

# COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

Volume IX, Number 3

February 28, 1990

## Of Budget Battles, Games, and Questions...

One of the hottest tickets in Washington currently is the new movie version of *Henry V*, starring and directed by Kenneth Branagh. As King Henry notes in his famous speech before the battle of Agincourt: "Once more into the breach, dear friends, once more . . . the game's afoot." So it is with President Bush's FY 1991 budget, released on January 29. Once again we face the budget games all too familiar in recent years.

In his introduction to the FY 1991 budget, Richard Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), writes of the games played in Washington - "the spend-the-peace-dividend-game, ... the cut-social security game, ... the beat the budget game."

Herewith COSSA's own list of games afoot. The "partisan priorities game," with a Republican administration proposing and a Democratic Congress disposing. The "Gramm-Rudman-Hollings game," featuring sequesters and automatic across-the-board reductions to meet deficit targets masked by social security trust fund surpluses. The "predicting the economy game," with OMB, the Congressional Budget Office, and a vast array of analysts trying to determine what the economy will look like during the next year. The "investing for the future vs. meeting present needs game," in which research and development are pitted against housing and veterans care. The "defense vs. discretionary domestic spending game," where peace dividends appear and disappear. The "entitlements are out of hand game," in which policymakers agree that something needs to be done about mandatory spending programs but bridle at the prospect of disappointing constituents. The "listen to my rhetoric, but don't examine my dollar figures too closely game." The "read my lips game," starring revenue enhancers, capital gains cutters, and mess around with social security folks. The "let's reform this crazy budget process game." The "let's form another coalition to follow this crazy budget process game." The "is anybody paying attention to the social and behavioral sciences game." What does it all add up to?

## Is the Fresh Breeze Still Blowing?

This is the first full budget presented by President Bush. Last year Bush proposed slight revisions to the final Reagan budget in *Building a Better America*. With the exception of some enhanced funding for education (most of which was not enacted by Congress), the Bush revisions were not significant. This year the President has put together a budget that emphasizes broad themes such as "Expanding the Human Frontier," "Enhancing Research and Development," "Investing in Human Capital," "Preserving America's Heritage," and some of these categories even include proposed funding increases for social and behavioral science research.

Yet, the President's budget reflects continued opposition to a general tax increase. His conviction persists even as Darman warns of the "hidden PACMEN" waiting to gobble up America's future balance sheet: rising health care costs, obligations to clean up federal facilities, and the rising claims of mandatory programs (50 percent of the federal budget in FY 1991, up from 34 percent in 1970).

## Sequester Again?

The Bush budget claims to meet the FY 1991 Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction target of \$64 billion (plus the \$10 billion leeway), bringing the deficit down to 1 percent of gross national product. As Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) has pointed out, however, this feat is accomplished by using the surpluses in the social security trust fund to mask the "true" deficit, which is around \$200 billion. The Congressional Budget Office claims the deficit for FY 1991 without enactment of the President's proposals will be about \$138 billion. Thus, sequester once again looms ominously on the horizon. Members of Congress are telling Washington lobbyists that nobody "out there" (read: the real country outside the Washington beltway) seems to be complaining about FY 1990's five-month sequester.



Two new factors will influence how the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings game is played in FY 1991. First, administration discomfort with a sequester has diminished since mandatory defense budget cuts began to seem less ominous; with pressure mounting to reduce defense spending anyway, across-the-board reductions may be the simplest solution for Republicans. Democrats in Congress will lose an important bargaining chip with this development.

Second, the budget law includes a provision allowing the President and Congress to suspend deficit reduction requirements if GNP growth rate is under 1 percent for two successive quarters. Growth in the fourth quarter of 1989 was under 1 percent, and if the first quarter of 1990 suggests a similar slowdown, the budget game could get interesting come April.

As has been the case since the passage of the Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974 and Gramm-Rudman-Hollings in 1985, numerous budget reform proposals are competing for attention. House Budget Committee Chairman Leon Panetta (D-CA) seems to be leading the pack with his plan, but whether budget process reform will be enacted this year is questionable. Like that other perennial issue, campaign finance reform, however, enough people may finally have had enough to get the ball rolling.

Yet, the old process carries on with budget resolutions (and coalitions supporting functions of the budget-#250 for science), 302B allocations (the process of dividing the pie among the 13 appropriations subcommittees, each with its own 302B alliance advocating greater funding for that subcommittee), and then the actual appropriations process itself. In the Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees, housing, environmental, veterans, space, and science research all compete for funds. The good news is that the Bush budget includes about \$10 billion in increases for these areas, leaving the subcommittees with their best starting budget in recent memory.

**Researching the Globe and the People on It**

For research and development, the Bush budget exceeds \$70 billion with significant increases for targeted initiatives. There is also continued movement toward increasing civilian research's share of the pie (up to 39 percent in the FY 1991 budget from 31 percent in the FY 1986 budget). Aside from continued support for big science items such as the space station, the superconducting supercollider, and the manned expedition to Mars, there are major increases for research on global environmental change, up 57 percent to over \$1 billion in federal funds - \$15 million of which is allocated to the human dimensions of the problem. The National Science Foundation (NSF) will receive \$103 million of these funds, with \$5.5 million going to human dimensions research and training.

The proposed NSF budget, probably the last during Erich Bloch's tenure as director (his term ends in August, but he may be gone before then), increases 14.4 percent from FY 1990 as the President attempts to keep the pledge to double the Foundation's budget (although the out-year keeps slipping). The research and related activities category is up 13.3 percent, while the science and engineering education program is up 23 percent. Social and economic science receives a 10 percent boost, with most of the new funding going to global environmental change research and to the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis. In the behavioral sciences, the increases are smaller (about 8 percent), and biodiversity is a major focus. Funding for social and behavioral scientists also climbs in the computer science directorate and the arctic research program, which has a \$1 million initiative in arctic social science. There seems to be some tension between the need for special initiatives related to the natural and physical sciences at NSF and keeping the basic core research in the social and behavioral science disciplines in good fiscal health.

<b>CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS</b>	
Howard J. Silver .....	Executive Director
Stacey E. Beckhardt .....	Government Liaison
Joe Thorndike .....	Staff Associate
Karen E. Carrion .....	Office Manager
Katherine L. Pringle .....	Intern
Raymond E. Wolfinger .....	President
<p>The Consortium of Social Science Associations 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. Update is published fortnightly. Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$50; institutional subscriptions, \$90; overseas mail, \$90. ISSN 0749-4394. Address all inquiries to COSSA, 1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836, Washington, DC 20005.</p>	



At the National Institutes of Health (NIH), increases for core research programs are minimal (4.7 percent), creating decreases in investigator-initiated extramural grants not associated with AIDS research (up 7.6 percent) or the human genome project. The latter receives an 81 percent increase to \$108 million. Three percent of these proposed funds are to be allocated for policy research directed at the study of ethical, legal, and social issues associated with the mapping and sequencing of the entire human genome. Comparable to most NIH programs, health and behavior research receives a modest 4.5 percent increase above FY 1990 levels. The National Institute on Aging and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development receive a minimal (4 percent) increase.

The same situation exists at the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, each of which receives a 4 percent increase for extramural research programs. The National Institute on Drug Abuse fares better (up 12 percent for extramural research), a result of its role in the government's anti-drug program and the funds available to deal with intravenous drug users who have HIV/AIDS.

### **Cleaning Up a Department through Policy Research**

One of the more interesting proposals in agency research budgets occurs at the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Secretary Jack Kemp is asking Congress to transfer \$25 million from various programs (including those which are scandal-ridden and those which receive congressional earmarks) to the policy research office. Kemp would use the new money to support program evaluation and monitoring capabilities.

At the Department of Labor, some research funding is shifting from the Employment and Training Administration to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy. Although the Bureau of Labor Statistics is a focus of Council of Economic Advisers Chairman Michael Boskin's efforts to enhance the quality of federal economic statistics, the agency's overall budget receives only a minimal increase. At the Justice Department, the administration is once again proposing to eliminate most of the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention.

The "Education President" is proposing a significant increase for education research and statistics: the National Center for Education Statistics is slated to receive an 84 percent increase, and an additional \$53 million has been targeted at four new education initiatives. Field-initiated studies are still struggling along at \$1 million, and programs of support for non-minority graduate students in the social sciences and humanities are slated for a phase out. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE), international education and training, the education and cultural affairs programs at the United States Information Agency (USIA), and the Soviet-East European Research and Training program all receive no proposed increases over their FY 1990 funding.

As another part of "investing in the future," a new competitive grants initiative at the Cooperative State Research Service, proposed at \$100 million, did not include research into "markets, trade and policy" as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences. Funding for the rural revitalization research program also failed to make it into the president's budget.

