 11 percent increase.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	40.7	45.3	45.6	45.6	10.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50.9	56.4	57.4	63.8	11.3%	1.7%	11.3%

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine nccam.nih.gov

Elevated to a center in FY 1999, the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) is dedicated to exploring complementary and alternative healing practices in the context of rigorous science, training CAM researchers, and disseminating authoritative information.

In FY 2003, NCCAM plans to expand its investigations into the neurosciences, cancer, HIV/AIDS, international health, and women's health at mid-life. The FY 2003 budget request for NCCAM is \$113.8 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.3 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	635.0	67.9	73.2	76.2	-767.5%	7.8%	4.1%
Training	2.5	2.3	3.7	3.8	32.4%	60.9%	2.7%
Total	89.5	100.1	105.0	113.8	14.8%	4.9%	8.4%

National Cancer Institute

www.nci.nih.gov

The nation's response to the burden of cancer is led and coordinated by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). Established in 1937, NCI was directed to promote coordination of research conducted by NCI and other agencies, organizations, and individuals. The Institute conducts and supports research on all aspects of cancer, including prevention, detection, diagnosis, treatment, survivorship, and causes.

The Institute recently launched the Southern Community Cohort Study to determine why African Americans have higher rates of most forms of cancer and are more likely to die from cancer than other populations. It is expected that the evidence gathered will help develop prevention strategies to lower the rates of cancer among all ethnic groups.

NCI expects its new Centers for Population Health and Cancer to be the research foundation of the Institute's effort to reduce cancer health disparities. Each Center will have at least three cancer control and population research projects exploring the social factors in cancer and how they interact with behavioral and biological pathways.

In FY 2003, NCI plans to move forward with a number of new and expanded initiatives. These include an expanded effort to define the biological, behavioral, and social bases of tobacco-related addiction, and the establishment of the Tobacco Intervention Research Program for use by scientists conducting genetic, epidemiological, basic science, and behavioral research studies related to the treatment of nicotine dependence. In an effort to understand the causes of cancer, NCI also plans to support collaborative studies of high-risk individuals to address the clinical, behavioral, and societal issues associated with cancer susceptibility.

NCI plans to expand supplemental funding to grants for the promotion of new interdisciplinary collaborations in FY 2003. Similarly, the Institute plans to continue expansion of several centers of research excellence to more comprehensively address the need for translational research. An additional area of interest for NCI involves collaborating with the National Institute of Nursing Research and five other NIH Institutes and Centers to generate scientific knowledge to improve the quality of life for individuals at the end of life.

The FY 2003 budget request for the NCI is \$4.725 billion (including AIDS), a 12.2 percent increase.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	2,230.9	2,525.5	2,526.9	2,841.4	11.7%	0.1%	12.4%
Training	57.9	68.3	64.1	74.4	9.7%	-6.1%	16.1%
Total	3,740.1	4,177.2	4,209.7	4,724.5	11.2%	0.8%	12.2%

National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities

www1.od.nih.gov/ORMH/main.html

Established by Congress in FY 2002 (P.L. 106-525), the mission of the National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities is to conduct and support research, training, information dissemination, and other programs aimed at reducing the disproportionately high incidence and prevalence of disease, burden of illness, and mortality in certain populations. These populations include racial and ethnic minorities and other groups such as the urban and rural poor.

NCMHD's FY 2003 initiatives include collaborating with the National Institute on Dental and Craniofacial Research to support planning grants, pilot grants, and research infrastructure and capacity building for minority institutions to prevent and reduce oral health disparities.

Community outreach, used broadly to include constituent communities, advocates, health professionals, and institutions, is a high priority for NCMHD. Other areas of interest include: expanding the Research Infrastructure in Minority Institution (RIMI) program; increasing the number of awards given in the health disparities loan repayment program; developing Excellence in Partnerships for Community Outreach, Research on Health Disparities, and Training (Project Export); and continuing collaborative work with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, and the Office of Minority Health within HHS.

The FY 2003 budget request for NCMHD is \$187.2 million, an increase of 18 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	93.6	116.7	121.1	121.1	22.7%	3.8%	0.0%
Training	141.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	132.2	158.4	157.9	187.2	16.3%	-0.3%	18.6%

National Human Genome Research Institute

www.nhgri.nih.gov

The National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI) was established in 1989 to head the National Institutes of Health's efforts in the Human Genome Project (HGP). The Institute recognizes that for "individualized preventive medicine" to make a profound contribution to human health, the accompanying ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) must be addressed. Further recognizing its responsibility to address the broader implication of newfound abilities to decipher genetic information, the Institute commits as much as five percent of its annual extramural research budget to study the ethical, legal, and social implications of genome research. The areas of emphasis include: the clinical integration of new genetic technologies; public and professional education; issues surrounding genetic research; and the privacy and fair use of genetic information.

Since its inception, the Human Genome Project has been guided by a series of overlapping five-year plans. These plans have included goals to advance the understanding of the human genome and the associated ethical, legal, and social implications. In December 2001, the Institute held a workshop of researchers (from the ELSI of the Human Genome Project), scientists, and policy experts to consider the future of genomics.

In FY 2003, NHGRI plans to continue developing a new five-year plan and will host several workshops to explore specific topics in detail and enumerate goals appropriate for the Institute. The new plan is anticipated in April 2003 to coincide with two events: the completion of the human genome DNA sequence and the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the double helical structure of the DNA molecule.

