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FY 1988 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed budgets for social and behavioral science research in FY 1988.

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Briefly, the FY 1988 budget proposes a healthy increase (about 8%) for research and development, strongly tilted toward the Department of Defense. Civilian R&D would actually decline, but university-based and other basic research would grow at about the same rate as what was proposed last year. As was made clear by the State of the Union address, basic research and a healthy university research structure are seen as vital to national interests, including economic competitiveness and security.

In recent years, the President's budget has been important more as a record of administration attitudes and its calculations of how fiscal reality and sociopolitical goals can be combined than as a guide to what will finally be appropriated.

It is not useful to think of the budget as simply the administration's 'wish list.' If it were that, it would be far more radical. The attitudes and calculations that the budget expresses are partly proactive, partly reactive. In the current fiscal year (FY 1987), for example, the war against drug abuse, proposed part-way through the year and enthusiastically seconded by Congress, was a clear example of a White House priority. In the same period, the move to increase funding for AIDS research showed the administration backed into a corner by the authority of the medical establishment and the potential power of public opinion. Both initiatives were to some extent budget-busting, in that substantial funds had to be found; the motivation differed in the two cases.

If the budget were simply a wish list, the administration might propose the elimination of the Department of Housing and Urban Development; a much sharper increase in defense spending; and the elimination of many research offices related to human services programs -- on the rational ground that those programs were being dismantled. The FY 1988 budget is politically realistic in that it does not propose such sweeping things. It also is politically prudent

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The Consortium represents more than 185,000 American scientists across the full range of the social and behavioral sciences, functioning as a bridge between the research world and the Washington community.

Victor G. Rosenblum, *President*

David Jenness, *Executive Director*

in meeting the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings requirement of about a \$70 billion reduction in the estimated annual budget deficit, although no one takes the particular game-plan seriously.

Of course, some aspects of the budget (any administration's budget) do reflect a principled disinclination to let reality obtrude. The budget proposes a \$5.5 billion cut in the Department of Education. That vies for pride of place as the administration's main contribution, among possible cuts in nondefense discretionary areas, to meeting GRH targets. The administration knows that this will be unacceptable to Congress, as it knows that eliminating clinical training at NIMH or graduate student fellowships named after former Members of Congress will not fly. Since it is obvious that modest, well-argued, nonconfrontational reductions in programs disliked by the White House would have a far greater chance of adoption by Congress than total elimination of widely visible programs, such proposals clearly represent ideological posturing. They are not budget options, they are messages to the faithful.

What is most interesting in the budget to close analysts is neither evidences of external pressure (e.g., an AIDS crisis) nor a priori political posturing, but marginal adjustments and nuances of emphasis from year to year that reflect the interplay of planning and priorities on the part of the agencies, endorsement or at least acquiescence by the Office of Management and Budget, and the broad themes of the administration in power. It is in this interplay that social and behavioral scientists, for example, can catch glints of how fields are valued, and in what terms.

An example of such an interplay is evident in the FY 1988 budgets for the NSF divisions of most interest to this readership: the behavioral programs of the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences and the Division of Social and Economic Science. The administration, influenced by former science adviser George Keyworth, the energetic director of NSF, Erich Bloch, and entrepreneurial efforts by powerful outsiders such as David Packard, believes that fundamental research should be strengthened, that the main locus for growth should be the universities, and that the best mechanism is the stimulation of large multidisciplinary research centers and 'groups.' Most of the 12 to 13 percent increases in BNS and SES is accounted for by new multidisciplinary centers or special initiatives in cognitive neuroscience, geographical information systems, and decision-making and risk management. The substance of these was determined by the Foundation's scientific staff, sensitive to the judgments of the scientific community; the format reflects larger imperatives. (In SES, there is also one development that is largely endogenous, a new cross-program emphasis on the field of political economy.)

A rough categorization by the Consortium's staff of budget proposals affecting social and behavioral science, following the conceptual scheme of this overview, is as follows.

1) Ideological commitment -- downward: graduate education, international education, and foreign language programs, in Education; Minority Business Development, in Commerce; juvenile justice and delinquency, in Justice; many programs of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

2) Ideological commitment -- upward: The NSF (see p. 30).

- 3) Considered judgments on the relevance or effectiveness of research -- negative: research in Transportation; Sea Grants and Economic Development, in Commerce; health statistics and policy research in Health and Human Services; field-station and demonstration research (within the Cooperative State Research Service) and the Food and Nutrition Service, in Agriculture; basic research on mental health and illness; history programs, at Archives.
- 4) Considered judgments on the relevance or effectiveness of research -- positive: health care financing studies, in Health and Human Services; economic and related research, especially university-based, in Agriculture; crime research and statistics in Justice; educational statistics and educational improvement research. The common thread here is the judgment that research and scholarship are cost-effective or administratively useful. Thus the administration favors improving educational statistics, while proposing a general reduction in federal activity in education.

There are, of course, mixed cases, some of them revealing. The budget documents pronounce the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education to be cost-effective and appropriate (a change in stated attitude), but again propose disabling rescissions and cuts.

A complex mixed case is shown in the budget's treatment of the Public Health Service research agencies. Here the administration cannot, for political reasons, propose cutbacks, but it is doing everything it can to limit growth (see p. 15).

On the whole, the FY 1988 budget is not bad for social and behavioral science and related fields. There is fairly good support for important institutions such as the Library of Congress, the Archives, the National Library of Medicine, and the Smithsonian. Real growth is proposed for fundamental and university-based research (assuming that the pressure on the PHS agencies is cancelled by Congress). Applied research areas are, as always, subject to many stresses, largely as a function of their perceived salience in and to government, but the over-all picture looks slightly better than in previous years.

That is the glass-is-half-full perspective. The half-empty view is that, while the behavioral and social science budgets at NSF are now about back, in constant dollar terms, to FY 1980 levels, they are nonetheless far below what President Carter's draft budget for FY 1981 would have proposed. And the Office of Educational Research and Improvement, while showing signs of life, is still at about half of what its predecessor, the National Institute of Education, enjoyed in 1973.

Moreover, the large increase for NSF will be difficult to sustain in Congress. Despite the linkage of basic research to the economic competitiveness theme, Congress, as it did last year, will find it necessary to shift funds from basic research to programs that have immediate impact on people's lives. In addition, the specter of the budget deficit and the GRH target remain a political obstacle for large budget increases for any agency. Once again this year, scientists from all disciplines will need to convince Congress of the necessity of long-range commitments to research and training for the sake of the health, welfare, and security of the country.

David Jenness, Executive Director

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HOW TO INTERPRET THESE BUDGET FIGURES

In the following tables, FY 1986 sums are the most recent 'hard' numbers; they represent what was actually made available to agencies that year after Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions. The space after 'FY 1986' serves to separate visually two kinds of data. To the left is a historical summary of budget changes from FY 1980, through the first year that fully reflects Reagan budgets (FY 1982), to the last completed fiscal year (FY 1986).

All budget numbers to the right of the space gap need some interpretation. Proposed FY 1987 figures represent the administration's proposal of a year ago. Current FY 1987 figures represent the final congressionally approved figures for the current fiscal year; they are subject to change until September 30, 1987. (For examples of such changes now proposed by the administration for some Public Health Service agencies, see p. 15). Proposed FY 1988 figures are just the opening salvo in a long and complex process. Comparisons between Current FY 1987 and Proposed FY 1988 should be made tentatively, for all the reasons given above. Comparisons between Proposed FY 1987 and Proposed FY 1988 can at least be taken as an index of the administration's intentions or, slightly different, its public position as to recommended funding.