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) is part of the "preserving America's heritage" theme. The proposed FY 1991 budget, however, receives only a 5 percent increase. The research programs are slated for a 11 percent raise, which given the rhetoric coming out of NEH in recent years is a surprise to some. The Smithsonian Institution also receives a significant increase for research on global environmental change.

### **But Seriously Folks**

After amusing us with Cookie Monsters, PACMEN, and other games, Darman admonishes: "At some point, there is an obligation to be serious. At some point partisan posturing must yield to the responsibility to govern." Whether another agreement between the White House and Congress, similar to the "budget summit" compromise of November 1987, can be reached during an important election year (redistricting is around the corner) appears questionable. How the competing rush to cut taxes - Moynihan on social security, Bush on capital gains - will play out is also unclear. Are even more extraordinary changes in store on the international



scene that will impact spending decisions? Are we headed for another sequester, another grand continuing resolution to fund all federal programs, more deadlock, more gimmicks, more games?

The social and behavioral sciences are included in many of the initiatives of the Bush administration's research agenda. Some budget proposals move the social and behavioral sciences closer to the agendas of the physical and natural sciences. But will this closeness deprive the social and behavioral sciences of their own agenda? Will funding increases for our research come only on the heels of increases for other sciences?

The federal government depends heavily on the research results of the social and behavioral sciences. Without this research, there would be no economic indicators, no federal statistical system, no census bureau, no health care financing system, no survey research, no program evaluations, no Federal Reserve System, no congressional budget office, and no congressional research service. Indeed, much that makes Washington work would grind to a halt. COSSA and its supporters must continually remind policymakers of the past and potential contributions of our disciplines.

Howard J. Silver  
Executive Director

### How To Interpret Budget Figures In This Issue

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 1991 budget authority, modifying this number to account for stipulated carryovers and various technical adjustments. All figures in the agency tables are in millions of (current) dollars. There is some rounding error.

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

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90/ A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90/ P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91/ C - FY90</u>
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	--	--	--

Column 1 provides actual spending figures for Fiscal Year 1989. Column 2 provides the Reagan administration proposal for FY 1990 funding. (Since the Bush administration made few changes to the Reagan budget, this figure also represents Bush budget priorities for FY 1990.) Column 3 offers estimated FY 1990 expenditures, thereby reflecting congressional changes to the Reagan-Bush proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Bush administration's funding recommendation for FY 1991.

The last three columns offer comparative information. Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 1989 spending (A - FY89) to Current FY 1990 spending (C - FY90). Column 6 compares Current FY 1990 (C - FY90) funding with Proposed FY 1990 (P - FY90) funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Reagan-Bush budget proposal. Finally, Column 7 compares Proposed FY 1991 (P - FY91) funding with Current FY 1990 (C - FY90) funding, thereby illustrating Bush budget priorities as gauged against current spending.



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

- I. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE . . . . . 7**
  - Cooperative State Research Service . . . . . 7
  - Economic Research Service . . . . . 7
  - Food and Nutrition Service . . . . . 7
  - Office of Analysis and Evaluation . . . . . 7
  
- II. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE . . . . . 8**
  - Bureau of the Census . . . . . 8
  - Bureau of Economic Analysis . . . . . 8
  - Economic Development Administration . . . . . 8
  - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration . . . . . 8
  
- III. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE . . . . . 9**
  
- IV. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION . . . . . 10**
  - Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education . . . . . 10
  - Graduate Education . . . . . 10
  - International Education/Foreign Language Studies . . . . . 10
  - National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research . . . . . 11
  - Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs . . . . . 11
  - Office of Educational Research and Improvement . . . . . 11
  
- V. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES . . . . . 12**
  - Health Care Financing Administration . . . . . 12
  - Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation . . . . . 13
  - Office of Human Development Services . . . . . 13
  - Public Health Service . . . . . 14
    - Agency for Health Care Policy and Research . . . . . 14
    - Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration . . . . . 14
      - National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism . . . . . 15
      - National Institute on Drug Abuse . . . . . 16
      - National Institute of Mental Health . . . . . 16
    - Centers for Disease Control . . . . . 17
      - National Center for Health Statistics . . . . . 17
    - National Institutes of Health . . . . . 17
      - Health and Behavior Research at NIH . . . . . 18
      - National Institute on Aging . . . . . 20
      - National Institute of Child Health and Human Development . . . . . 20
    - Office of Population Affairs . . . . . 21
      - Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs . . . . . 21
      - Office of Family Planning . . . . . 21
    - HIV/AIDS . . . . . 22
    - Social Security Administration . . . . . 22
  
- VI. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT . . . . . 23**
  - Office of Policy and Development Research . . . . . 23
  
- VII. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE . . . . . 23**
  - Bureau of Justice Statistics . . . . . 23
  - National Institute of Justice . . . . . 24
  - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention . . . . . 24



<b>VIII. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b> .....	24
Bureau of Labor Statistics .....	24
Employment and Training Administration .....	25
Assistant Secretary for Policy .....	25
<b>IX. DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b> .....	25
Office of Research .....	25
Soviet-East European Research and Training .....	25
<b>X. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</b> .....	26
Office of the Secretary for Transportation .....	26
University Research Centers Program .....	26
University Research Program .....	26
Urban Mass Transportation Administration .....	26
<b>XI. INDEPENDENT AGENCIES</b> .....	26
Agency for International Development .....	26
National Archives and Records Administration .....	26
National Endowment for the Humanities .....	27
Smithsonian Institution .....	27
United States Information Agency .....	27
United States Institute of Peace .....	28
<b>XII. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION</b> .....	28



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE**

The Cooperative State Research Service funds research at state agricultural experiment stations and other eligible institutions. Hatch Act formula funding has been the major program for years, but more recently, Congress has shown a fondness for special grants. Administration officials prefer increases in the competitive grants program, but whether Congress will sacrifice its prerogative to aid special constituents is far from clear.

The National Academy of Sciences 1989 report, *Investing in America*, calls for a \$500 million competitive grants program. The academy suggests six funding categories, including "Markets, Trade and Policy," which encompasses research in agricultural economics, rural revitalization, and family well-being. The administration's \$100 million competitive grants proposal, however, does not include funding for this category.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Hatch Act . . . . .	154.7	155.5	155.1	158.4	+<1%	+<1%	+2%
Special Grants . . . . .	61.7	15.8	73.1	31.0	+18%	+363%	-58%
Competitive Grants . . . . .	39.7	63.5	42.5	100.0	+7%	-33%	+135%

**ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE**

The Economic Research Service performs economic, statistical, and other social science research in four general areas of U.S. and international agriculture: commodity economics, agriculture and trade analysis, resources and technology, and agriculture and rural economics. Two new major initiatives are planned for FY 1991 in the areas of food safety and water quality. Most ERS research is conducted intramurally, and the agency is not authorized to award competitive grants. ERS does, however, enter into cooperative agreements with universities and other institutions to meet specific research needs.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
49.3	51.7	50.7	56.2	+3%	-2%	+11%

**FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE**

**Office of Analysis and Evaluation**

The Food and Nutrition Service's Office of Analysis and Evaluation (OAE) monitors the effectiveness of nutritional programs. The federal food stamp program receives the most attention, accounting for about three-fourths of all OAE funds. Remaining money is divided among three areas: evaluation of child nutrition programs; the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) supplemental food program; and the smaller commodity programs. Commodity programs, which provide surplus commodities to families, schools, and institutions, will receive a smaller share of OAE attention this year, while WIC research is slated for an increase. The majority of OAE funding is awarded through competitive contracts, although some funds are awarded in grants or cooperative agreements.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
12.8	15.8	15.7	17.1	+23%	<-1%	+9%



## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Although the Census Bureau does not have an extramural research program, the agency does award some contracts for outside research. More important, the agency is a key source of statistical data for social science research. The figures given below are for the agency's current economic and demographic statistics programs, as well as for publications, general research, and data systems development. Funding for periodic programs and the decennial census is not included.

Substantial increases await several census programs if Bush budget proposals are enacted. The business statistics sub-category is slated for a 36 percent boost, while the manufacturing statistics program is targeted to jump 25 percent. Overall, the Bureau will receive an increase of 15 percent for FY 1991.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91-</u> <u>C - FY90</u>
96.0	116.6	99.9	115.2	+4%	-14%	+15%

### BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops, and interprets U.S. economic accounts by analyzing data from agencies such as the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Treasury Department. Among BEA's various programs, National Economic Accounts and International Economic Accounts both stand to see significant increases. The boosts are intended to improve the quality of the Bureau's data collection and analysis.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91-</u> <u>C - FY90</u>
24.6	27.5	25.6	34.3	+4%	-7%	+34%

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants and loans to economically distressed areas for economic development planning. A small portion of the EDA budget goes to support research and evaluation activities. Following in the footsteps of their Reagan predecessors, Bush budget makers have proposed elimination of the program. It seems likely, however, that Congress will step in to save the program, much as they have in years past. Figures below are for EDA research and evaluation activities.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY900-</u> <u>A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91-</u> <u>C - FY90</u>
1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	+20%	+100%	-100%

### NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Two programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provide significant support for social science research in areas such as marine economics, cultural anthropology, geography, political science,



law, and sociology. The National Sea Grant Program awards funds to approximately 30 institutions for research and education activities.