The FY 2003 budget request for NHGRI is \$466.7 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.4 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	283.1	320.2	317.7	343.8	10.9%	-0.8%	8.2%
Training	3.4	4.8	4.7	4.8	27.7%	-2.1%	2.1%
Total	382.4	426.7	430.7	466.7	11.2%	0.9%	8.4%

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

www.nhlbi.nih.gov

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. Since FY 1998, NHLBI has had the responsibility for the NIH Women's Health Initiative. The Institute also conducts educational activities, including development and dissemination of materials for health professionals and the public in the above areas, strongly emphasizing prevention.

In FY 2002, NHLBI published its first detailed subgroup analysis of the DASH (Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension) diet, which revealed that changes in lifestyle (the DASH diet plus reduced dietary sodium) lowers blood pressure for all persons.

In FY 2003, NHLBI plans to develop Partnership Programs of Excellence in Minority Cardiovascular Health Research to bring health care systems that have relationships with underserved communities, but which lack experience in conducting research, together with research-intensive medical centers. Aspects of the program will include community involvement in research, outreach strategies for patient recruitment and retention, and development of new investigators interested in reducing cardiovascular health disparities.

The FY 2003 budget request for NHLBI is \$2.798 billion (including AIDS), an increase of 8.4 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	1,785.9	2,004.3	2,008.4	2,188.2	11.1%	0.2%	9.0%
Training	73.7	76.2	79.2	81.4	6.9%	3.9%	2.8%
Total	2,292.9	2,567.4	2,581.6	2,798.2	11.2%	0.6%	8.4%

National Institute on Aging

www.nia.nih.gov

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 on the population. A goal of the Institute’s social and behavioral research is to maintain or enhance the health and well-being, including physical and cognitive function, of older individuals throughout the life span. 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 behavioral and lifestyle factors have a profound impact on health throughout the lifespan, NIA research is focusing on ways to sustain and accelerate the decline in disability. This includes the use of behavioral interventions and optimizing use of the health care system by older people. NIA-supported research efforts, such as the national Health and Retirement Study, continue to collect and analyze demographic data that inform public policy and planning for the health, economic, and social needs of a growing older population.

In FY 2003 NIA’s new initiatives include expanding the research scope and objectives of its Resources for Enhancing Alzheimer’s Caregiver Health (REACH) program to extend promising caregiver interventions to the clinical setting. The REACH program is a large-scale, coordinated study to examine the effectiveness of social, behavioral, environmental, and technological interventions for reducing care-giving burdens of caring for persons with dementia.

The Institute also plans to support a second generation of Resource Centers for Minority Aging Research (RCMARs) with a stronger central theme at each Center. The Centers are designed to increase the impact of research on the minority community. Accordingly, the Centers’ mentoring responsibilities will be increased and their activities integrated with those of other NIA-supported Center programs.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIA is \$971.7 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.4 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	625.6	699.7	705.6	766.4	11.3%	0.8%	8.6%
Training	19.4	21.1	21.1	21.9	8.1%	0.0%	3.8%
Total	788.8	880.0	896.1	971.7	12.0%	1.8%	8.4%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

www.niaaa.nih.gov

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 and other 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.

On January 2, 2002, Raynard Kington became Acting Director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Kington has served as NIH Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research and Director of the NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research since November 2000, positions he will retain while serving as NIAAA Acting Director.

NIAAA's proposed FY 2003 activities in alcohol research include an initiative to prevent alcohol abuse on college campuses, as well as testing combinations of environmental and policy strategies and those that focus on high-risk individuals and groups.

The Institute also plans to examine the disparities in the adverse effects of alcohol. Goals of the initiative include determining whether sociocultural factors interact with genetic variations in metabolizing enzymes to produce ethnic or gender differences in drinking behavior in minority populations. The goals further include studying Native Americans to assess behavioral, neuroendocrine, and electrophysiological risk factors for alcoholism.

Other areas of interests for NIAAA include: the advancement of behavioral therapies (expansion of clinicians' ability to engage, retain, and treat adults and adolescents with alcohol-use disorders) through developing and testing, and interventions to delay initiation and progression of drinking in adolescents. NIAAA will expand its collaboration with SAMHSA in developing its health services research portfolio to allow for the more rapid translation of research findings into the delivery of substance abuse and treatment prevention services.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIAAA is \$418.5 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.4 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	256.3	283.7	286.5	309.2	10.5%	1.0%	7.9%
Training	8.9	9.5	9.5	9.8	6.3%	0.0%	3.2%
Total	342.3	382.0	385.9	418.5	11.3%	1.0%	8.4%

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development www.nichd.nih.gov

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of funding for social and behavioral sciences research, including research on the dynamics of human behavior at both the individual and population level. The Institute's broad mission includes research on infant mortality, prevention of birth defects, learning disabilities, and demographic and behavioral sciences.

In FY 2003 NICHD will continue to address gaps in educational research, including adult literacy. Other initiatives the Institute plans to support include:

- Delivering better outcomes in maternal and child health by supporting research to address the problem of stillbirth.
- Advancing women's health through research to assess how women respond to disease differently from men, as well as the biological pathways men and women may have in common.
- Eliminating health disparities in infant mortality, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS through new studies to understand the changing concept of race and ethnicity in America, and how this identity is shaped by social, economic, and demographic forces.
- Supporting new research in HIV/AIDS to continue the Institute's commitment to behavioral and clinical studies to prevent and manage this rapidly changing epidemic.