COSSA generally reports Congressionally-voted Budget Authority for the year, modifying this to take account of stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. Research agencies and offices vary widely in how they report research and research-related funds. In every instance, we have tried to take the most rational approach to the entity in question. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE (CSRS)

The Cooperative State Research Service administers several federal formula funding programs for research at state agricultural experiment stations and other eligible institutions. Hatch Act funding receives the largest share of the CSRS budget. For researchers located at state land-grant institutions, the CSRS is an important source of funding in the food and agricultural sciences.

As has been the pattern for several years, the administration has requested a sizeable decrease for CSRS while maintaining a near-level budget for Hatch Act funding. Slated for termination are special research grants, animal health and disease research, support for 1890 (Morrill Act) research facilities, forestry competitive grants, and funds for research facilities.

<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed FY1987</u>	<u>Current FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY87-88</u>
Hatch Act							
\$128.4	\$140.0	\$148.3	+15%	\$155.5	\$148.8	\$155.5	+5%
CSRS (total)							
\$200.0	\$221.2	\$285.5	+43%	\$246.4	\$307.9	\$240.3	-22%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (ERS)

The Economic Research Service provides economic and other social science information to aid public policy officials and program managers in developing and administering agricultural and rural development policies and programs. The ERS conducts an active program of cooperative research with universities and other research organizations. Four main substantive areas are stressed: production and agricultural economics, international agricultural trade, community and human resource development, and natural resource economics.

<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY82-86</u>	<u>Proposed FY1987</u>	<u>Current FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY87-88</u>
\$ 39.3	\$ 44.1	+12%	\$ 45.5	\$ 45.4	\$ 49.0	+8%

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE (FNS)

Office of Analysis and Evaluation

The Office of Analysis and Evaluation (OAE) is concerned with three programs administered by FNS: 1) food stamps; 2) child nutrition programs; and 3) the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental food program. Although OAE does not support basic research in the social sciences, it does award contracts for program evaluations and applied multidisciplinary research.

The figures given below are the program budgets for contract analyses and evaluations.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 10.6	\$ 12.4	+17%	\$ 13.0	\$ 13.4	\$ 11.6	-13%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Although the Census Bureau does not have an extramural research program, it does award some contracts for outside research. More importantly, it serves as one of the most significant sources of statistical data for social science research. The figures given below are for the Bureau's current economic and demographic statistics programs, publications, general research, and data systems development. Funding for periodic censuses and programs are not included here.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 57.7	\$ 59.2	\$ 86.5	+50%	\$ 91.7	\$ 92.3	\$102.1	+11%

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA)

The Bureau of Economic Analysis prepares, develops, and interprets the economic accounts of the U.S. by analyzing data collection by other agencies such as the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Treasury Department. The BEA has three principal programs: national economic accounts, analysis of business trends, and international economic accounts.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 16.0	\$ 18.0	\$ 21.2	+33%	\$ 23.5	\$ 22.6	\$25.0	+11%

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

The EDA provides grants and loans for the assistance of economically distressed areas for economic development planning purposes. A small portion of the EDA budget goes to support research and evaluation activities. For five years the administration has proposed termination of EDA; to date, Congress has resisted. In addition to zero-funding for FY 1988, the administration has requested a rescission of \$700,000 for FY 1987.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Research and evaluation activities							
\$ 2.7	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.9	-30%	-0-	\$ 1.0	-0-	-100%

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (MBDA)

The Minority Business Development Agency is the only federal agency designed specifically to assist in the creation and expansion of businesses owned by minorities. The MBDA research program, begun in 1981, emphasizes economic and business development, the socio-economic analysis of business programs, and the impact of those problems on the community. The FY 1988 budget proposes to consolidate the MBDA with the Small Business Administration (SBA). Under the proposal, one MBDA program, Enterprise Development, would be transferred to SBA in FY 1988. All other programs, including advocacy, research, and information activities, would be terminated at the end of FY 1988.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Advocacy, research, and information							
\$ 3.9	\$ 4.1	\$ 2.4	-38%	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.7	\$ 1.8	-51%

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA)

Two programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science, law, and sociology. The National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities. For the third year in a row the administration has proposed that the Sea Grant program be terminated, and a rescission of all FY 1987 funding is requested, in keeping with "the President's policy to eliminate unnecessary and low priority federal programs."

The National Marine Fisheries Service is also slated for a large decrease, to "reduce information collection and analyses and related research."

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
National Sea Grant Program	\$ 39.0	\$ 27.7	-29%	-0-	\$ 22.2	-0-	-100%
National Marine Fisheries Service (total)	\$153.0	\$156.7	+2%	\$ 96.8	\$166.8	\$ 99.5	-40%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Ascertaining the amount proposed for FY 1988 for social and behavioral science research at the Department Of Defense is difficult at this early stage. The FY 1988 budget request for basic research is \$917.9 million. Last year Congress appropriated \$891.7 million, while the administration requested \$936.4 million. The University Research Initiative begun two years ago to further enhance research cooperation between universities and the Pentagon is budgeted at \$92.5 million in FY 1988. In FY 1987 the administration requested \$49.5 million, Congress appropriated \$35 million.

Most extramural social and behavioral science research in DOD is funded through the U.S. Army Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, the Office of the Chief of Naval Research, and the Life Sciences Division of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. There is also some policy research within the Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (OERI)

OERI gathers, analyzes, and disseminates information on the condition and progress of education. Once again, a sizeable increase over last year's appropriation is proposed for OERI. Most of the requested \$6.6 million increase will go to the Center for Education Statistics to strengthen virtually every major data-gathering and assessment activity, including a \$2.7 million increase for the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). In the Office for Research, the field-initiated program would be doubled to \$1 million. Other plans include redirecting and modestly expanding the Education Research Information Clearinghouse (ERIC) system; initiating new studies on the impact and effectiveness of school reforms; launching new studies of school leadership; and upgrading dissemination activities. OERI was slated for a similar increase last year which Congress partially rejected. (An increase of \$4 million was granted but earmarked for a study OERI had not requested.) Given the significant cuts in other education programs, sustaining the proposed increase through the Congressional process will be difficult.

Explanatory Note: In the table below FY 1981-86 figures reflect the old structure when the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and the National Institute of Education (NIE) were the two major offices responsible for education research and statistics. The figures for FY 1987-88 reflect the reorganized OERI. The Center for Statistics includes the old NCES and the NAEP. The old NIE has been broken down into three offices which also include some of the functions of the old OERI.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Center for Education Statistics							
\$ 9.0	\$ 8.5	\$ 8.4	-7%	\$ 18.3	\$ 14.1	\$ 21.6	+53%
Office of Research							
\$ 65.6	\$ 53.1	\$ 50.8	-23%	\$ 24.8	\$ 20.2	\$ 21.5	+6%
Programs for the Improvement of Practice							
				\$ 19.1	\$ 22.1	\$ 19.6	-11%
Information Services							
				\$ 8.0	\$ 7.2	\$ 7.5	+4%
Total							
\$ 74.6	\$ 61.6	\$ 59.2	-21%	\$ 70.2	\$ 63.6	\$ 70.2	+10%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Last year Congress reauthorized the programs of Title IX of the Higher Education Act that provide assistance to graduate and professional students. The administration proposes to eliminate funding for all of these programs in FY 1987 through rescissions and in FY 1988 by requesting zero funding. The Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program (GPOP), renamed the Patricia Roberts Harris Fellowships, provides fellowships for women and minorities for graduate study in fields where underrepresentation of these groups is significant. This program was reauthorized at \$30 million. The old Public Service Fellowships are now part of the Harris Fellowships, but will remain a separate line item in the budget. The National Graduate Fellows Program, renamed the Jacob K. Javits Fellows, provides fellowships for graduate students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. It was reauthorized at \$10 million. The Law School Clinical Program provides grants to law schools to fund clinical experience for their students.