Some programs within the National Marine Fisheries Service will see funding increases, according to the Bush administration, but the agency's overall decrease reflects cuts in "areas not essential to meeting conservation and management objectives." The National Sea Grant Program fares better in this year's budget than it has in past versions; consistently targeted for elimination, the program is slated for a comparatively generous cut of only 35 percent in FY 1991. According to the administration, the program should move to a more national focus, abandoning its support of primarily regional efforts such as the Marine Advisory Service. It seems likely, however, that congressional appropriators will step in to protect the Sea Grant Program.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
National Marine Fisheries Service	161.8	99.4	197.3	153.2	+22%	+98%	-22%
National Sea Grant Program . . . .	40.5	0.0	42.5	27.5	+5%	+100%	-35%

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

Three large programs conduct social and behavioral science research within the Department of Defense (DOD): the Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division of the Office of Naval Research; the Life Sciences Directorate of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research; and the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. All three offices fund extramural research in areas of human factors, training methodologies, and manpower. Further research is funded by the University Research Initiative Program, which coordinates Pentagon and university research.

Additionally, the U.S. Navy Personnel Research and Development Center in San Diego awards extramural contracts for human factors research. The administration does not propose an annual budget for the center, since money is allocated for specific projects as needs arise. The R&D Center has operated on approximately \$30 million per year, roughly one-third of which is awarded through extramural contracts.

The DOD also funds important policy research. The Office of the Undersecretary of Defense for Policy awards contracts for strategic, political-military, economic, and other policy research. The FY 1991 proposal is \$7.7 million, matching the current FY 1990 budget. This office awards both competitive and directed grants to individuals, organizations, and universities. Research priorities for 1991 will reflect this year's striking international developments and the need to "rethink" the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

DOD research and development money is broken down into five sub-categories, numbered 6.1 to 6.5. The 6.1 allocation funds basic research in the natural and social sciences, while higher numbers designate funding for applied and developmental research. The definition of basic research eligible for 6.1 classification was slightly broadened under the Reagan Administration to include more applied and developmental research. With the exception of the University Research Initiative, all numbers below reflect only 6.1 basic research allocations. It should be noted that only about one-half of the Air Force figure will be spent on social or behavioral science research.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Cognitive and Neural Sciences, Office of Naval Research . . . .	n/a	n/a	14.6	14.7	n/a	n/a	+1%
Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Life Sciences Directorate . . . . .	17.4	18.4	17.5	19.0	+1%	-5%	+9%
U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences . . . . .	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.4	-14%	0%	-6%
University Research Initiative . . .	95.0	96.0	96.0	98.7	+1%	0%	+3%



## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) supports projects to stimulate institutions of higher education to identify and pursue improvements in educational quality. Projects, according to the Education Department, should achieve their goals without "intruding on institutional prerogatives."

FIPSE's budget remained stagnant throughout the 1980s. In FY 1981, the fund had \$13.1 million to spend, but during the mid-decade years, Reagan officials attempted to eliminate the agency. This year, the Bush administration is requesting level funding. According to the department, about 25 percent of the FY 1991 request will fund projects on postsecondary educational research and improvements in the teaching of mathematics, science, and related disciplines.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY90</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
11.9	11.9	11.7	11.7	-2%	-2%	0%

### GRADUATE EDUCATION

The administration's financial aid strategy suggests continued and increased support for programs assisting science and engineering students (Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need), slight increases for programs aiding minority graduate students (Patricia Harris Graduate Fellowships, Minority Participation in Graduate Education, and Legal Training for the Disadvantaged), and a phase-down or elimination of programs supporting social science graduate students (Javits Fellowships, Harris Public Service Fellowships, and Law School Clinical Experience). The phase-down strategy replaces earlier attempts to simply abolish some programs. Employing this strategy, the FY 1991 proposals for both the Javits and the Public Service fellowships would allow only continuation awards; no new class of fellows will receive support. Congress has yet to accept completely this new funding approach.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Patricia Roberts Harris Graduate Fellowships . . . . .	15.7	16.2	16.0	17.8	+2%	-1%	+11%
Patricia Roberts Harris Public Service Fellowships . . . . .	3.3	0.0	3.3	1.2	0%	+100%	-64%
Jacob K. Javits Fellowships . . . . .	7.9	5.8	7.9	5.4	0%	+36%	-32%
Law School Clinical Experience . .	4.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	+23%	+100%	-100%
Legal Training for the Disadvantaged	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.5	+32%	+25%	0%
Minority Participation in Graduate Education . . . . .	3.5	3.6	3.5	6.1	0%	-3%	+74%
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need . . . . .	12.8	11.9	15.8	25.5	+23%	+33%	+62%

### INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

Title VI of the Higher Education Act provides support for the operation of graduate and undergraduate language and area centers, the establishment of language resource centers, and the creation of intensive summer language institutes. The section also supports fellowships for advanced graduate training in foreign language study. A new program to support International Business Education Centers has quickly become a congressional favorite, with most of FY 1990's increase going to this program. Funding for the Fulbright-Hays overseas program has remained stagnant for years.



Through the mid-1980s, the Reagan administration consistently proposed elimination of these programs, but Congress always stepped in to save them. Recent emphasis on economic competitiveness in both the later Reagan budgets and the current Bush budget has fostered a recognition that Title VI programs "serve important trade, diplomatic, defense, and other security interests of the United States." While this recognition has not spawned major increases in administration budget proposals, it has led Congress to increase support for the program.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Domestic Programs .....	25.9	25.1	34.7	34.7	+34%	+38%	0%
Overseas Programs .....	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	-2%	-2%	0%
Totals .....	31.1	30.3	39.8	39.8	+28%	+31%	0%

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH**

The National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) provides support for research, demonstration projects, and related activities concerning the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The institute is also involved in the training of service providers and rehabilitation researchers. Housed in the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, the NIDRR program includes research and training centers, field-initiated research grants, fellowship programs, and dissemination and utilization projects. All NIDRR research money is awarded through competitive grants. Programs are varied and include investigator-initiated projects, directed research programs, training grants, and individual fellowship programs.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
53.9	52.9	54.3	54.3	+<1%	+3%	0%

**OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGE AFFAIRS**

The research activities supported by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBEMLA) seek to determine the most effective classroom procedures for teaching limited-English-speaking children in American schools. The agency also supports evaluation of the bilingual education programs sponsored by OBEMLA.

The President's funding request for the total OBEMLA budget in FY 1991 is \$205.5 million, an increase of 19 percent over the FY 1990 budget request. This increase, however, is not reflected in the proposed research and evaluation budget, which remains level. Funds will support an ongoing evaluation of instruction services for language minority and limited-English students. Competitive research contracts will also be available for evaluation studies of OBEMLA-related programs. The following figures are for research and evaluation.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	+4%	-4%	0%

**OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT**

Research and statistics, the Department of Education's poor relation in the early Reagan years, has made a remarkable budgetary comeback in recent administration budgets. Last September's education summit continues to focus increased attention on state and local education improvements. Heeding the call of Xerox Chairman



David Kearns and other business leaders, the Bush administration has proposed a significant increase in the Office of Educational Research and Improvement's core programs - gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information on the condition and progress of education. The administration has also suggested new funding for four special initiatives.

About \$22 million of the \$61.3 million proposed for research will support the network of national research and development centers. These centers are intended to develop solutions to education problems through disciplined inquiry into such issues as student learning, adult literacy, and inner city education. This year, a major competition will be conducted to select a new set of research centers. The administration has proposed \$20 million in new funding for regional educational laboratories. Field-initiated studies are slated for the left-overs (about \$1 million). Funds in the research account also support the Education Resources Information Center, which provides a computerized bibliographic retrieval system for the dissemination of education information.

The National Center for Education Statistics receives an \$18.9 million increase to continue planned expansion of the Department's statistical activities. The increase for the National Assessment of Educational Progress will be used to conduct three state-level trial assessments of student achievement: reading at fourth grade and mathematics at fourth and eighth grade.