On the topic of HIV/AIDS, the Institute plans to support research designed to better understand how and why people enter into sexual relationships of varying degrees of risk. NICHD will also continue to address the impact of AIDS

in developing countries. One area of emerging interest for the Institute is how the HIV epidemic is affecting the labor forces and education systems in developing countries that have high or potentially high rates of HIV infection.

The FY 2003 budget request for NICHD is \$1.218 billion (including AIDS), an increase of nine percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	712.5	795.3	809.6	873.9	12.0%	1.8%	7.9%
Training	27.6	30.8	30.7	31.7	10.1%	-0.3%	3.3%
Total	982.0	1,096.7	1,117.2	1,218.1	12.1%	1.9%	9.0%

National Institute on Drug Abuse

www.nida.nih.gov

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead federal agency and predominant source of funding for 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 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 developing medications to treat drug addiction and supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, and other medical problems.

On December 1, 2001, Glen R. Hanson was named acting director of NIDA, following the resignation of Alan Leshner who left to become the Chief Executive Officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Hanson became director of NIDA's Division of Neuroscience and Behavioral Research in September of 2000. A NIDA-supported investigator for more than 20 years, his research has focused on the movement of brain chemicals such as serotonin and dopamine across cell membranes, the toxic effect of methamphetamine and MDMA (ecstasy) on the nervous system, and the role of neuropeptides in amphetamine and cocaine effects.

NIDA's new initiatives in FY 2003 include:

- Reducing the burden of addiction by bringing new and improved treatments to clinical trials.
- Ushering in a new era of prevention research through expansion of its National Prevention Research Initiative (NPRI).
- Expanding the national drug abuse treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN).
- Exploring the link between stress and drug abuse.
- Using advances in genetics to elucidate the molecular and cellular mechanisms by which voluntary drug use can evolve over time into addiction.
- Reducing the burden of tobacco-related diseases.
- Supporting research on the relationships between larger contextual factors and risks of disease, such as socioeconomic status, social capital, characteristics of the community, violence, environmental factors, and healthcare and other institutions.
- Addressing health disparities, focusing on areas where there are significant gaps in knowledge and clear disparities in prevention, treatment, and health services in these communities.
- Encouraging more research on studies that foster cross-disciplinary biomedical, epidemiological, developmental, and social science research to develop more effective interventions to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS and other disease consequences of drug abuse.

In FY 2003 NIDA will expand its collaboration with SAMHSA in developing its research portfolio to provide for a more rapid translation of research findings into the delivery of substance abuse treatment and prevention services. The FY 2003 budget request for NIDA is \$967.9 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.6 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	603.5	707.9	673.9	729.4	10.4%	-4.8%	8.2%
Training	16.7	18.1	17.9	18.6	6.7%	-1.1%	3.9%
Total	792.0	907.4	890.9	967.9	11.1%	-1.8%	8.6%

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research

www.nidcr.nih.gov

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) supports research that ranges from the prenatal developmental processes that form the human face and dentition, to the plethora of local and systemic diseases and disorders that involve dental, oral, and craniofacial tissues and structures throughout the lifespan. Its Division of Extramural Research's Office of Clinical, Behavioral and Health Promotion Research (OCBHR) addresses the increasing importance of patient-oriented research and the involvement of behavior in craniofacial, oral, and dental diseases and conditions. With the creation of OCBHR, NIDCR acknowledges that clinical, behavioral, and health promotion research are not only important as independent disciplines, but also that they are relevant to the other major scientific areas of the Institute.

Currently, OCBHR supports intervention research targeting tobacco-use behaviors, behaviors contributing to the development of early childhood caries, and oral disease and tooth loss in low income and elderly individuals. Expanded efforts are planned with initial emphasis on children's oral health and improved prevention and earlier detection of oral cancers.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIDCR is \$374.3 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.4 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	208.2	234.4	238.4	259.1	12.7%	1.7%	8.7%
Training	9.7	12.6	11.3	11.6	14.2%	-10.3%	2.7%
Total	306.6	341.9	345.3	374.3	11.2%	1.0%	8.4%

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

www.niddk.nih.gov

The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) conducts and supports research on several diseases that are among the leading causes of disability and death in the nation, all seriously affecting the quality of life of those suffering from them. These include endocrine and metabolic diseases such as diabetes and obesity, digestive diseases such as hepatitis and inflammatory bowel disease, kidney and urologic diseases such as kidney failure and prostate enlargement, and blood diseases such as the anemias.

In FY 2002, after ending its Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP) (a major clinical trial) a year early, NIDDK announced that millions of overweight Americans at high risk for type 2 diabetes can delay and possibly prevent the disease with moderate diet and exercise. The same study found that the oral diabetes drug metformin also reduces type 2 diabetes risk, although not as effectively as lifestyle changes.

Also in FY 2002, NIDDK launched Look AHEAD (Action for Health in Diabetes), a multi center, randomized clinical trial to study the effects of a lifestyle intervention designed to achieve and maintain weight loss over the long

term. The trial will examine the effect of lifestyle interventions on heart attack-, stroke-, and cardiovascular-related death.