The administration's rationale for abolishing these programs is to have students utilize the new unsubsidized income-contingent loan program, as well as the need-based guaranteed student loan program to pay for their graduate and professional studies. It also believes "it is inappropriate for the federal government to provide grants designed to influence the educational and career choices of individuals." Congress is not expected to agree.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Patricia Roberts Harris Fellows (GPOP)							
\$ 10.0	\$ 8.6	\$ 11.2	+12%	-0-	\$ 11.8	-0-	-100%
Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships							
\$ 1.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.4	+26%	-0-	\$ 2.5	-0-	-100%
Jacob K. Javits Fellows (National Graduate)							
		\$ 2.4		-0-	\$ 3.4	-0-	-100%
Law School Clinical Program							
\$ 3.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.4	-53%	-0-	\$ 1.5	-0-	-100%
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged (CLEO)							
\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.4	+40%	-0-	\$ 1.5	-0-	-100%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Title VI of the Higher Education Act (reauthorized in 1986) provides support for graduate and undergraduate language and area centers, the establishment of language resource centers, the creation of intensive summer language institutes, and fellowships for advanced graduate training in foreign language study. For the fifth straight year the administration is proposing to abolish these programs. In addition, it wants to rescind FY 1987 appropriated funds. It argues that "language studies are well-established in many institutions" and "federal priority must be given to need-based undergraduate

student financial assistance." It also argues that "specific federal-level needs in international education and foreign language studies can be met with related programs of the Departments of Defense and State and the U.S. Information Agency."

Congress has resisted these arguments in the past and will probably do so again. In fact, there is growing support for increasing these kinds of activities as part of the effort to enhance U.S. competitiveness.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Domestic programs							
\$ 19.7	\$ 19.2	\$ 25.4	+29%	-0-	\$ 25.6	-0-	-100%
Overseas programs							
\$ 5.8	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.3	-9%	-0-	\$ 5.5	-0-	-100%
Total							
\$ 25.5	\$ 24.0	\$ 30.7	+20%	-0-	\$ 32.2*	-0-	-100%

*Includes a \$1 million appropriation to the Bologna Center of the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University.

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS (OBEMLA)

The research activities supported by OBEMLA are aimed at 1) determining the most effective classroom procedures for teaching limited-English-speaking children in American schools, and 2) evaluating the primarily bilingual education programs sponsored by OBEMLA. The major policy issue of interest to researchers and education specialists is a revival of proposals to loosen requirements for use of bilingual instructional methods. Congress has declined to accede to similar proposals in the past.

The research and evaluation program managers appear to be succeeding in their plans to award the majority of research funds through competitive contracts rather than through large-scale transferral of research funds to other agencies. In FY 1987 approximately \$2.5 million of the \$3.5 million research budget is being awarded competitively -- up from only \$1 million awarded in FY 1986. During FY 1987 OBEMLA will issue two large-scale requests for proposals for research, including one for an evaluation of a longitudinal database which OBEMLA has been building over the last four years. A third research RFP will also be issued in FY 1987, but the competition will be restricted to minority-owned small businesses.

The overall FY 1988 request for OBEMLA is \$143.1 million, the same figure appropriated in FY 1987 and FY 1986.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Research and evaluation							
\$ 4.6	\$ 5.3	\$ 3.5	-31%	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.5	--

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue educational quality improvements. The administration, after years of trying to eliminate the program, has decided to propose minimal funding again this year, noting that the "program is cost-effective and represents an appropriate leadership role for the federal government." It has, however, asked for a rescission of \$4.7 million for FY 1987, and a lower rate of funding in FY 1988. Congress reauthorized FIPSE last year at \$14.5 million. Congress is not expected to approve the proposed rescission.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 13.5	\$ 11.5	\$ 12.2	-10%	\$ 10.0	\$ 12.2	\$ 7.5	-39%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH (NIDRR)

The National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research (formerly the National Institute of Handicapped Research) provides support for research, demonstration projects, and related activities concerning the rehabilitation of disabled persons, including training for service providers and rehabilitation researchers.

The NIDRR program includes research and training centers, field-initiated research grants, fellowship programs, and dissemination projects. The administration has requested level funding for the agency for FY 1988. Topics to be addressed through new awards include community integration and least restrictive environment issues, supported employment models, and services to learning disabled adults.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 28.0	\$ 39.3	\$ 42.1	+50%	\$ 39.0	\$ 48.5	\$ 48.5	--

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION (ASPE)

ASPE supports research on income security and employment, health policy, social services policy and long-term care policies. It is the principal agency within the Department of Health and Human Services with the authority and flexible mandate to conduct policy research on broad issues of national policy significance. In recent years, the ASPE policy research program has moved from long-term, high-cost projects to smaller and more targeted studies.

Congress earmarked \$2.2 million in FY 1987 appropriated funds for the Institute for Research in Poverty at the University of Wisconsin. The administration wants to rescind those funds, claiming they "are in excess of

the social research needs of the Department of Health and Human Services." It also notes that such an earmarking excludes this grant "from the research review processes that ensure grants are competitively awarded." Congress is unlikely to approve the rescission, although it has not been generous with ASPE in the past.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 24.0	\$ 13.4	\$ 6.2	-74%	\$ 5.0	\$ 8.2	\$ 5.1	-38%

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (OHDS)

The Office of Human Development Services administers many of the nation's social welfare programs, as well as research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. For FY 1988, the administration has proposed a single, generic appropriation of \$2.2 billion for OHDS. Congressional actions will dictate funding levels for specific social welfare programs, including Head Start and assistance programs for Native Americans, the elderly, abused children, and the disabled. OHDS budget officers predict that research funding (estimated at approximately \$41 million for FY 1987 -- less than half of its FY 1980 level) would be slightly reduced under this budget request.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA)

A small portion of the budget of the Social Security Administration goes to support extramural research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. The central Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy provides most of the support for university-based research and for research done under grants; in the program-specific research offices (Supplemental Security Income Program, Office of Disability, etc.), contracts are the usual mechanism. SSA generally considers all of its research 'applied.'

The figures given below are for total research funding by SSA. Although the figures for FY 1987 and proposed FY 1988 imply stagnant growth, they are actually encouraging since several major SSA programs (Office of Child Support Enforcement, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, Low Income Home Energy Assistance, and Refugee and Entrant Assistance) have been transferred to the new Family Support Administration. Thus, research funds will be divided among fewer areas of program responsibility.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 8.9	\$ 13.9	\$ 5.0*	-44%	\$ 12.2	\$ 13.7	\$ 13.3	-3%

*SSA actually had budget authority of \$12.0 million for FY 1986. \$4 million was not spent because it was not "apportioned" by OMB. Another \$3 million was transferred to the Family Support Administration.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

The Office of Research and Demonstrations (ORD) of the Health Care Financing Administration supports research, demonstration, and evaluation projects concerning the Medicare and Medicaid programs and issues affecting quality of medical care. After proposing a 40% cut for ORD last year (which the Congress rejected), the administration has requested a 29% increase for FY 1988. If approved, the additional funds would expand ORD's emphasis on quality of care, capitation, and alternative financing of health care.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Research, demonstration, and evaluation							
\$ 45.9	\$ 28.8	\$ 29.9	-34%	\$ 18.5	\$ 28.0	\$ 36.0	+29%

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

OFFICE OF POPULATION AFFAIRS

There are two divisions in the Office of Population Affairs: the Office of Family Planning and the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs. Both divisions award grants and contracts for research, evaluation, and demonstration programs appropriate for social and behavioral scientists.