Four special initiatives account for the balance of new OERI spending: (1) evaluation of state and local education reform efforts, (2) research on methods to reduce dropout rates, (3) a major initiative to improve the training of principals through establishment of a mentoring system, and (4) a variety of activities stemming from last September's Charlottesville education summit, including an effort to track progress toward meeting national education goals.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY90-</u> <u>A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>C-FY90-</u> <u>P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>P-FY91-</u> <u>C-FY90</u>
National Center for Educational Statistics . . . . .	21.7	25.3	22.6	41.5	+4%	-11%	+84%
National Assessment of Educational Progress . . . . .	9.4	12.1	17.1	18.9	+82%	+41%	+11%
Research and Improvement . . . . .	47.1	51.0	55.5	61.3	+18%	+9%	+10%
Evaluation of Reform . . . . .	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Dropout Prevention . . . . .	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Principal Training . . . . .	n/a	n/a	n/a	25.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Education Summit Follow-up . . . . .	n/a	n/a	n/a	20.0	n/a	n/a	n/a

## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

### HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Through its Office of Research and Demonstrations, the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research, demonstrations, and evaluation projects intended to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The office receives monies from both direct appropriation and from the Medicare Trust Fund. Activities emphasize physician and non-physician services, outpatient care, and the development of tax policy that balances consumer choice with access to quality care. FY 1991 research priorities, as outlined by HHS, remain unchanged from last year.

Recent years have seen significant discrepancies between the administration's proposed HCFA budget and subsequent congressional appropriations. Most differences stem from congressional support of rural health demonstrations and, to some extent, catastrophic health insurance research. While both areas are included in HCFA's research budget, neither is well-supported in the administration's proposal.



Basic research, funded at \$32 million in FY 1990, is slated for a \$4 million increase this year. This 13 percent boost is comparable to the FY 1990 request for basic studies. The numbers presented below represent the total budget for the Office of Research and Demonstration.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
50.6	37.0	50.0	36.0	-1%	+35%	-28%

#### OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for income security, health economics and financing, and social services policy research. Housed in the Office of the Secretary, ASPE is the principal Health and Human Services agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues of national policy. The Reagan administration targeted this office for major cuts, and ASPE's budget dropped from \$24 million in FY 1980 to \$5 million in FY 1990. The Bush administration has proposed level funding for FY 1991, suggesting only a modest \$16,000 increase (not shown below due to rounding).

Despite the lack of budget support, Bush, in his State of the Union address, called specifically for research on health system reform, especially as related to problems of the uninsured. Other priorities for FY 1991 include: long-term care; delivery of more comprehensive and integrated services; health care cost containment; employment for people with disabilities; family issues; and the effect of job and skill training on welfare dependency.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
7.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	-36%	<-1%	<-1%

#### OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

The Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) administers many of the nation's social welfare programs. Within the proposed \$8.6 billion budget, Bush recommends increases for Head Start and for payments to states for foster care and adoption assistance. Within the total OHDS budget, \$121.5 million is allocated for research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. Of this total, only about 20 percent is for research.

For research and related activities, there are few programmatic changes or proposed funding increases, except for an additional \$6 million earmarked for child welfare research. These monies are intended for projects on the non-medical needs of AIDS- and drug-infected infants.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
126.0	129.0	117.0	121.5	-7%	-9%	+4%



## PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

## Agency for Health Care Policy and Research

The Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR) was created in December 1989 under the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of FY 1989. AHCPR assumes many of the activities previously conducted by the now-defunct National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment (NCHSR) of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH). Like NCHSR, AHCPR serves as the Public Health Service's research arm and is responsible for studies on medical effectiveness, patient outcomes, health care delivery and costs, and technology assessment. Extramural research is supported on such issues as demographic and geographic variations in utilization and efficacy of diagnostic and therapeutic medical procedures.

AHCPR derives its funding from appropriations, PHS 1 percent set-aside evaluation funds, and the Medicare trust funds. The total FY 1991 proposed budget, exclusive of AIDS, is \$99.7 million, up 10 percent from FY 1990. The request includes \$49 million (including \$14 million from appropriations) for the medical treatment effectiveness program. In FY 1990, \$38 million was available for this research and information dissemination initiative.

The decrease in proposed budget authority for FY 1991 is somewhat misleading; in FY 1991, AHCPR will have a greater share of its budget funded by trust fund dollars. The historical figures below reflect budget authority for activities at OASH that now reside at AHCPR.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91-</u> <u>C - FY90</u>
25.5	n/a	49.7	39.1	+95%	n/a	-21%

## Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration

The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) underwent structural change in FY 1990 consistent with congressional intent that the agency focus on both research and service delivery activities related to substance abuse and mental health. Although Director Fred Goodwin continues to state publicly that research is ADAMHA's "defining mission," recent rhetoric has emphasized prevention and treatment efforts.

This past year, the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) was moved from the director's office and given the same status as the three research institutes: the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). OSAP primarily focuses on community demonstration projects, with particular emphasis on programs for groups at high risk for substance abuse. Further, ADAMHA created a new office, the Office of Treatment Improvement (OTI), to improve as well as expand treatment-related activities. OTI emphasizes the co-morbidity of substance abuse and mental illness. Goodwin envisions significant interaction between these offices and the research institutes, possibly resulting in some large-scale clinical field trials.

In FY 1991, the overall budget authority for ADAMHA will increase 8 percent to \$2.8 billion from \$2.6 billion in FY 1990. About half of the budget relates to drug initiatives. Of the total, \$229.7 is allocated for HIV/AIDS. Note that the total does not include funds for St. Elizabeths Hospital; control of the facility is being transferred to the District of Columbia.

According to Goodwin, ADAMHA's "research buying power" is growing faster than that at related institutes within the National Institutes of Health (NIH). With an expanded research base, however, the "strength" of ADAMHA's budget is somewhat misleading, particularly as it affects the social and behavioral sciences. At present, more social and behavioral scientists are employed or supported by NIH than by ADAMHA.



Excluding AIDS, the ADAMHA research budget is \$776.8 million, about 30 percent of the total ADAMHA non-AIDS budget. Of this, \$8.3 million is targeted for treatment outcome research, while the remainder is allocated across the three research institutes. Increases are budgeted for research project grants, outcome research, and research training. The budget provides monies for two new centers: NIDA will fund a center on prevention research with an emphasis on high risk youth, and NIMH will fund a molecular neurobiology center. Also, increases are provided in the NIDA budget to expand data collection activities and to fully fund existing contracts. Most of the other components of the budget are level-funded. While ADAMHA's overall support rises, the impact of the proposed increases is offset by several factors. The average cost for research project grants increases 6 percent. As in FY 1990, these increased costs are forcing cuts in new and competing grants, down 29 percent from FY 1990.

**Number of Non-AIDS Grants: Continuing vs. New and Competing**

	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
<b>Continuing Research Project Grants</b>			
NIAAA .....	268	361	+35%
NIDA .....	397	447	+13%
NIMH .....	684	757	+11%
<b>New And Competing Research Project Grants</b>			
NIAAA .....	177	77	-56%
NIDA .....	200	182	-9%
NIMH .....	336	249	-26%

Further, ADAMHA will average only a 20 percent award rate as compared with a 33 percent rate in FY 1990. Grants will be funded on average at 8 percent below approved levels. Finally, while there is a 3 percent increase in the number of research trainees, the budget does not provide increases for stipends or tuition. The following presentation focuses on the research components of the institutes' budgets: extramural and intramural research; research management and support; demonstrations; and training.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) supports basic and applied research related to the etiology, prevalence, prediction, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, management, or prevention of alcoholism or other alcohol-related problems. A wide variety of disciplines, including anthropology, economics, epidemiology, psychology, and sociology, are supported. Most social and behavioral science research is funded through the Clinical and Psychosocial Research Branch of the Extramural Research Division. As a beneficiary of FY 1990 drug supplement monies, NIAAA saw a substantial increase in funding last year. In FY 1990, the institute will fund a record number of research projects grants and will establish two new centers. The FY 1991 budget proposal, however, shows no sign of continued growth. The proposed budget includes devastating cuts (56 percent) in the number of new and competing awards.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Extramural Research .....	90.0	97.0	110.0	114.4	+22%	+13%	+4%
(Research Training) .....	(2.6)	(2.7)	(2.8)	(3.0)	+8%	+4%	+7%
Intramural Research .....	14.2	15.1	17.0	17.9	+20%	+13%	+5%
Research Management and Support	9.2	10.3	10.6	11.7	+15%	+3%	+10%
<hr/>							
Subtotal, Research .....	113.4	122.5	137.7	144.0	+21%	+12%	+5%
Demonstrations .....	4.5	0.0	16.4	9.5	+264%	+100%	-42%
<hr/>							
TOTAL .....	117.9	122.5	154.1	153.5	+31%	+26%	<-1%



### National Institute on Drug Abuse

With its broad mission to study the nature and extent of drug abuse, NIDA has received considerable support in recent years. The 1988 Omnibus Drug Act boosted the NIDA budget, and substantial funds are available to NIDA for HIV/AIDS projects. NIDA supports a wide range of social and behavioral science disciplines through its extramural divisions: Applied Research; Clinical Research; Epidemiology and Statistical Analysis; and Preclinical Research.