In FY 2003, NIDDK’s planned activities include supporting the investigation of the ways in which proven beneficial interventions can be extended or adapted to larger populations to improve health care delivery and diabetes self-management. Other planned activities include: the promotion of healthy lifestyles to reduce the risk of diabetes and obesity; continuing efforts to combat obesity as a serious health problem and as a risk factor for type 2 diabetes by studying the environmental approaches toward preventing weight gain; research to better understand the association of depression and diabetes, renal disease, and obesity (trans-NIDDK and trans-NIH); a diabetes-focused science education effort in tribal middle and high schools to increase the presence of American Indians in the biomedical sciences; an initiative on education in clinical research for minority students with other NIH Institutes; clinical trials for the primary prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes in children; and primary prevention trials (lifestyle changes and/or pharmacologic therapy) focused on cost-effective, school- or community-based interventions with the potential for broad, population-wide application.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIDDK (including AIDS) is \$1.609 billion, an increase of 9.4 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	1,117.8	1,181.4	1,179.9	1,280.5	5.3%	-0.1%	8.5%
Training	40.9	43.1	48.1	49.9	15.0%	11.6%	3.7%
Total	1,403.9	1,457.9	1,470.8	1,609.3	4.5%	0.9%	9.4%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

www.niehs.nih.gov

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 on the influence of poverty and environmental pollution on human health.

In FY 2003, NIEHS’ new initiatives include: funding four new environmental health research centers examining environmental factors in autism and behavioral problems such as attention deficit disorder; taking a leadership role in developing a consortium program that will accelerate the understanding of gene-environment interactions in the etiology of Parkinson’s Disease; examining the early life factors in childhood asthma through study of a birth cohort of 6,800 children; and developing a joint initiative with the National Science Foundation on human populations and the marine environment for potential future funding.

Studies that will be continued by NIEHS in FY 2003 include the Sister Study: Environmental and Genetic Risk Factors for Breast Cancer, designed to research genetic and environmental risk factors for breast cancer in a cohort of 50,000 sisters of women who have had breast cancer.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIEHS is \$619.8 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.5 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	243.3	273.9	274.2	290.7	11.3%	0.1%	6.0%
Training	16.5	17.8	17.8	18.4	7.3%	0.0%	3.4%
Total	508.0	562.0	571.5	619.8	11.1%	1.7%	8.5%

National Institute of Mental Health

www.nimh.nih.gov

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) supports and conducts a nationwide program of research and research training on mental disorders, treatments, and services. In December 2001, Steven Hyman, Director of NIMH since April 1995, left NIMH to return to Harvard as Provost. Under Hyman's leadership, NIMH was restructured to more directly support the Institute's mission: to reduce the burden of mental illness and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior. Richard K. Nakamura, Hyman's deputy director for the last five years, is serving as the Institute's Acting Director during the search for a permanent director.

In FY 2003, NIMH's new initiatives would include: 1) targeting cognitive deficits in schizophrenia; 2) developing new measures of depression; 3) facilitating the development of social neuroscience theories; 4) exploring greater use of combination treatments for mental disorders in adults and older individuals; and 5) expanding the portfolio of combined interventions for child and adolescent mental disorders. The Institute's AIDS research activities will include the development and implementation of behavioral interventions at different levels (individual, couple, family, institution, and community levels) with the populations at risk. NIMH also plans to expand its collaboration with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration in developing its health services research portfolio to enable a more rapid translation of research findings into delivery of mental treatment and prevention services.

The FY 2003 budget request for NIMH is \$1.359 billion (including AIDS), 8.4 percent over FY 2002.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	812.3	915.2	913.0	992.5	11.0%	-0.2%	8.7%
Training	49.7	52.8	54.9	56.4	9.5%	4.0%	2.7%
Total	1,108.2	1,238.3	1,253.7	1,359.0	11.6%	1.2%	8.4%

National Institute of Nursing Research

www.nih.gov/ninr

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 diseases and disability, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR's research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research.

In FY 2003, new and expanded initiatives planned by NINR include: supporting community-partnered interventions that reduce health disparities by building on existing community resources, knowledge, skills, and attributes; enhancing adolescent health promotion across multiple high-risk behaviors by launching an adolescent health promotion initiative; and expanding research focused on long-term care recipients' health care needs and interventions. Capitalizing on completed and ongoing work, NINR will expand its support for end-of-life research and broaden its activities into new areas in need of investigation: new models for providing palliative care; specific end-of-life issues in the pediatric population; the impact of gender and ethnic/minority issues in end-of-life care; international end-of-life studies; and unique end-of-life issues for individuals with genetic diseases. In the area of HIV/AIDS, NINR plans to expand research on prevention strategies, symptom management measures, and adherence to health care regimens.

The FY 2003 budget request for NINR is \$130.8 million (including AIDS), an increase of 8.3 percent.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research Project Grants	88.1	97.1	99.2	108.3	11.2%	2.2%	9.2%
Training	7.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	14.1%	2.2%	1.1%
Total	105.5	117.7	120.8	130.8	12.7%	2.6%	8.3%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

www.hud.gov

Office of Policy Development and Research

www.huduser.org

The Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD) Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) is responsible for providing advice and information to the Secretary to further his policy agenda; for maintaining current information to monitor housing needs, housing market conditions, and the operation of existing programs and for conducting research on priority housing and community-development issues. PD&R forms active partnerships with researchers, practitioners, advocates, industry groups, and foundations. At the moment, the office of Assistant Secretary for OPDR remains vacant. President Bush announced his intention to nominate Alberto Trevino to the post on December 7, 2001, but his nomination has not been sent to the Senate.