Office of Family Planning

The Office of Family Planning (OFP) has had approximately \$1 million to spend for new research projects for the past two years, and anticipates the same amount for FY 1988. An intensive effort to solicit applications for funding, however, has not been very successful; few quality applications have been received to date. This surprising lack of response from the research community coupled with administration efforts to channel all funds to the states via block grants provide an uncertain future for the program. For several years the administration consistently proposed that family planning activities be financed through primary care block grants to the states. The Congress rejected that plan, largely for fear that family planning activities would be de-emphasized in favor of other health services. For FY 1988 the administration has proposed a Family Planning Block Grant to provide funds directly to the states for all services, research, training, and information and education activities. This approach may be more palatable to Congress. If approved, the Office of Family Planning would be dismantled, thus eliminating the federal effort in applied family planning research.

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP)

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs is primarily responsible for administering the Adolescent Family Life Act (AFL) which supports demonstration and evaluation projects for delivery of services to prevent adolescent pregnancy and to care for pregnant adolescents. Up to one-third of AFL funds may be spent on research on the causes and consequences of adolescent sexual behavior, adolescent sexual activity, parenting, and child bearing, although the agency

has not utilized that amount to date. Approximately \$1 million is spent on new research and evaluation projects each year.

The Adolescent Family Life Act, intended as a demonstration project and the brainchild of Sen. Jeremiah Denton (R-AL), is scheduled to be phased out over the next 3 years.

Actual FY1982	Actual FY1985	Actual FY1986	%Change FY82-86	Proposed FY1987	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988	%Change FY87-88
Adolescent Family Life Act							
\$ 10.3	\$ 14.7	\$ 14.0	+36%	\$ 14.7	\$ 14.0	\$ 10.1	-28%

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

The administration has been trying year after year to 'control' the size of the research budgets at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Each year it proposes to cut back funding levels and number of grants; each year Congress not only restores the cut but increases the budget. The administration then points to the fact that NIH budgets have been growing at a rate of close to 20%, and says, "Such a large increase, especially in research project grants, cannot be sustained." The administration is also concerned about prudent fiscal management in future years with respect to the moral obligations given by the granting agencies for continued funding -- i.e., into the second or third years, or beyond -- of new project grants awarded in a given year. It believes that these future-year costs of 'noncompeting renewals' should be tightly budgeted in advance. Congress has preferred to trust PHS budget offices to fine-tune the allocation of funds to noncompeting renewals, competing renewals (i.e., continuations that compete with new proposals), and new projects. However, in recent years, Congress has tended to stipulate numbers of new projects or research centers along with its appropriations; NIH officials sometimes believe that Congress underestimates what its directives in that regard will cost -- e.g., in continuation costs.

With regard to budgeting for future-year research project costs, the administration has proposed that in FY 1988 Congress appropriate an extra \$2,726 million for future-year commitments, that sum to remain available until expended. That \$2,726 million is about half the regular appropriation. While it seems odd, in a year when the White House is trying to float a budget that meets GRH deficit reduction requirements, to propose such a massive one-time appropriation, it is certainly clear-cut. It would limit degrees of freedom in the agencies and in Congress. The proposal is very unlikely to succeed.

That proposed forward-acting infusion of funds also tends to obscure, in press treatments and other contexts, the fact that in order to put a lid on the growth of NIH research spending, the administration is essentially proposing budgets that are flat across FY 1987 and FY 1988. To do this, it proposes to "extend the availability" of about \$334 million of FY 1987 funds, promising to spend it in FY 1988. (In some HHS budget documents the term "defer" is used, but since that has a legal implication that is problematical for the administration, "extend" seems to be the preferred usage.) This has a certain political cost: the research community will immediately notice that Congress is asked for new budget authority for FY 1988 that is less than the current

year's level. This would signal a significant new trend in NIH funding. The administration's response is, Not at all -- add back next year what we are withholding this year, and you will see that you are not worse off.

It has also been noticed that the administration proposes to spend \$344 million on AIDS research at NIH in FY 1988. Some have inferred that this year's budget 'extension' will be used to pay for next year's AIDS research.

Over the years, administrations have proposed various kinds of extensions, forward-funding schemes, deferrals, and the like to slow NIH growth, always with the argument that spending will even out over the course of a few years. Whatever the policy or accounting merits of the argument, such schemes invariably cause irreversible damage in the agencies and among researchers supported by those agencies. The agencies must attempt to honor Congress's instructions about the number of new grants. When a mid-year alteration of the appropriation is proposed, the agencies, part of the Executive branch, must follow it until such time as Congress cancels it (if Congress does). The agencies all have a policy of not retroactively reducing funding for any grant already formally awarded. That means that all necessary savings must come out of awards in the second part of the fiscal year, which imposes hardship on those whose grants come up for action in the second and third cycles. It also means that, if and when Congress does reverse the proposed alternation, the agencies must spend a lot of funds at the end of the year -- an administrative nightmare, and not a wise way to fund research. Whether or not a reversal occurs, workloads and paperwork increase; researchers' plans are disrupted and schedules permanently set back; universities suffer from cash flow problems; and researchers, research assistants, and departments face crises on various levels. For the most part, research cannot stop dead and then resume months later. There may be a count challenge by the biomedical research community.

At the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, to sketch in one example, the agency must cut \$23.4 million from this year's research project budget. NICHD plans to keep noncompeting grants (new and continuing) at intended numbers (n=956), but negotiate their costs downward by about 14% on the average. Competing grants (new and continuing) will be reduced from 544 to 482, with average downward cost reductions of 19%. Since the agency will attempt to give Congress and the research community the number of new grants they expected, this will tend to mean that researchers in the second or third years of projects will suffer disproportionately.

At the National Institute on Aging, FY 1987 competing project grants would drop from 199 to 173, and all grants for the rest of the year would be negotiated downward by 10% or 11%.

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

NIA was established in 1974 with a congressional mandate to conduct and support "biomedical, social and behavioral research and training related to the aging process and the diseases and other special problems and needs of the aged." The agency currently spends about 20% to 25% of its extramural funds on social and behavioral research. The Behavioral Sciences Research Program is the main granting unit, although a proposed new program, Neuroscience and

Neuropsychology of Aging (see Update, January 23, 1987), will be important in behavioral fields. The Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program conducts intramural research, and supports some outside investigators through research contracts.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Extramural research							
\$ 43.9	\$ 61.2	\$122.2	+178%	\$117.4	\$145.1 [-11.0]*	\$122.5 [+11.0]*	-16% [n/c]
Intramural research							
\$ 11.6	\$ 14.3	\$ 19.8	+71%	\$ 20.3	\$ 22.9	\$ 24.0	+5%
Total Agency							
\$ 69.9	\$ 81.9	\$149.7	+114%	\$146.6	\$176.9 [-11.0]*	\$156.2 [+11.0]*	-12% [n/c]
Future costs: +81.8**							

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

NICHD supports research and research training in maternal and child health and related areas, and is the principal federal locus for population research. About 16% of the research supported by the agency is in the social and behavioral sciences. NICHD has four main components: the Center for Population Research and the Center for Research for Mothers and Children, both extramural programs supporting research through grants and contracts; the intramural research program; and the Epidemiology and Biometry Research Program (included below in intramural research).

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Center for Population Research							
\$ 70.0	\$ 80.3	\$101.1	+44%	\$100.2	\$121.5 [-9.0]*	\$103.4 [+9.0]*	-15% [n/c]
Center for Mothers and Children							
\$ 95.6	\$105.5	\$158.0	+65%	\$157.1	\$189.1 [-14.4]*	\$160.4 [+14.4]*	-15% [n/c]
Intramural research							
\$ 21.6	\$ 27.8	\$ 34.7	+61%	\$ 36.6	\$ 40.4	\$ 41.5	+3%
Total agency							
\$208.9	\$226.3	\$308.0	+47%	\$310.3	\$366.7 [-23.4]*	\$322.0 [+23.4]*	-12% [n/c]
Future costs: +171.2**							

*Funds appropriated in FY 1987 which the administration proposes to spend in FY 1988.

**The administration is asking Congress to appropriate special amounts to cover continuation costs of competing renewals of research project grants.