The administration's budget includes an 18 percent increase over FY 1990 for drug abuse research across federal agencies, and much of this money will go to NIDA. The FY 1991 budget calls for an 11 percent increase in research-related activities at NIDA. The administration emphasizes research on the biological mechanisms of drug action and the development of medications for drug abuse treatment. Funds are provided for a new center for prevention research aimed at high-risk populations.

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Extramural Research .....	132.1	141.2	156.5	174.9	+18%	+11%	+12%
(Research Training) .....	(2.4)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(3.6)	+38%	+38%	+9%
Intramural Research .....	13.9	16.1	16.6	18.4	+19%	+3%	+11%
Research Management and Support	16.5	16.4	22.0	27.4	+33%	+34%	+25%
Subtotal, Research .....	162.6	173.7	195.1	220.7	+20%	+12%	+13%
Demonstrations .....	7.0	7.0	46.6	46.6	+566%	+566%	<-1%
TOTAL .....	169.6	180.7	241.7	267.3	+43%	+34%	+11%

### National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) serves as a focal point for federal support of basic research and training in mental health. While the institute supports many social and behavioral scientists, recent years have seen increased attention to such fields as neuroscience and molecular biology. The administration's FY 1990 budget proposal highlights several areas of NIMH research: continued implementation of the National Plan for Schizophrenia Research; expanded treatment research; initiation of a long-term study of the molecular genetics of severe mental illness; and establishment of a center for excellence in molecular biology.

NIMH officials have expressed concern about the continued lack of strong support for clinical and research training as well as the 26 percent decrease in the number of new and competing grants. NIMH is the only ADAMHA institute supporting clinical training; this support is being phased out by the administration. Totals below exclude funds for protection and advocacy activities.

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Extramural Research .....	246.3	256.6	281.1	292.5	+14%	+10%	+4%
(Research Training) .....	(20.2)	(20.3)	(20.8)	(21.9)	+3%	+2%	+5%
Intramural Research .....	66.9	69.7	70.8	75.3	+6%	+2%	+6%
Research Management and Support	32.1	35.1	33.7	36.0	+5%	-4%	+7%
Subtotal, Research .....	345.3	361.4	385.6	403.8	+12%	+7%	+5%
Demonstrations .....	30.5	19.0	34.3	32.9	+12%	+81%	-4%
Clinical Training .....	12.8	8.0	13.5	5.0	+5%	+69%	-63%
TOTAL .....	388.7	388.4	433.4	441.7	+11%	+12%	+2%



**Centers for Disease Control**

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) is the lead Public Health Service agency for federal disease prevention efforts. CDC's activities include detection, control, and prevention of infectious diseases (especially HIV/AIDS), chronic diseases, and environmental and occupational health conditions. The agency frequently employs social and behavioral scientists as staff and consultants. To a limited extent, such scientists receive extramural support.

In FY 1991, the HIV/AIDS portion of the budget will see the largest increase, from \$443 million in FY 1990 to \$509 million in FY 1991. (Numbers below do not include the AIDS budget.) The CDC budget request also places increased emphasis on the PHS-wide infant mortality initiative. Other programs receive almost level funding.

National Center for Health Statistics

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), an arm of CDC, is an important source of data on illness and disability, utilization of health care services, health resources, and vital events. Support for this program combines an annual appropriation with monies from PHS 1 percent evaluation set-aside funds and from interagency reimbursements. In FY 1991, \$19 million in set-aside funds are slated for NCHS, an amount comparable to the FY 1990 proposed increase. With these funds, the NCHS operational budget is \$67.5 million. The numbers below represent the portion of the NCHS budget derived from appropriations.

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Centers for Disease Control . . . .	599.6	573.6	648.2	663.0	+8%	+13%	+2%
(National Center for Health Statistics) . . . . .	(48.4)	(47.8)	(47.3)	(48.5)	(-2%)	(-1%)	(+3%)

**National Institutes of Health**

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of federal funds for basic biomedical research. Within its broad scope, NIH supports more behavioral and social scientists than does the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. Much, but certainly not all, of the supported social and behavioral science falls within the rubric of "health and behavior" research. However, bits and pieces of this research are scattered throughout. For example, 3 percent of the proposed budget for the Human Genome Program, a major interagency initiative to map and sequence the entire human genome, is allocated for policy research directed at the study of related ethical, legal, and social issues.

With the exception of AIDS research and the Human Genome Program, the NIH budget has not seen much growth in the past few years. In FY 1991, the total NIH proposed budget is \$7.9 billion, a 4.7 percent increase over FY 1990. Of this, \$800.2 million, a 7.6 percent increase, is earmarked for AIDS research; \$108.0 million, an 81.4 percent increase, is targeted for the genome project. The budget also provides strong support for much needed upgrading of the intramural infrastructure. Further, a 17 percent increase is proposed for various ethnic and minority training programs.

Excluding AIDS, minority training programs, human genome research, and construction, extramural support in FY 1991 is almost level with FY 1990. This situation is compounded by the fact that FY 1990, again with the exception of AIDS and genome research, saw little change from FY 1989. The proposed budget maintains the \$120,000 salary cap initiated in FY 1990. The budget also calls for a \$20 million discretionary fund for the NIH director, a proposal not supported by Congress in FY 1990.

In FY 1991, 123 investigator-initiated grants will be added. But with 26 new awards for genome research and 118 for AIDS, other areas will actually see a decrease. Overall, the research project grants mechanism will increase 5.4 percent, with significantly more growth allowed for continuing, as opposed to new and competing, projects. Awards will be cut between 10 and 14 percent from approved levels, with higher negotiated reductions



applied to competing grants. The number of training slots will increase by 225, but no funds are included for salary or stipend increases. (Proposed FY 1990 figures are omitted from the table below.)

#### NIH Funding (Excluding AIDS)

	Actual FY 1989	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	% Change C - FY90- A - FY89	% Change P - FY91- C - FY90
Research Project Grants . . . . .	3802.9	3908.4	4108.7	+3%	+5%
Centers . . . . .	552.8	575.9	608.3	+4%	+6%
Other Research . . . . .	355.8	365.2	343.9	+3%	-6%
Research Training . . . . .	249.0	279.3	284.1	+12%	+2%
R&D Contracts . . . . .	376.4	377.9	384.9	+<1%	+2%
Intramural Research . . . . .	695.4	733.5	780.0	+5%	+6%
Research Management and Support . . .	281.2	291.5	312.0	+4%	+7%
Office of the Director . . . . .	40.9	79.4	69.2	+94%	-13%
Buildings and Facilities . . . . .	33.6	46.3	72.1	+38%	+56%
All Other . . . . .	154.4	175.6	166.3	+14%	-5%
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6542.5</b>	<b>6832.8</b>	<b>7129.5</b>	<b>+4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>

#### Health and Behavior Research at NIH

Health and behavior research comprises the largest component of NIH support for the social and behavioral sciences. The FY 1991 budget allocates 3.6 percent of the total NIH budget for this research. Comparable to the overall NIH budget increase, the health and behavior budget is increased 4.5 percent above FY 1990 levels. All numbers in this section include AIDS research. It should be noted that the actual FY 1989 numbers were derived from a different method of accounting than utilized in previous years, which allows for a broader interpretation of "health and behavior." The estimates provided for FY 1990 and FY 1991 are not calculated according to this revised technique, and are not, therefore, comparable to the FY 1989 figures.

*National Cancer Institute (NCI):* NCI supports research on behavioral and social approaches for preventing cancer, promoting good health practices, and treating and managing cancer patients and their families. NCI gives particular attention to tobacco use, diet, and nutrition, although the scope of funded studies is reasonably broad.

*National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI):* At NHLBI, health and behavior activities include support for research and training, primarily through the Behavioral Medicine Branch. NHLBI supports research on behavioral factors associated with disease prevention, etiology, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation.

*National Institute of Dental Research (NIDR):* NIDR funds research on a wide range of oral conditions. NIDR encourages research proposals on pain, disease prevention, and epidemiology. Institute support recognizes the contribution of social, psychological, economic, and environmental factors in oral health promotion and disease.

*National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK):* NIDDK supports research on diabetes, endocrine and metabolic diseases; digestive diseases and nutrition; and kidney, urologic, and hematologic diseases. Behavioral research supported by the institute is related to treatment compliance; disease-stress relationship; eating behavior; and disease control through behavior modification.

*National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS):* NINDS supports basic and clinical research related to the nervous system. Since FY 1989, with the establishment of a new NIH institute, NINDS no longer provides focus for communicative disorders research. NINDS research includes studies of sensory perception, cognitive functioning, recovery of function after nervous system damage, and sleep, as well as behavioral factors in the etiology and treatment of nervous system disorders.



*National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID):* Behavioral and social science research has not been an integral part of the NIAID mission, particularly as it relates to infectious diseases. Nonetheless, the spread of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases has increased the institute's awareness of the potential contributions of these sciences to infectious disease prevention. Other areas of support include psychosocial factors affecting medical treatment compliance.