OPDR also supports the development of databases describing housing market conditions and needs, as well as documenting how HUD programs work, how much they cost, and who they serve. The evaluation division is carrying out work related to three major demonstrations: Moving to Opportunity, Bridges to Work, and JOBS Plus. It also supports, through its Office of University Partnerships, a doctoral dissertation program and fellowships for low-income graduate students interested in community planning and development careers.

Congress rejected the Bush administration’s attempt last year to eliminate the Partnerships for Advanced Technology Housing program (\$8.5 million in FY 2002). The Administration will try again this year, while providing some increases for analyzing newly available 2000 Census data pertinent to HUD’s programs. National housing surveys will also continue. Congress did provide funds for the Millennial Housing Commission and the Commission on Affordable Housing and Health Facility Needs for Seniors in the 21st Century in FY 2002. Both are expected to make their reports this year.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
53.4	43.4	50.3	47.0	-5.9%	15.8%	-6.5%

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

www.doi.gov

National Park Service

www.nps.gov

The National Park Service (NPS) has a social science program in the disciplines of economics, geography, political science, psychology, and sociology. The program supports protecting park resources and seeks to: address how visitors and local residents will be affected by and respond to proposed park management actions; understand economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develop methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and support improved NPS management. Program responsibilities are to (1) provide social science information for park management decisions, (2) develop and administer a competitive research project process to fund the highest priority social science needs, and (3) establish and maintain an urban-focused research program in cooperation with a historically black college or university. The program is level-funded for 2003 at \$841,000. The program's website is at www.nps.gov/socialscience.

In late 2000, the National Wildfire Coordinating Group commissioned an interagency research plan for understanding the human dimensions of federal wildland fire management. The NPS has recently released the resulting report, *Burning Questions: A Social Science Research Plan for Federal Wildland Fire Management*.

In addition to the social science program, NPS supports basic and applied research within the Cultural Resources Applied Research program component to support planning, management, and interpretation of park cultural resources. The request for FY 2003 for this program is \$18.1 million, a tiny increase over FY 2002. Several accounts within the program support social/behavioral science.

The archeology program supports systematic research to locate, evaluate, document, report on, and interpret archeological resources; to nominate archeological properties to the National Register of Historic Places; and to recommend strategies for their interpretation, management, preservation, and protection. The goals of the park archeology program are carried out through a variety of funding programs, the largest and most important of which is the Cultural Resources Preservation Program. In FY 2000, servicewide funding for the archeological resources inventory evaluation and documentation was increased to \$2.4 million. Other funding sources contribute approximately the same amount to National Park archeological investigations. No FY 2003 figure is currently available.

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 officials to set policy in a culturally sensitive manner. The ethnography program would be level-funded at \$675,000 in FY 2003.

NPS also maintains a history research program, designed to provide parks with research necessary to support informed decision-making and interpretive activities. A fundamental document in that process is the historic resource study, which examines the tangible historic resources of a park and assesses their significance within larger historical contexts.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

www.usdoj.gov

Research efforts within the Department of Justice are conducted in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP is responsible for developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist victims of crime. The Office includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, among other offices and bureaus. The FY 2003 proposal requests \$3.58 billion for all of OJP (including \$1.22 billion requested under COPS [Community Oriented Policing Services]), a 28 percent decrease from the FY 2002 enacted level.

The most substantial change reflected in the 2003 budget is the refocusing of the Justice Department's mission towards counterterrorism. A major restructuring proposal is currently in the works (which contains many of the same aspects of past reorganization proposals), focusing on counterterrorism and the streamlining and consolidation of programs. One major change within OJP would be the consolidation of the Byrne formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs (funded at \$500 million and \$400 million, respectively, in FY 2002) into a single formula grant program called the Justice Assistance Grant, proposed at \$800 million in FY 2003.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

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 (SACs) to collect and report statistics on crime and justice to all levels of government and shares state data nationally.

BJS would receive slightly more than in 2002 – \$33.8 million, a 4.6 percent increase. Rather than funding any new programs, the increase would primarily protect the budget from inflation, maintaining the core statistical programs, including: the National Crime Victimization Survey; the Cybercrime Statistical Program; law enforcement data from over 3,000 agencies on the organization and administration of police and sheriff's departments; nationally representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; court and sentencing data; and data on correctional populations and facilities from federal, state, and local governments. The numbers below include trust fund transfers.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
29.0	32.3	32.3	33.8	11.4%	-0.1%	4.6%

National Institute of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the Department's primary research, evaluation, and development agency. The base funding requested for FY 2003 is \$78.3 million, a nearly 43 percent increase. Of the \$23.4 million boost, about \$17 million results from the shifting of the Counterterrorism Technology Research and Development Program from the Office of Justice Programs (in which NIJ resides) to NIJ itself. (The Administration proposes to move the larger Counterterrorism Program of OJP's Office for Domestic Preparedness to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 2003.) The remaining \$5.5 million is a true increase – \$4 million would expand the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM), a drug use prevalence program that addresses the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior, and \$1.5 million would go to a Comprehensive Hate Crimes Initiative. This Initiative would

compare states with hate crime laws to those without, examining the legislation and its consequences for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting hate crime, and studying the factors which constrain or enhance the effectiveness of hate crime legislation.