Other NIH Agencies

The National Cancer Institute is the largest NIH agency. It uses many mechanisms -- grants, contracts, small grants, etc. -- to support basic and applied research, demonstrations, interventions, research training, and the like. No programs provide earmarked funds for social and behavioral science, nor are there separate study sections. Officials do not estimate what share of the research budget these fields represent; one could speculate the figure would be about 4%. For research and research-related activities, funding levels are:

Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988
\$1,402.7 [-64.1]*	\$1,302.8 [+64.1]*

Future costs: +508.3**

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute devotes about 4% of its research funding to social and behavioral science, primarily through its Behavioral Medicine Branch.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1986	%Change FY80-86	Proposed FY1987	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988	%Change FY87-88
\$527.5	\$559.6	\$821.9	+56%	\$785.7	\$929.9 [-56.6]*	\$821.9 [+56.6]*	-12% [n/c]

Future costs: +452.5**

The National Institute of Dental Research encourages proposals in pain research, behavioral research generally, prevention of disease, and epidemiology. Recently about 4% of extramural funds have gone to social and behavioral science projects.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1986	%Change FY80-86	Proposed FY1987	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988	%Change FY87-88
\$ 68.3	\$ 72.0	\$100.0	+46%	\$ 96.5	\$117.9 [-5.6]*	\$108.0 [+5.6]*	-8% [n/c]

Future costs: + 36.0**

At the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, areas of extramural research interest include speech, language, and cognitive disorders; speech and language processes; pain control; and disorders

of taste, smell, and touch. It is not possible accurately to estimate how much of the NINCDS budget goes to social and behavioral science.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$242.0	\$265.5	\$414.4	+71%	\$399.4	\$490.2 [-35.0]*	\$423.2 [+35.0]*	-14% [n/c]

Future costs: +254.3**

The Fogarty International Center furthers international cooperation in the health and the social and behavioral sciences across the entire NIH, through conferences, seminars, and special programs; postdoctoral fellowships for U.S. scientists abroad; and exchange programs for U.S. and foreign scientists.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 7.3	\$ 7.1	\$ 9.4	+29%	\$ 9.4	\$ 10.5	\$ 10.6	+1%

*Funds appropriated in FY 1987 which the administration proposes to spend in FY 1988.

**The administration is asking Congress to appropriate special amounts to cover continuation costs of competing renewals of research project grants.

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (ADAMHA)

In the ADAMHA agencies, the situation is similar to that of NIH, but with some added features. \$5 million is to be held back from this year's appropriation to the three agencies and spent next year. However, instead of this producing level-funding over two adjacent years, as is generally the case with the NIH agencies, NIDA's research project funds would increase very slightly (depending on how FY 1987 Special Drug Initiative research and research-related money is allocated), and NIMH's extramural research funding would end up 7% down. Once again, the administration proposes sharply to reduce NIMH training funds, especially in clinical training. In recent years, Congress has blocked this move. This year, Congress must also decide whether to prevent a major portion of FY 1987 clinical training money from being spent for entirely other purposes.

The proposed reduction in current year extramural research funding would mean that NIMH's research project grants would drop from the expected 880 to 867 in number, and average grant costs would diminish by about 4%. Two clinical research centers and a number of small contracts would go unfunded. The expected number of AIDS research centers would be funded, and a similar number in FY 1988 -- but only by using funds saved by eliminating the two non-AIDS centers. Late last year the director of NIMH, Shervert H. Frazier, resigned. Whether the agency can win back lost ground in the budget and find a strong new leader remains to be seen.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

NIAAA supports research in many disciplines, including anthropology, economics, epidemiology, psychology, and sociology. Studies must be clearly related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, or prevention of alcoholism or other alcohol-related problems. Both fundamental and applied research are supported extramurally, and are included in the intramural research program. Most social and behavioral science research is located in the Clinical and Psychosocial Research Branch of the Extramural Research Division. The figures below include both extramural and intramural funding.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 22.2	\$ 23.3	\$ 54.3	+145%	\$ 56.6	\$ 71.2 [-1.2]*	\$ 68.9 [+1.2]*	-3% [n/c]

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Because of the broad mission of NIDA, to study "the nature and extent of drug abuse in the U.S.," support is available for a wide range of social and behavioral science research projects, both fundamental and applied, in a number of fields. Extramural research is provided by three NIDA divisions: Clinical Research, Epidemiology and Statistical Analysis, and Preclinical Research. Currently the Institute has substantial funding for AIDS research (see separate entry on AIDS funding) and for a wide range of research, including applied and action research (i.e., intervention at the community level), under the Special Drug Initiative of FY 1987. For the latter funds, which is 'new money' appropriated for FY 1987 and FY 1988, an additional proposal review cycle has been added (submittal deadline, April 1, 1987). There is some anxiety, however, about whether Congress will appropriate funds at the appropriate time for continuation awards for grants under the special initiative. The figures below include extramural and intramural funding.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 45.9	\$ 41.0	\$ 70.6	+54%	\$ 67.4	\$106.1 [- 1.1]*	\$106.4 [+ 1.1]*	-- [n/c]
					[+13.5]**	[+13.5]**	

*Funds appropriated in FY 1987 which the administration proposes to spend in FY1988.

**In FY 1987 Congress appropriated \$27 million for research and research-related activities in NIDA as part of the Special Drug Initiative. The funds were made available flexibly for two years. The allocation across years in this table is arbitrary.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

NIMH, as the focal point for federal support of basic research and training in mental health, offers significant support to a wide range of social and behavioral science disciplines. In addition to the extramural programs, the Institute has a renowned intramural program and has led in education, dissemination, and services at the community level. This last category of activity has been under considerable retrenchment pressure in recent years, as has clinical and research training. Recently, major emphasis at NIMH has been on schizophrenia, together with Alzheimer's disease; the mental health of children and adolescents, especially adolescent suicide; and pilot projects on mental health in rural populations.

NIMH is one of the few PHS agencies whose research budget is proposed for a cut (rather than level funding) in FY 1988. According to an Institute official, the proposed FY 1988 budget would virtually eliminate new starts in investigator-initiated grants.

'Current FY 1987' and 'Proposed FY 1988' amounts below include money for AIDS research (see separate entry on AIDS funding). For FY 1987, the administration originally proposed no funds for AIDS research at NIMH. Congress appropriated \$9.4 million for extramural research, \$1.9 million for intramural research on AIDS.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
Extramural research							
\$109.6	\$102.9	\$148.8	+36%	\$137.4	\$184.5 [-2.8]*	\$165.7 [+2.8]*	-10% [-7%]
Intramural research							
\$ 38.9	\$ 42.8	\$ 55.3	+42%	\$ 57.5	\$ 62.2	\$ 64.0	+3%
Research training							
\$ 18.9	\$ 15.2	\$ 17.2	-9%	\$ 15.8	\$ 19.0	\$ 17.9	-6%
Clinical training							
\$ 62.4	\$ 42.3	\$ 19.1	-69%	\$ -0-	\$ 15.0**	\$ 7.0	-53%

*Funds appropriated in FY 1987 which the administration proposes to spend in FY 1988.

**The administration proposes to take \$6.5 million from this year's clinical training appropriation and spend it on salaries at the Food and Drug Administration and St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) RESEARCH

The administration is recommending a 28% overall increase in the funding for AIDS-related activities in the Public Health Service (PHS) for FY 1988. Since the recognition of the AIDS problem in 1981, the Congress has repeatedly rejected the administration's request for small increases, and the decrease proposed for FY 1987. The overall record for PHS funding of AIDS activities is as follows:

	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1986	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988	%Change FY87-88
National Institutes of Health	\$ 3.4	\$134.7	\$253.	\$344.	+36%
Centers for Disease Control	2.1	62.1	89.	112.	+26%
Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Mental Health Ad.	-0-	12.2	48.	54.	+13%
Food and Drug Administration	.2	9.5	14.	16.	+14%
Health Resources & Services Ad.	-0-	15.3	2.	7.	+250%
Office/Ass't Secretary for Health	-0-	-0-	10.*	1.	-90%
Total AIDS funding - PHS	\$ 5.7	\$233.8	\$416.	\$534.	+28%

*In FY 1987, an appropriation to HHS general department management will be used to initiate several 3-year AIDS service delivery demonstration project grants.