*National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS):* NIGMS supports basic, undifferentiated research and research training, not targeted to any specific discipline or disease. While some support has been provided to health and behavior research, it is not part of a planned initiative.

*National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD):* The mission of NICHD encompasses broad support for the social and behavioral sciences. This research focuses on the psychological and social factors influencing human development from conception through adulthood. Major areas of inquiry include: human learning and behavior; population demographics; and mental retardation and developmental disabilities. Details regarding the NICHD budget are discussed below.

*National Eye Institute (NEI):* NEI is focused on blinding eye disease, visual disorders, mechanisms of visual function, preservation of sight, and needs of blind people. While NEI has not specifically supported health and behavior research, examination of the institute's program does reveal some support for this type of research.

*National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS):* NIEHS examines the effects of environmental agents on human health and well-being. **Emphasis** is placed on behavioral and neurological effects produced by exposure to toxic substances.

*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 diseases and other special problems and needs of the aged. NIA research broadly investigates how good health, effective functioning, and productivity can be prolonged, and disability and dependence postponed. Details regarding the NIA budget are discussed below.

*National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS):* NIAMS supports basic and clinical research on the debilitating disorders of the musculoskeletal system and the skin. Funds are available for research on behavioral factors related to diet, exercise, and injury, as well as for health services research.

*National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD):* Created by Congress in FY 1989, this institute takes over and expands activities related to communicative disorders previously supported by NINDS. It is too soon to assess its track record on social and behavioral science research.

*Division of Research Resources (DRR):* DRR provides a wide range of resources to improve the research environment. Although its support is non-categorical, an analysis of DRR funding shows support for health and behavior research programs.

*National Center for Nursing Research (NCNR):* NCNR examines biological and behavioral factors that influence health and the environment in which health care is delivered. Major areas of attention include responses to illness, family caregiving, reproductive health, and health promotion.

*John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences (FIC):* FIC supports international health components of the NIH institutes as well as its own initiatives to promote international cooperation in the health, social, and behavioral sciences. The center sponsors conferences, seminars, and special programs; offers postdoctoral fellowships for U.S. scientists abroad; and funds exchange programs for U.S. and foreign scientists.

*National Library of Medicine (NLM):* NLM relies on the principles and methodologies of the social and behavioral sciences to improve utilization of health care information by health professionals. Activities include development of computer systems and training programs, evaluation of the impact of such systems, and assessment of further informational needs.



**NIH Health and Behavior Budget (Including AIDS)**

	Actual FY 1989	Current FY 1990	Proposed Total FY91	Prop. Inst. Total FY91	%Change P-FY 91- C-FY 90	% of Instit. Total FY 1991
NCI .....	58.6	61.1	63.4	1694.1	+4%	3.7%
NHLBI .....	37.1	38.5	40.1	1112.5	+4%	3.6%
NIDR .....	5.0	5.2	5.3	140.5	+2%	3.8%
NIDDK .....	14.6	15.4	18.4	605.3	+19%	3.0%
NINDS .....	2.1	3.9	5.6	512.2	+44%	1.1%
NIAID .....	6.6	6.9	7.2	886.9	+4%	0.8%
NIGMS .....	0.2	0.3	0.3	745.5	0%	<0.1%
NICHD .....	48.8	50.8	53.0	461.5	+4%	11.5%
NEI .....	3.0	0.1	0.1	247.4	+5%	<0.1%
NIEHS .....	4.9	5.1	5.3	235.8	+4%	2.2%
NIA .....	37.2	39.1	40.6	248.9	+4%	16.3%
NIAMS .....	5.0	5.0	5.0	176.1	+2%	2.8%
NIDCD .....	n/a	2.5	2.6	122.8	+4%	2.1%
DRR .....	27.3	22.6	21.0	319.2	-7%	6.6%
NCNR .....	5.6	14.3	14.3	35.1	0%	40.7%
NLM .....	1.6	2.9	3.5	89.9	+21%	3.9%
FIC .....	0.1	n/a	n/a	16.4	n/a	n/a
Other NIH .....	n/a	n/a	n/a	279.6	n/a	n/a
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>257.8</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>7929.7</b>	<b>+4%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

National Institute on Aging

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides strong support for the social and behavioral sciences, primarily through its Behavioral Sciences Research Program. The Neuroscience and Neuropsychology of Aging Program also funds behavioral scientists; the intramural Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry Program funds some external contracts. NIA's support of the social and behavioral sciences includes, but is broader than, health and behavior research. NIA provides focus for research on the process of growing older, the inter-relationship between older people and social institutions, and the impact on society of the changing age-composition of the population.

The FY 1991 total budget, including AIDS, is \$248.9 million, a 4 percent increase over FY 1990 levels. In FY 1991, only about 17 percent of approved projects will be funded; the award rate in FY 1990 was 19.4 percent. Further, the number of new and competing awards is decreased by 2 percent, while the number of non-competing awards will increase by 1 percent. FY 1991 will see reductions in the downward negotiation rates for research project grants - 10.5 percent compared to between 13 and 15.5 percent in FY 1990. All centers will be funded under the proposed budget and several new ones are proposed. However, centers will feel steep negotiated reductions, some 27 percent in FY 1991. Other budget mechanisms are level funded.

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Extramural Research .....	185.5	190.9	196.6	203.3	+6%	+3%	+3%
Intramural Research .....	25.1	26.9	27.7	29.9	+10%	+3%	+8%
Research Management and Support .....	11.6	11.8	13.8	14.8	+19%	+17%	+7%
Extramural Construction .....	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unobligated Balance .....	0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>222.4</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>248.0</b>	<b>+7%</b>	<b>+4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of NIH funds for the social and behavioral sciences. NICHD supports research and research training in maternal and child health and related areas and is the principal federal locus for population research. The institute has three main



components: the Center for Research for Mothers and Children and the Center for Population Research (both extramural programs), and the Intramural Research Program, which conducts laboratory and clinical research as well as prevention research.

The FY 1991 request includes a 4.2 percent increase in the total NICHD budget, for a total of \$461.5 million including AIDS. Non-AIDS research will see a 3.9 percent increase, while AIDS increases 8.5 percent. Rising research costs offset this increase. NICHD will only fund about 22 percent of approved projects. This low funding rate is compounded by high negotiated reductions - 12.0 percent for competing grants, 15.5 percent for non-competing awards, and 21.6 percent for centers

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Mothers and Children . . . . .	213.4	220.1	218.3	226.1	+2%	-1%	+4%
Population Research . . . . .	120.0	125.5	122.8	127.2	+2%	-2%	+4%
Intramural Program . . . . .	49.5	52.0	53.5	57.6	+8%	+3%	+8%
Research Management and Support . . . . .	20.5	19.5	20.6	21.6	+<1%	+6%	+5%
Extramural Construction . . . . .	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Unobligated balance . . . . .	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL . . . . .	403.5	417.1	416.2	432.5	+3%	-<1%	+4%

**Office of Population Affairs**

The Office of Population Affairs (OPA), within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, has a limited budget to award grants and contracts for research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. All research proposals are subject to peer review through the National Institutes of Health's Division of Research Grants. Some 94-95 percent of OPA's budget pays for services provided by states, communities, and family planning groups. These service programs are not oriented toward research or demonstration activities. OPA has two divisions: the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs and the Office of Family Planning.

Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs

The Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs (OAPP) primarily is responsible for administering the Adolescent Family Life Act, which includes provisions for demonstration and evaluation projects related to the delivery of services designed to prevent adolescent pregnancy and to care for pregnant adolescents. The act authorizes OAPP to spend up to one-third of its funding for projects on adolescent sexual behavior and activity, parenting, and childbearing. However, to date, OAPP has not utilized its funds for these types of activities.

The Reagan administration made repeated efforts to phase out this program. In contrast, Bush has proposed a level budget, with a modest \$10,000 increase (not shown below due to rounding). OAPP anticipates a steady budget for the next few years, without threat of drastic cuts. The proposed FY 1991 budget, comparable to FY 1990 expenditures, includes \$1.2 million for new and continuing research grants and \$6.1 million for new and continuing demonstration projects. The remainder of the budget covers non-research related activity.

Office of Family Planning

As in recent years, the Office of Family Planning (OFP) anticipates that approximately \$1 million will be set aside in FY 1991 for new starts in research. However, OFP continues to see a lack of quality applications and, therefore, often spends considerably less than is available. To date, no FY 1990 funds have been obligated for research. This year, OFP plans to reissue its program announcement to solicit more and better applications.

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs . . . . .	9.5	6.0	9.4	9.4	-1%	+57%	+<1%
Office of Family Planning . . . . .	138.3	138.4	139.1	139.1	+1%	+1%	0%



## HIV/AIDS

In FY 1991, \$1.7 billion, a 7 percent increase over FY 1990 appropriations, is allocated for AIDS/HIV-infection research, prevention, and related activities. The proposed budget includes a 12 percent boost for staffing. Basic research accounts for 47 percent of the budget. In addition to Public Health Service (PHS) funds, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) expends approximately \$1.4 billion for HIV/AIDS-related health care services and insurance payments.