More funds are available to NIJ, however, than the base funding contains. Including transfers from other sources, NIJ would receive \$196.7 million, about \$6 million more than last year. Research and evaluation on the causes and impact of domestic violence under the Violence Against Women Grants Program would continue to be funded at \$5.2 million. The Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support Program would receive \$1.5 million. Most of the remaining funds relate to technology.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
69.8	54.9	54.9	78.3	-21.4%	0.0%	42.6%

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org

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.

Juvenile Justice programs would see a roughly 16 percent decrease, to \$257.8 million, in FY 2003. The proposal states that in 2003, funds will be targeted at juvenile gun violence and drug use, and how school violence impacts juveniles and how to prevent it. It is unclear at this point how much of the juvenile justice funds would go to research, but in FY 2001, the Research and Program Development Division of OJJDP distributed about \$27 million in grants for basic research, statistics, and surveys. In addition, language in the FY 2002 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill allowed up to ten percent of program funds to be used for independent evaluation of juvenile justice programs. In FY 2002, this would have been \$6.7 million. The expectation for FY 2003 is that similar funds would be spent on research and evaluation. However, current language proposed by the Justice Department to reorganize OJP, if passed in its current form, would consolidate all research activities, including those at OJJDP, into the National Institute of Justice.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
292.3	291.3	305.9	257.8	4.6%	5.0%	-15.7%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.gov

Bureau of Labor Statistics

stats.bls.gov

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 that provide some of the major indicators used in developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative programs and initiatives that affect labor; and conducting research on labor market issues.

The proposed 7.2 percent increase in 2003 (for a total of \$511.1 million) would modernize the computing systems for monthly processing of the Producer Price Index and U.S. Import and Export Price Indexes, improve index accuracy, and produce new data outputs; proceed with a significant change in the way the Consumer Price Index is revised and updated; and continue to enhance the BLS information technology security program.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
450.9	475.8	476.6	511.1	5.7%	0.2%	7.2%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

www.state.gov

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

exchanges.state.gov

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs houses many of the exchange programs of the old United States Information Agency. The purpose of these exchanges is to support U.S. foreign, economic, and security policy objectives and 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 Academic Exchange programs include: Fulbright, which provides for long- and short-term exchange of scholars, students, and teachers between the U.S. and foreign countries; Humphrey, which offers fellowships and internships for mid-career professionals from developing countries; and programs to promote U.S.-foreign university partnerships and English study abroad, and to advise foreign students about educational opportunities in the U.S. There are also professional and cultural exchange programs that support leadership trips to the U.S. and citizen exchanges.

The proposed budget provides increases only for federal pay raises and staffing requirements. The requested program funding levels maintain current services, adjusted for price increases.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
231.6	242.0	237.0	245.3	2.3%	-2.1%	3.5%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

www.dot.gov

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. For FY 2003, the BTS request includes \$4.2 million in new funding (a 13.6 percent increase) that is primarily slated to go to the Office of Airline Information (OAI), a division of BTS. These funds would allow OAI to develop new regulations to both reduce the airlines' reporting burden and at the same time improve the quality and usefulness of the data collected.

Other BTS priority areas include the American Freight Survey; integration of *TransStats* (an intermodal transportation database) and the web-based National Transportation Library; and a review of 10-12 Department of Transportation (DOT) data programs to improve accuracy, reliability, and timeliness. Last year, about \$9 million was requested in the BTS budget to implement the DOT-wide Safety Data Action Plan, a series of projects to improve the quality, comparability, and timeliness of transportation safety data and to better understand accident causation. This amount was cut by both Senate and House appropriators due to resource constraints, and the Administration made no effort to reinstall it this year.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
30.9	43.8	30.8	35.0	-0.3%	-29.7%	13.6%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov

Office of Research and Development

www.epa.gov/ord

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) conducts research and fosters the sound use of science and technology to fulfill the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) mission to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment. ORD's proposed budget for FY 2003 is \$626.9 million, which marks a 5.9 percent increase from the FY 2002 appropriation of \$591.9 million. 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, has a proposed budget of \$99.5 million, but would lose its fellowships due to a government-wide redirection of science education programs to the National Science Foundation. The comparable figures for FY 2002 are \$93.5 million, with \$9.6 million for fellowships. The STAR program supports research on: the consequences of interactions between human activities and a changing climate, decision-making and valuation for environmental policy, environmental justice, and environmental statistics. A center to study the relationship between environmental exposure and developmental disorders is part of STAR's role in the Children's Environmental Health Risk Initiative. EPA is also part of the integrated Science for Ecosystem Challenges initiative that emphasizes research on the integration of multiple data sources, existing assessment technologies, and socio-economics.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Office of Research and Development	574.1	535.1	591.9	626.9	3.1%	10.6%	5.9%
STAR Program	92.5	100.0	93.5	99.5	1.1%	-6.5%	6.4%
STAR Fellowship Grants	9.6	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%

National Archives and Records Administration

www.nara.gov

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 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 request for operating expenses for FY 2003 is \$256.7 million, 4.4 percent more than in FY 2002. A portion of the increase is slated for the Electronic Records Archive, a program aimed at ensuring the preservation of government electronic records, but the bulk will go to a homeland security initiative aimed at training state and local officials to properly handle classified documents.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
National Historical Pubs. and Records	6.4	4.4	6.4	5.0	0.0%	45.5%	-21.9%
Total	210.1	244.2	245.8	256.7	17.0%	0.7%	4.4%

National Historical Publications and Records Commission

www.nara.gov/nhprc

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program provides grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history. The Administration's FY 2003 request for the Commission is \$5 million, a cut of \$1.4 million from the appropriated FY 2002 level. The reason for the reduction in

funding is a decision at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), but Commission officials are hopeful that Congress will restore the cut, as they did last year.