Public health experts almost unanimously agree that prevention through education is the most effective weapon at hand to stem the spread of the AIDS virus. Research by social scientists is a key component for effective prevention efforts. The growth of PHS information and education budgets is as follows:

	Actual FY81-85	Actual FY1986	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988
National Institutes of Health	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.5	\$ 2.	\$ 2.
Centers for Disease Control	7.2	26.9	55.	72.
Alcohol/Drug Abuse/Mental Health Ad.	.2	3.6	21.	22.
Food and Drug Administration	--	--	--	--
Health Resources & Services Ad.	--	--	2.	7.
Office/Ass't Secretary for Health	--	--	--	1.4
Total AIDS Information & Education	\$ 8.6	\$ 32.0	\$ 80.	\$104.4

AIDS funding at the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) is of particular relevance for social scientists participating in or interested in research aspects of AIDS prevention. Recent AIDS funding for the components of ADAMHA are:

	Actual FY1986	Actual FY1987	Proposed FY1988
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism			
Extramural research		\$ 1.7	\$ 3.0
Intramural research		.5	.5
Direct operations*		.2	.2
NIAAA subtotals	-0-	\$ 2.4	\$ 3.7

National Institute on Drug Abuse			
Extramural research	\$ 4.7	\$ 26.0	\$ 29.2
Intramural research	.6	1.1	1.3
Direct operations*	1.8	4.2	4.7
NIDA subtotals	\$ 7.1	\$ 31.3	\$ 35.2
National Institute of Mental Health			
Extramural research	\$ 3.5	\$ 9.4	\$ 10.9
Intramural research	.2	1.9	2.0
Direct operations*	1.3	2.5	2.6
NIMH subtotals	\$ 5.0	\$ 13.8	\$ 15.5

*Direct operations support all non-research AIDS activities, including health education and risk reduction. Both internal projects and external contracts are supported from this budget category.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND HEALTH CARE TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (NCHSR)

The National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment funds research on the economic, social, and psychological aspects of health care services, technology, health care promotion, and disease prevention. The Center provides information to government, the health industry, and consumers, and maintains databases on personal health care use and costs, hospital characteristics and finances, and long-term care. The administration has proposed a budget of \$19.2 million for FY 1988, with an additional \$22 million to be made available from PHS evaluation funds and transfers from other agencies to conduct the next cycle of the National Medical Expenditure survey. NCHSR also receives \$1.05 million from Medicare Trust Funds. Total funding for the agency in FY 1987 from all sources is approximately \$40 million.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1986	%Change FY80-86	Proposed FY1987	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988	%Change FY87-88
\$ 23.3	\$ 15.8	\$ 15.7	-33%	\$ 18.8	\$ 18.8	\$ 19.2	+2%

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS (NCHS)

The National Center for Health Statistics is an important source of data on illness and disability; utilization of health care services; health resources; vital events; and health care costs and financing. After receiving a 17% increase for FY 1987 (the administration proposed 3%), NCHS is slated for a slight decrease for FY 1988.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1986	%Change FY80-86	Proposed FY1987	Current FY1987	Proposed FY1988	%Change FY87-88
\$ 35.0	\$ 37.6	\$ 44.5	+27%	\$ 50.0	\$ 52.1	\$ 51.1	-2%

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL (CDC)

The preventive health mission of the CDC frequently requires involvement of social and behavioral scientists as staff and consultants and, to a limited extent, the support of external research projects by such scientists. CDC's external work is primarily through official state and local health agencies. The Center for Health Promotion and Statistics is deeply involved in AIDS prevention activities and other public health activities aimed at behavior change. Included in this year's CDC budget request is \$3 million for the Office of Smoking and Health, the functions of which have been transferred to CDC from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health. While the overall budget of CDC is proposed for a \$14 million increase (to \$553 million), most programs are slightly decreased or level funded to accommodate a \$23 million increase for AIDS activities (see separate entry on AIDS funding).

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) supports both intramural and extramural research and demonstration projects. A small portion of the research budget goes to social and behavioral science research, in areas such as psychological disorders, technology transfer, risk assessment, and management science.

The figures below are for NIOSH research activities.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 76.2	\$ 51.8	\$ 56.1	-26%	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 59.4	-1%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (PD&R)

The research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development is located in the Office of Policy Development & Research (PD&R). The budget game for the Office has remained remarkably similar for the past few years. The administration proposes a slight increase and Congress, in order to find money for housing programs the administration wants to cut, winds up level funding PD&R. This may well happen again in FY 1988.

The \$18.9 million request includes about \$13 million in nondiscretionary money. Most of that goes to conduct and analyze the semi-annual American Housing Survey. The remaining funds include contracts for a second-stage evaluation of multi-family assisted and insured housing, and the continuation of the survey of discrimination in housing market practices.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 44.7	\$ 21.3	\$ 16.2	-64%	\$ 18.9	\$ 17.0	\$ 18.9	+11%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE (NIJ)

The NIJ is the principal federal agency supporting research, development, evaluation, and dissemination programs to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system. Policy-oriented research with practical benefits is given a high priority and in recent years NIJ has stressed targeted, applied research. The increase in the FY 1988 budget request is to conduct research to control drug supply and demand.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 13.7	\$ 14.7	\$ 18.6	+36%	\$ 19.4	\$ 18.6	\$ 22.1	+19%

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS)

The BJS collects and analyzes statistical information concerning crime, victims, offenders, criminal justice processes, juvenile delinquency, and civil disputes. It also provides technical assistance to states to initiate innovative applications of communications and information systems technology for state and local criminal justice systems. The requested increase will support a multifaceted statistical program on white collar crime.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 14.7	\$ 16.2	\$ 16.4	+12%	\$ 19.7	\$ 19.0	\$ 20.3	+7%

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP)

The OJJDP develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency program which includes research and evaluation. For the fifth straight year the administration is attempting to terminate the agency. A new administrator to replace Alfred Regnery has not been named. Although the agency endured intense Congressional scrutiny of its management during the past five years, the legislature has disagreed with the administration's argument that the programs' major thrusts "have been achieved to the extent practicable," and thus no further federal funding is necessary.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$116.0	\$ 67.5	\$ 64.7	-44%	-0-	\$ 67.6	-0-	-100%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (ETA)

Research at ETA is funded as part of the National Activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act. The increases proposed and granted in recent years have gone to research, development, and evaluation of labor market structural changes. In FY 1988 there will be an added focus on examining levels of literacy in the workforce. In the table below the figures for current FY 1987 and proposed FY 1988 have been adjusted to reflect the transfer of the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (\$5.8 million in FY 1987 and \$6.2 million for FY 1988.) It is also worth noting that ETA functions on a July-June program year, while the budget is based on an October-September fiscal year. Thus, adjustments are frequently made in the transition.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY83-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 14.0	\$ 12.2	\$ 13.7	-2%	\$ 25.2	\$ 14.4	\$ 19.0	+32%

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS)

The BLS collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices and the cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity, and technology. In FY 1988 it is scheduled to complete the multi-year revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Additional funds are requested for FY 1988 to continue the revision of the Standard Industrial Classification code and to begin a new initiative testing the use of new computer technology to collect the CPI data. In addition, a request of almost \$6 million will accompany the transfer of the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences (NLS) from the Employment and Training Administration.