The administration's proposal places emphasis on several areas: basic biomedical research; development, evaluation, and approval of therapeutic interventions; surveillance and epidemiological studies; and prevention and education programs. The table below, organized by activity, provides a sense of overall PHS priorities.

	Actual FY 1989	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991
Basic Science Research .....	636	755	807
Risk Assessment and Prevention .....	520	639	730
Product Evaluation, Research and Monitoring .....	52	56	63
Clinical Health Services Research and Delivery .....	62	117	73
HIV/AIDS Coordination .....	3	4	4
PHS Construction .....	27	15	18
TOTAL .....	1,300	1,586	1,695

Although funds are available throughout PHS, HIV/AIDS-related social and behavioral science research is best supported by ADAMHA. The table below presents total HIV/AIDS budgets for PHS components involved in related activities. Note that the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research was established in FY 1990, incorporating many of the activities previously coordinated by the National Center for Health Services Research and Health Care Technology Assessment (NCHSR). Funds for NCHSR activities were included in the budget of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health (OASH). Of the OASH budget, an estimated \$7 million in FY 1989 and \$8 million in FY 1990 was spent on AHCPR-related activities.

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
NIH .....	602.3	752.7	743.5	800.2	+23%	-1%	+8%
CDC .....	377.6	474.0	442.8	509.1	+17%	-7%	+15%
ADAMHA .....	173.3	217.6	214.6	229.7	+24%	-1%	+7%
(NIDA) .....	(118.8)	(134.3)	(138.1)	(139.8)	+16%	+3%	+1%
(NIMH) .....	(48.4)	(60.3)	(68.4)	(78.1)	+41%	+13%	+14%
(NIAAA) .....	(6.1)	(7.5)	(8.2)	(9.2)	+34%	+9%	+12%
Health Resources and Services							
Administration .....	59.9	56.4	112.5	72.7	+88%	+99%	-35%
Food and Drug Administration ..	75.2	56.9	56.2	63.2	-25%	-1%	+12%
AHCPR .....	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
OASH .....	13.2	41.3	16.2	8.5	+23%	-61%	n/a
Indian Health Service .....	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	-100%	-100%	+100%
TOTAL .....	1302.3	1599.9	1585.8	1694.9	+22%	-1%	+7%

## Social Security Administration

A small portion of the Social Security Administration's (SSA) budget supports research, evaluation, and demonstration projects. The central Office of Research, Statistics, and International Policy provides most of the support for university-based research; grant and contract monies are also available from the program-specific research offices (Supplemental Security Income Program, Office of Disability, etc.). The figures below represent total research funding for SSA. In all years presented, intramural funding has remained fairly constant at \$3.5 million.



In FY 1989, the SSA research program included demonstration projects on ways to assist disabled SSA beneficiaries return to work and a longitudinal survey collecting data on SSA beneficiaries. In FY 1990, SSA continued these major initiatives and allocated \$2 million to study methods to measure pain (an issue of interest in processing disability claims) and an additional \$3 million for outreach activities to address barriers to participation in the Supplemental Security Income Program. The FY 1991 budget proposal would permit continuation of the pain study, the return to work project, and the longitudinal survey.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
15.4	16.6	20.1	16.6	+31	+21	-17

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### OFFICE OF POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

The research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is located in the Office of Policy Development and Research (PDR). Like most HUD programs, PDR suffered major cutbacks during the Reagan years. More recently, the administration has proposed slight increases which Congress usually scales back to fund other, imperiled HUD programs.

This year, PDR is slated for a major increase. In what HUD Secretary Jack Kemp describes as "an integral part of the Department's reform commitment," the administration is proposing to transfer \$25 million from program funds "to support increased funding for program evaluation and monitoring capabilities." Whether Congress will accept this huge increase for research and evaluation in the scandal-ridden department remains to be seen. Most of the remaining funds for this office (about \$16 million) support various surveys, the American Housing Survey being the most comprehensive.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
17.2	21.4	20.4	48.0	+19%	-5%	+135%

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects and analyzes statistical information on crime, victims, offenders, juvenile delinquency, civil disputes, and the criminal justice system. BJS also provides technical assistance to states initiating innovative applications of communications and information systems technology to state and local criminal justice systems. The bureau's proposed FY 1991 increase will fund the ongoing redesign of the National Crime Survey and the establishment of a data base for drug- and gun-related crimes.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
20.0	22.4	20.9	23.1	+5%	-7%	+11%



## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) supports research, development, evaluation, and dissemination programs concerning improvement of the criminal justice system. Policy-oriented research with practical benefits is given high priority, and in recent years NIJ has stressed targeted, applied research. Most of the agency's proposed FY 1991 increase is to fund further development of an effective non-lethal law enforcement weapon.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
21.0	24.7	22.8	24.5	+9%	-8%	+7%

## OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program; research and evaluation are included among its activities. Following the Reagan administration's lead, Bush officials are seeking to gut the agency's budget, calling for a 89 percent budget reduction in FY 1991. The cut would eliminate funding for the formula grant program, but would spare \$7.5 million for continuation of the High Risk Youth program. The Bush budget also proposes that grant recipients contribute a hard cash match of 50 percent of total program costs.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
61.8	0.0	69.4	7.5	+12%	+100%	-89%

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices, the cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity, and technology. The bureau also funds data collection for the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences, as well as research projects using that data collection.

BLS funding for FY 1991 reflects the continuing redesign of the Current Population Survey. As part of the government-wide effort to improve basic economic indicators, BLS will initiate immediate improvements in its employment, wage, and productivity data series. The agency's emphasis will be on enhancing its ability to measure the economy's rapidly growing service sector. The budget request also reflects a decrease of \$6.1 million stemming from the elimination of the Mass Layoff program. Finally, BLS is requesting funds to relocate and consolidate its national office staff. Increases for BLS have been minimal during the past few years.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
188.1	193.2	192.6	205.0	+2%	<-1%	+6%



## EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Research at the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) is funded as part of the national activities section of the Job Training Partnership Act. The small increases proposed and sometimes granted in recent years have gone to research, development, and evaluation of labor market structural changes, as well as to examinations of workforce literacy. This past year, ETA established a competitive process for awarding field-initiated research and demonstration grants.

NOTE: ETA functions on a July-June program year, and the A-89 category in the chart below reflects Program Year 1988 spending. By contrast, the agency's budget is based on an October-September fiscal year, and C-90 below reflects the FY 1990 appropriation figure. Adjustments are frequently made in the transition. The reduction from Current 90 to Proposed 91 reflects a reallocation to the Assistant Secretary for Policy (see following section).

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
18.2	18.4	15.7	13.2	-14%	-15%	-16%

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY

During the 1980s, the Labor Department's research program underwent drastic contraction, and most programs have yet to recover. In general, a more or less constant amount of funding gets shifted between various programs. This year, while the research base at the Employment and Training Administration is reduced, a shift of dollars to the assistant secretary's office will fund research contracts related to the Secretary's workforce quality agenda. A total of **\$3.3 million** is proposed for research and analysis on child care, immigration policy, pension policy, workplace safety and health, and labor-management cooperation.

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## OFFICE OF RESEARCH

A small policy research program is housed within the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. The program has suffered frequent cutbacks of its annual budget. In the mid-1980s, the office's annual budget was \$600,000, but the program is currently running on only \$150,000. This figure has remained constant since FY 1989, and approximately **\$125,000** is expected for FY 1991.

## SOVIET-EAST EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Formerly the Soviet and East European Studies Program, this small program funds advanced research and graduate training in languages and other subjects related to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Grants are awarded through a two-step process to universities and research organizations for regranting to other institutions or individual scholars. Despite the recent world focus on the dramatic changes in this region, President Bush does not propose a budget increase for the Soviet-East European Research and Training Program in FY 1991. The allocation has remained constant at \$4.6 million since 1988.

<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change C - FY90- P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change P - FY91- C - FY90</u>
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	0%	0%	0%



## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORTATION

#### University Research Centers Program

Under this program, 10 university research centers are given funding for regional transportation research. The centers were chosen when the program was initiated in FY 1988, and each will receive \$2 million as part of an ongoing four year allocation. The national total of \$20 million for this program is comprised of \$5 million each from Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) funds and the federal highways trust fund, with an additional \$10 million in matching funds required from host institutions. Legal disputes in 1989 delayed the distribution of \$5 million in grants and additional congressional action will be necessary in order to distribute the full grant allocations in FY 1991.