National Endowment for the Humanities

www.neh.fed.us

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also supports studies in the humanistic aspects of science and technology and projects emphasizing historical scholarship. This year's budget request would fund NEH at current spending levels, with a boost in Administrative funds to pay for Congressionally mandated salary increases, a projected rent increase, and employee pension and retirement health benefit costs. The Treasury account was also enhanced due to the reversion of funds from a phased-out initiative.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Research & Education	24.6	24.6	25.7	25.7	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%
Public Programs	12.6	12.6	13.1	13.1	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Preservation & Access	18.3	18.3	18.9	18.9	3.3%	3.3%	0.0%
Fed-State Partnerships	30.6	30.6	31.8	31.8	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%
Treasury	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.7	0.0%	0.0%	42.5%
Challenge Grants	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Administration	17.9	18.5	18.5	19.7	3.4%	0.0%	6.5%
Total	120.0	120.5	124.5	125.8	3.8%	3.3%	1.0%

Smithsonian Institution

www.si.edu

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. For FY 2003, the Administration's request for salaries and expenses is \$454.4 million. This account includes funding for the research functions of the Smithsonian. The request is a 3.2 percent increase over the current year funding of \$440.2 million.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

wwics.si.edu

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, headed by former Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-IN), assists scholars in the social sciences and humanities. It communicates the results of this research to a wide audience through publications, including *The Wilson Quarterly*. The Center has a resident body of fellowship awardees and sponsors numerous conferences. The request for the Wilson Center is \$8.5 million, nine percent higher than the current year funding of \$7.8 million.

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Smithsonian Salaries and Expenses Account	386.9	396.2	421.0	434.7	8.8%	6.3%	3.3%
Woodrow Wilson Internat'l Center for Scholars	7.3	7.8	7.8	8.5	6.8%	0.0%	9.0%

United States Institute of Peace

www.usip.org

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was established in 1984 as an independent, non-partisan 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 grants program, resident scholars program, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, and many education and outreach programs, including a national student essay contest.

The White House has requested \$16.2 million for USIP in FY03. Statutorily, the Institute may submit a budget request that differs from the Administration's figure, but it will forego that right this year. Last year, the USIP requested \$1.7 million more than the Administration in order to meet the growing demand for their diplomat training and student education programs, but funding was nonetheless appropriated at the level of the President's request. The table below reflects the Administration's figures.

Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
15.0	15.1	15.1	16.2	0.7%	0.0%	7.3%

National Science Foundation

www.nsf.gov

Faced with seeming indifference from the new administration in 2001, the National Science Foundation (NSF) turned to its friends in the Congress and the scientific community to emerge from last year's budget process with a significant, but not enormous increase.

Since NSF was not included on the list of campaign promises to fulfill, the new administration's budget proposal for FY 2001 allotted only a 1.3 percent increase, with the research account actually decreasing for the first time in NSF's history. At the same time, Senators Christopher Bond (R-MO) and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), who would flip-flop as Chair and Ranking Member of NSF's appropriation's subcommittee when the Senate went Democratic in June, were still calling for a doubling of the NSF's budget. On the House side there were also denunciations by House VA, HUD, Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee chairman Rep. James Walsh (R-NY) and House Science Committee Chairman Rep. Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY) about the inadequacy of the President's budget for NSF.

At the end of the process, NSF received an appropriation of \$4.789 billion, a \$363 million or 8.4 percent increase over FY 2001. (NSF's current plan, which includes carryover spending, pegs its budget at \$4.796 billion.) For the Research and Related Activities account, Congress appropriated \$3.598 billion, a 7.4 percent raise. These funds are spread across the research directorates, the Office of Polar Research, Antarctic logistical support activities, and the integrated activities account which supports major research instrumentation, science and technology centers, and other small programs.

The Education and Human Resources Directorate's (EHR) funding increased by \$80 million to \$875 million from FY 2001 to 2002. Most of the increase is for the President's new program of Math and Science Partnerships. Although Congress did not appropriate the full \$200 million request, the \$160 million allocation led to declines in the decade-old systemic reform effort, and prompted reductions in some other areas as well. The stipend for graduate student fellowships also increased to \$21,500 in FY 2002.

With Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Director Mitch Daniels promoting NSF to a National Press Club crowd as one of the best agencies in the federal government, and armed with the only green light in OMB's grading of agency management efficiency across the federal government, it was hoped that the FY 2003 budget request would reflect the high confidence the Bush administration had in the Foundation. Unfortunately, the pull of other

priorities kept the NSF increase to five percent or \$240 million, for a total request of \$5.036 billion (this does not include funding NSF receives from H-1B non-immigrant petitioner fees: \$90 million in FY 2002 and \$92.5 million in FY 2003).

The \$240 million increase includes the Administration's plan to transfer three programs and \$76 million to NSF. These are the National Sea Grant Program (\$57 million), now in the National Oceanographic and Aeronautics Administration; research on Water Quality (\$10 million) from the United States Geological Service; and Environmental Education, including the STAR Fellowship program (\$9 million), from the Environmental Protection Agency. The initial reaction from congressional appropriators suggests these transfers are highly unlikely to occur. So, the proposed increase can be interpreted as somewhere in the range of 3.4 percent, slightly more than inflation.