Figures below do not include offsetting collections, only direct program appropriations and requests.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$102.9	\$103.9	\$151.8	+48%	\$159.4	\$167.9	\$185.2	+10%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SOVIET AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES GRANTS PROGRAM

Established in 1983 to provide assistance to develop and maintain a national capacity for advanced research and training in the field of Soviet and East European studies, this small program appears to be winning respect as a well-managed and useful resource. Funds are awarded annually to national organizations for regranting to individual scholars.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 4.6	\$ 4.0	\$ 4.6	\$ 5.0	+9%

OFFICE OF LONG RANGE ASSESSMENTS AND RESEARCH (LAR)

A small policy research program is administered by the Office of Long Range Assessments and Research of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. Over the past several years the extramural contracts program budget has been approximately \$600,000 annually. In FY 1987 that program has been cut to \$350,000 but State Department officials are hopeful that the \$800,000 proposed for FY 1988 will survive.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM

The University Research Program (URP) located in the Office of the Secretary of Transportation, serves as the focal point for the support of basic and applied academic research for the various operating components of the Department. After nearly being eliminated in 1984, the URP received modest \$1 million budgets in FY 1985 and FY 1986. For the current year, the URP budget has again dropped, to \$350,000, and no new projects are anticipated at this time. Under the administration's budget proposal, URP would again receive \$350,000 in FY 1988 to fund continuing projects only.

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION (UMTA)

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration has a total budget of approximately \$17 million for research and development in FY 1987, with a similar amount scheduled for FY 1988. At its highest level, the R&D budget was about \$50 million. The UMTA University Research and Training Program provides grants for research in areas of urban and rural transportation analysis, management, and operations. This program is scheduled to receive \$800,000 in FY 1988, in keeping with the steady decrease that has occurred the last three years.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

Research and development activities at AID consist mainly of applied research on specific problems associated with basic human needs and on social and economic research aimed at improving U.S. and host-country understanding of the barriers to development. While the budgets of most AID programs that have a research component have been declining in recent years, the agency continues to support significant social science research in a few areas.

Social science research has not prospered at AID despite its potential contributions to effective policymaking, including possible savings on development investment costs. In addition to the highly politicized process which AID appropriations face, social science research experiences additional problems in the budget competition. Top administrators at AID do not appear particularly appreciative of social science research, and are not generally in contact with program staff familiar with it. As a consequence, agency budget requests are not strong in social science areas. In addition, since Congress considers the AID budget by topical areas (e.g., food and agriculture, education, etc.), social science research is rarely touched upon in legislative deliberations. Also, particular projects are often earmarked in the appropriations bill, thus reducing funds available for other activities.

The Directorate for Human Resources (DHR) within the Bureau for Science and Technology supports social science research through its two offices, Education and Rural and Institutional Development. DHR budgets have shrunk dramatically during the decade.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>
Office of Education	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.0	\$ 4.8
Office of Rural & Institutional Development	9.6	7.5	8.0
Total - Directorate for Human Resources	<u>\$ 14.7</u>	<u>\$ 12.5</u>	<u>\$ 12.8</u>

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

Congress separated NARA from the General Services Administration in 1985 and assigned the new agency responsibility for management of the National Archives, federal records centers, and Presidential Libraries. An important aspect of NARA's work is review of and decision-making on declassification and release of government documents, including holdings of the Presidential Libraries. Nearly two years after the establishment of NARA, the agency continues to function without appointment of an Archivist.

While the administration's proposal for FY 1988 includes a significant increase for NARA, once again a sharp decrease is requested for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) -- a drop from \$5.1 million in FY 1987 to \$1.0 million in FY 1988. NHPRC has two grants programs

which are important to historians and others engaged in publishing extensive collections of documents and papers. Should Congress accept the proposal, both grants programs, which have each been budgeted at \$2.0 million in recent years, would be terminated.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 85.2	\$ 80.9	\$ 97.0	+14%	\$101.3	\$101.2	\$110.3	+9%

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)

The National Endowment for the Humanities supports traditional research, development of research tools, physical preservation of research resources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of educational and public programs. Support is also available for studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology. NEH support for projects emphasizing historical and/or interpretive scholarship is available in most social science disciplines. In practice, most awards to social scientists are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics.

In recent years, the appropriations process for NEH has had a 'ships passing in the night' quality. The administration routinely requests a more or less across-the-board reduction plan; the Congress appropriates higher budgets on a different but nonetheless rather consistent set of priorities. The variant agenda are most notable in the 'public' programs (General and State). Few observers expect the outcome for FY 1988 to vary from the recent past. The recent funding pattern for individual NEH programs is as follows:

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>
Education Programs	\$ 17.9	\$ 16.4	\$ 15.2	\$ 16.4	\$ 14.3
Fellowships & Seminars	14.4	15.0	15.5	15.5	14.6
General Programs	22.7	23.2	16.2	22.6	19.2
Research Programs	18.8	16.4	15.7	16.4	14.9
State Programs	21.4	21.1	16.6	21.0	17.9
Preservation Office	--	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.6
Challenge Grants	19.6	16.9	16.5	16.5	15.9
Treasury Funds (matching)	10.8	11.6	12.5	12.0	11.1
Administration	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.2	15.4
Totals	<u>\$139.5</u>	<u>\$138.6*</u>	<u>\$126.4</u>	<u>\$138.5</u>	<u>\$126.9</u>

The funding pattern of the total NEH budget is given below.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$150.1	\$130.6	\$134.6	-10%	\$126.4	\$142.5**	\$126.9	-11%

*Does not reflect the 4.3% GRH reduction.

**The FY 1987 appropriation includes \$4 million that is earmarked for Washington, DC arts and cultural organizations. The administration has requested a rescission of that amount.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

The first half of the decade saw substantial growth for USIA, including its educational and cultural exchange programs. That period has ended. Budget proposals for Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) programs were greatly reduced in the appropriations process in both FY 1986 and 1987. The academic and visitors exchange programs (including Fulbright) only narrowly escaped deep cuts last fall. Officials at USIA and private groups administering the exchanges are pessimistic that Congress will grant even the 5% increase proposed for the ECA budget. Even if the small increase is approved, the number of awards to foreign scholars visiting the U.S. will have to be reduced because changes in the tax code enacted last year necessitate increasing the size of individual fellowships to offset a 30% withholding requirement.

The figures below are for educational and cultural affairs.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1988</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY87-88</u>
\$ 82.6	\$ 60.0	\$134.5	+63%	\$166.6	\$145.0	\$152.5	+5%

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE (USIP)

USIP conducts and supports research, symposia, publications, and other information activities in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. Utilization of the initial \$4 million appropriated in FY 1985 began in February 1986. USIP is operating in FY 1987 with a budget of \$4.1 million, most of which is the remaining funds from the FY 1985 appropriation. The administration is requesting \$3.3 million for FY 1988 which "will permit USIP to continue its research and scholarship programs at levels consistent with the state of program planning and administrative experience during this early state in its existence." The USIP board and staff contend, however, that since the Institute is not an executive branch agency, they can submit their budget request directly to the Congress, and the OMB request of \$3.3 million is not binding. USIP plans to request \$10 million for FY 1988, and anticipates an appropriation somewhere between \$4.1 and \$10 million. A \$10 million request would permit an increase in the external grants budget of 270%.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

The NSF is a major source for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences and for research in science education. As part of the emphasis on improving United States competitiveness, the administration has asked for a 16.5% increase for FY 1988 and has made a commitment to double the Foundation's budget by 1992. The \$268 million increase over FY 1987 includes a \$227 million (16.2%) increase for Research and Related Activities and a \$16 million (16.2%) increase for Science and Engineering Education.