The proposed budget would fund the Research and Related Activities account at \$3.783 billion, an increase of 5.1 percent. NSF will continue its emphases on nanotechnology; information technology, including human-computer interfacing and social and economic consequences; biocomplexity in the environment, including coupling human and natural systems; and learning for the 21st Century Workforce, which includes a new program of multi-institutional, multi-disciplinary Science of Learning Centers. Mathematics remains a high priority area. NSF has also designated the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences as a "priority area."

The Education and Human Resources Directorate receives \$908.1 million in the proposed FY 2003 budget, a boost of 3.8 percent. The Administration has once again asked for \$200 million for Math and Science Partnerships and hopes to receive sufficient funding from Congress to increase Graduate Stipends to \$25,000.

Spending by Directorate

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Biological Sciences	486.0	483.1	508.4	525.6	4.6%	5.2%	3.4%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	478.1	470.4	514.9	526.9	7.7%	9.4%	2.3%
Engineering	433.4	431.1	472.3	488.0	9.0%	9.6%	3.3%
Geosciences	563.3	558.5	609.5	691.1	8.1%	9.1%	13.4%
Math and Physical Sciences	854.1	863.6	920.5	941.6	7.8%	6.6%	2.3%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	177.2	163.2	168.8	195.6	-4.8%	3.5%	15.9%

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

www.nsf.gov/sbe

The designation of the SBE priority area is the remnant of the "SBE initiative" discussed during the past two years. Strongly promoted by NSF Director Rita Colwell and the Assistant Director for SBE, Norman Bradburn, the "priority area" will begin in FY 2003 with seed funding of \$10 million extra. The hopes and plans are that this will be a down payment on more significant increases in the future. According to SBE, the priority will focus on research to examine the processes by which technology and society advance through continual interactions, the human factors in the design and development of technological advances, social frameworks for scientific and technological innovation, and human adaptation to technological change.

With Congress under pressure to "balance" the scientific portfolio between the enormous increases for health research and the perceived neglect of the physical sciences and engineering, the SBE directorate suffered in FY 2002. It received the smallest increase of any of the research directorates: 3.3 percent. (In the chart, the FY 2001 funding includes a transfer of \$13.75 million to NSF's International Science and Engineering from the U.S. International Development Cooperation Agency. This will occur again in FY 2002.)

For FY 2003, with the \$10 million in "priority area" funding and additional increases, SBE received the largest proposed percentage increase of any research directorate. Of course, with its small base, the proposed increase comes to \$26.8 million. About one-third of the boost, is scheduled for the Science Resources Statistics Division to

provide for the once-per-decade incorporation of the results of the decennial census to redesign the samples and surveys used to collect data on the scientific and engineering workforce. Half of the \$10 million seed money will go to support studies on decision making under uncertainty, as part of the administration's climate change research program.

Other priorities for the Social and Economic Sciences Division, whose new director Richard Lempert arrives in June from the University of Michigan, include support for research on terrorism and its aftermath, human capital, democratization, and funding for new inquiries into the sources of scientific discovery and technological innovations, and how they diffuse through organizations and society.

The Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences division will continue to emphasize funding for cognitive neuroscience, human origins, geographic information and spatial social science, the Children's Research Initiative, and research on human-environmental interactions.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	66.0	65.8	68.1	77.6	3.2%	3.5%	13.9%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	57.2	56.6	58.5	65.3	2.2%	3.4%	11.6%
Division of International Science & Engineering	38.1	25.1	26.0	27.0	-32.0%	3.5%	3.9%
Division of Science Resources Statistics	15.8	15.6	16.2	25.7	2.2%	3.5%	58.8%
Total SBE	177.1	163.1	168.8	195.6	-4.8%	3.5%	15.9%

Education and Human Resources Directorate

	Actual FY 01	Proposed FY 02	Current FY 02	Proposed FY 03	(C)FY 02/ (A)FY 01	(C)FY 02/ (P)FY 02	(P)FY 03/ (C)FY 02
Math and Science Partnerships	0.0	200.0	160.0	200.0	-	-20.0%	25.0%
Educational System Reform	110.3	45.3	45.2	40.3	-59.0%	-0.2%	-10.9%
EPSCOR/Innovation Partnership	89.3	74.8	91.0	75.0	2.0%	21.6%	-17.6%
Elementary, Secondary & Informal Education	202.8	165.6	165.4	171.4	-18.5%	-0.1%	3.7%
Undergraduate Education	140.9	132.6	142.4	135.6	1.0%	7.4%	-4.8%
Graduate Education	88.1	95.5	105.5	128.4	19.8%	10.5%	21.7%
Human Resource Development	90.3	90.4	97.4	90.2	7.9%	7.8%	-7.4%
Research, Evaluation and Communication	73.8	68.2	68.1	67.2	-7.7%	-0.1%	-1.3%
Total EHR	795.4	872.4	875.0	908.1	10.0%	0.3%	3.8%

Consortium of Social Science Associations

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
National Communication Association
Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research in Child Development

AFFILIATES

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Association for Agricultural Education
American Association for Public Opinion Research
American Educational Research Association
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society
Institute For Operations Research and the Management Sciences
Justice Research and Statistics Association
Midwest Political Science Association
Midwest Sociological Society
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration

National Council on Family Relations
North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Population Association of America
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 Political Science Association
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association

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