The budget request includes a 15.2% increase for the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS). The three major thrusts of the Foundation's FY 1988 plans will significantly impact the social and behavioral science programs of the Directorate. They are: developing human resources and broadening participation in science and engineering; establishing

science and technology centers and groups to enhance economic competitiveness; and strengthening basic disciplinary research programs and improving the facilities that support them. Another goal for FY 1988 for BBS is to increase the size of awards to researchers.

The behavioral science programs of the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (BNS) received a proposed increase of \$2.8 million (12%). By far the largest increase will go to the Psychobiology program to support interdisciplinary research in the neurobiology of learning and memory. If the proposed increase survives, the development of multidisciplinary research teams and research centers are expected. The increase in the Anthropology program includes initiatives on improving ethnographic research methods and cross-cultural research, as well as efforts to improve techniques for dating and analyzing archaeological artifacts. The other behavioral programs in BNS are slated for modest increases.

The Division of Social and Economic Science (SES) received a proposed increase of \$6.2 million (13%). The major increase in the Geography Program is for a planned National Center for Geographic Information Analysis to transform spatial information on physical, industrial, economic, social, transportation, geologic, and other phenomena to computerized form, permitting the interactive analysis and manipulation of these data for basic research in a variety of fields. The increase in the Decision, Risk, and Management Science program reflects the proposed creation of two to three multi-investigator, multidisciplinary research centers in the decision and risk assessment sciences. A program to support postdoctoral students in political economy accounts for some of the increase in the Political Science, Economics, and Law and Social Science programs. In addition, increased support will go to relatively large-scale data collection in international politics and Supreme Court decision-making.

The Division of Information Science and Technology (IST) was part of BBS until the establishment of the Directorate for Computer and Information Science and Engineering (CISE) last year. The programs of IST are now part of the Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems in CISE. In the past COSSA has considered 40% of IST funds as going to social and behavioral science research. This figure is no longer viable in the new structure. The Information Impact program remains the same, and this is where most of the social science research on information and information technology is supported. The Information Technology program of IST is now the Interactive Systems program. Much of the research in this program still focuses on human factors in information systems. The old Information Science program is now part of the Knowledge and Database Systems program. Most of the funding for this program goes for research on databases and very little for research on information processing principles.

Within the Science and Engineering Education (SEE) Directorate the number of new graduate fellowships will be increased from 560 to 760 and stipends will be raised to \$12,300. Enhancement of research opportunities for undergraduates will also occur through increased spending on college instrumentation and faculty development. Another emphasis will be increased research on teaching.

The complete budget picture for social and behavioral science research programs in the Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) Directorate, as well as comparisons to the other directorates, are given in the tables

following. The first table incorporates changes in directorates in 1986: in addition to creating the Directorate for Computer Information Science and Engineering in 1986, the Astronomic, Atmospheric, Earth, and Ocean Sciences Directorate became the Geosciences Directorate, with Astronomy programs moving to the Mathematics and Physical Sciences Directorate. In the second table, a \$1 million carry-over from FY 1986 to FY 1987 for the Economics and Sociology programs has not been included in the Current FY 1987 figure.

Funding for Selected NSF Directorates and Programs (in million \$)

<u>Directorates - Old Structure</u>	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY80-85</u>
Mathematical & Physical Sciences (MPS)	227.0	272.9	397.2	+74%
Astronomic/Atmosph./Earth/Ocean Sci. (AAEO)	218.1	240.0	353.0	+62%
Engineering (ENG)	76.6	93.3	150.0	+97%
Scientific/Tech./Internat'l Aff. (STIA)	36.6	40.3	43.7	+19%
Science & Engineering Education (SEE)	77.2	20.9	82.0	+6%
Biological, Behavioral & Social Sci. (BBS)	185.7	176.0	253.5	+37%
Social and behavioral science programs in BBS	54.8	34.4	55.7	+2%

<u>Directorates - New Structure</u>	<u>Actual FY1986</u>	<u>Proposed FY1987</u>	<u>Current FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY87-88</u>
Mathematical & Physical Sci. (MPS)	435.3	489.9	463.4	514.0	+11%
Geosciences (GEO)	266.9	298.2	284.6	330.0	+16%
Engineering (ENG)	144.9	172.5	162.8	205.0	+26%
Computer/Info Sci./Eng. (CISE)	100.9	123.0	116.4	143.0	+23%
Scientific/Tech./Internat'l (STIA)	38.2	47.0	43.7	51.0	+17%
Science & Engineering Ed. (SEE)	84.6*	89.0	99.0	115.0	+16%
Biological/Behav./Social (BBS)	239.3	270.5	257.7	297.0	+15%
Social and behavioral science programs in BBS	49.5	55.0	54.8	61.8	+13%

*Includes a deferral of \$31 million from the FY 1985 appropriation.

Social and Behavioral Science Programs at NSF (in million \$)

	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY80-86</u>	<u>Proposed FY1987</u>	<u>Current FY1987</u>	<u>Proposed FY1988</u>	<u>%Change FY87-88</u>
Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)								
Psychobiology	4.5	3.4	5.2	+16%	5.0	5.0	6.3	+25%
Memory & Cog. Processes	2.6	2.2	3.6	+38%	4.2	4.0	4.3	+8%
Social & Dev. Psychology	3.3	1.5	2.9	-12%	3.3	3.2	3.5	+9%
Linguistics	2.7	2.1	2.8	+3%	3.3	3.2	3.5	+9%
Anthropology	6.6	5.5	7.3	+11%	7.8	7.6	8.2	+8%
Subtotal	19.7	14.7	21.7	+10%	23.6	23.0	25.8	+12%
Division of Social and Economic Science								
Economics	12.2	6.3	10.6	-13%	12.6	12.7	13.4	+6%
Geography	1.6	0.7	1.4	-9%	1.7	1.7	2.9	+70%
Sociology	3.9	2.2	3.5	-10%	3.8	3.8	4.1	+7%
Meas. Meth./Data Improv.	5.0	2.9	3.3	-34%	3.7	3.7	3.9	+5%
History/Phil. Science	1.5	0.9	1.7	+16%	1.8	1.8	2.0	+10%
Political Science	3.6	2.1	3.5	-3%	3.8	3.8	4.6	+20%
Law and Social Sciences	0.9	1.1	1.9	+106%	1.8	1.8	2.0	+14%
Decision/Risk/Mgt. Sci.	--	0.5	1.9	+280%	2.4	2.4	3.0	+26%
Subtotal	31.3	17.6	27.8	-11%	31.4	31.8	36.0	+13%
Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems								
Information Impact			2.1		2.5	2.4	2.9	+18%
Interactive Systems			2.4		2.0	2.5	2.9	+15%
Subtotal	6.0	5.2	4.5		4.5	4.9	5.8	+18%
TOTAL - Social and behavioral science research programs								
	54.8	34.4	54.0	-1%	59.5	59.7	67.6	+13%
Social and behavioral science as proportion of NSF Research and Related Activities								
	6.1%	3.5%	4.2%		4.0%	4.2%	4.1%	

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CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

The COSSA Washington Update, the biweekly newsletter of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), is available on a subscription basis to individual social and behavioral scientists.

In addition to the annual analysis of federal budgets for social and behavioral science research, the Update keeps readers informed of the latest developments in the Congress that affect research funding and management. COSSA closely follows and reports on appropriation and authorization legislation for research programs in many federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation (NSF), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Departments of Labor and Justice, among others.

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Guide to Federal Funding for Social Scientists

Researched and written by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), a Washington advocacy group serving the major professional associations in the social and behavioral sciences. Susan D. Quarles, Editor. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation, September 1986.

Social and behavioral scientists now have an important new resource to aid them in locating scarce federal research dollars. The myriad offices, agencies, and departments of the federal government are major supporters of research in the social and behavioral sciences. But until now, no comprehensive guide to federal grants, contracts, and fellowships in these fields has been available.

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