#### University Research Program

The University Research Program (URP) awards grants for university transportation research. Preference is given to historically black universities to assist them "in taking part in transportation research and aiding minority students in preparing for careers in transportation." Funding for this program peaked in the 1970s at \$6 million, but was drastically cut under the Reagan Administration. URP has also lost funds through reallocation to other programs during the fiscal year. For example, in 1988, URP's expected allocation of \$350,000 was nearly halved to \$180,000. Limited budgets have kept URP from funding any new projects since FY 1986. URP officials have indicated a desire to add new university projects in FY 1991, and the agency has requested \$2 million from within the Office of the Secretary of Transportation budget. This request is a major increase from the FY 1990 allocation of \$265,000.

### URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

For the third year, the administration's budget requests \$10 million for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) for research, training, and human resources. This figure is down from an actual FY 1988 budget of \$12.2 million. Research funding is provided through the UMTA University Research and Training Program, which supports research in areas of urban and rural transportation. In FY 1990, Congress allocated \$598,000 for this program, while in FY 1991 the budget request is \$600,000.

## INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

### AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Agency for International Development (AID) had not finalized its internal budget plan as this issue of UPDATE went to press. COSSA will, however, report on AID funding in an upcoming issue of the newsletter.

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages a wide variety of federal archives and records facilities. NARA also oversees the operation of presidential libraries and supervises the declassification of federal material. The FY 1991 budget plan calls for a slight overall increase in the agency's funding. The National Historical Publications and Records Commission, however, faces a cut of 18 percent.

Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	% Change C - FY90- A - FY89	% Change C - FY90- P - FY90	% Change P - FY91- C - FY90
121.9	122.6	124.8	128.0	+2%	+2%	+3%



## NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also offers support for studies in humanistic aspects of science and technology. Support for projects emphasizing historical and/or methodological scholarship is available in most social science disciplines; in practice, most social science awards are in history, political science, anthropology, and linguistics.

The proposed FY 1991 NEH budget represents a 5 percent increase over current funding. According to NEH, the increase is necessary to "allow the Endowment to implement a number of new program emphases, to sustain emphases already in place, and to maintain viable levels of support in other program areas." The budget includes: a \$2.5 million "opportunity" in foreign language education; a significant increase in funding for the Division of Research Programs; an increase in support for efforts to preserve deteriorating books, documents, material culture collections, and other research materials; and new efforts to expand "general audience programming in the humanities."

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Education Programs .....	16.2	16.2	16.0	17.9	-1%	-1%	+12%
Fellowships and Seminars .....	15.6	15.4	15.3	15.3	-2%	-1%	0%
General Programs .....	22.8	23.2	23.1	23.1	+1%	<-1%	0%
Research Programs .....	16.6	17.0	16.8	18.6	+1%	-1%	+11%
State Programs .....	25.0	25.0	25.6	26.0	+2%	+2%	+2%
Preservation Office .....	12.3	13.5	17.5	19.0	+42%	+30%	+9%
Challenge Grants .....	16.7	14.7	14.5	15.2	-13%	-1%	+5%
Treasury Funds (matching) .....	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.0	-2%	-2%	+2%
Administration .....	16.0	16.3	16.3	18.0	+2%	0%	+10%
TOTAL .....	153.0	153.3	156.9	165.0	+3%	+2%	+5%

## SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Smithsonian supports a wide range of scientific research, including extensive research in the social and behavioral sciences. Among its areas of particular interest are the history of cultures, technology, and the arts. The institution also acquires and preserves items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. The Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars seeks "to produce scholarship of the highest quality on subjects that matter to our civilization and to communicate that scholarship to a wider audience within and beyond Washington." The center pursues this objective through fellowship and guest scholar programs. The Smithsonian's 1991 funding request will be used in part to expand the Smithsonian's research on global environmental change. The institution will also continue development of programs to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's voyages to the Americas.

	<u>Actual FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1990</u>	<u>Current FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed FY 1991</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- A-FY89</u>	<u>%Change C-FY90- P-FY90</u>	<u>%Change P-FY91- C-FY90</u>
Research .....	41.1	43.2	43.3	53.1	+5%	+<1%	+23%
Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars .....	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.1	+10%	-2%	+11%

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The United States Information Agency supports four program areas for educational and cultural exchange programs: academic and visitor exchange programs (including the Fulbright program); the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships (providing one year of graduate training to mid-career professionals from third world countries); private sector programs (traditional and other exchange programs conducted by non-governmental organizations); and the Congress-Bundestag Exchange program (providing mutual full scholarships for year-long academic



homestay programs between Germany and the United States). The figures below are for these educational and cultural exchange programs.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91-</u> <u>C - FY90</u>
150.0	153.0	154.3	154.3	+3%	+<1%	0%

#### UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) conducts and supports research, symposia, publications, and other informal activities in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. In 1988, USIP convinced Congress to almost double the Reagan Administration's FY 1989 budget request for the institute, and Congress has maintained relatively strong support for the institute in subsequent years.

NOTE: Since USIP is not an agency of the executive branch, the administration's budget request is not binding; USIP can and does submit its own budget figures. The institute's FY 1991 budget request will be made in the next few weeks.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1989</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Current</u> <u>FY 1990</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY 1991</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>A - FY89</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>C - FY90-</u> <u>P - FY90</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>P - FY91-</u> <u>C - FY90</u>
6.9	6.9	7.6	7.3	+10%	+10%	-4%

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The National Science Foundation (NSF) enters its fifth decade with a defined mission to strengthen the research and education critical to American national and economic security. President Bush remains committed to doubling the NSF budget (the base year is now FY 1987, the doubling year FY 1993). NSF remains a major funding source for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences, accounting for almost one-third of all federal research support in these disciplines. NSF is also the source of virtually all academically-based anthropology research.

NSF's budget increased to \$1.922 billion in FY 1989. During the past year, NSF received funding in the FY 1989 supplemental appropriation to rebuild the Greenbank Radio Telescope. Following October's Loma Prieta earthquake, the agency also received \$3 million extra for its earthquake research program. NSF asked Congress for \$2.149 billion, a 14 percent increase, for FY 1990. After the congressional appropriations process, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions, and some carryover funding from FY 1989, NSF plans to spend \$2.084 billion in the current fiscal year, an 8.3 percent increase.

For FY 1991, NSF is requesting \$2.383 billion, an increase of \$299.4 million (14.4 percent). Research and related activities would increase \$228.9 million (13.3 percent) to \$1.954 billion. However, this line now includes the \$20 million request for the facilities modernization program, the \$25 million request for the Science and Technology Centers, and a \$5.5 million request to relocate NSF headquarters. NSF is also playing a significant role in the government-wide global environmental change initiative with over \$100 million spread across the foundation for research in this area. About \$5.5 million is requested to examine the human dimensions of the problem; this money includes funding for research training grants.

The Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (BBS), which funds most NSF social and behavioral research, increased 4.2 percent from FY 1989 to FY 1990. For next year, NSF is requesting an increase of 11.6 percent from \$293.5 million to \$327.5 million for the BBS directorate. BBS has three divisions devoted to biology, one to behavioral and neural science, one to social and economic science, and one to



directorates-wide instrumentation and resource needs. The FY 1991 request anticipates \$11.3 million to be spent on Science and Technology Centers; none of the existing centers are in the social and behavioral sciences.

The Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences has not fared well lately in recent budgets. The increase from FY 1989 to FY 1990 was slightly more than \$1 million (2.2 percent). The FY 1991 request is for a 7 percent increase. The increases are tied to research related to biodiversity. The anthropology enhancement is to "allow for increased use of molecular technologies in physical anthropology, in projects related to biodiversity." The increase in biological bases of behavior will support "research on animal behavior related to biodiversity" as well as continuing the emphasis on the "biochemical events that underlie the process of learning and memory." In the Language, Cognition, and Social Behavior program, increased support will be provided for experimental studies of the "biological underpinnings of language and cognition, and the psychophysiology of social behavior."

The Division of Social and Economic Science has received increases in recent years to support research on the human dimensions of global environmental change and to support the National Center for Geographical Information and Analysis (NCGIA) in its research on geographic information systems. From FY 1989 to FY 1990, the division's resources increased by 4.5 percent. For FY 1991, the emphasis on human dimensions of global change will continue, with \$2.5 million of the \$3.2 million increase slated for topics in this area. Support will also continue for the multi-user, large-scale data bases such as the Panel Study on Income Dynamics, the General Social Survey, and the National Election Studies, as well as the NCGIA. It is still worth noting that in FY 1989, division programs spent \$30.9 million; in FY 1980, they spent \$31.3 million.

The Division of Instrumentation and Resources supports the acquisition of major, specialized instruments for use by groups of investigators. Although social and behavioral scientists receive a small percentage of these funds, they are available for utilization by scientists seeking powerful new computational equipment for new data bases or real-time experimentation. The division also continues to support studies of the history of science and technology and of ethics and values in relation to science. The history and philosophy of science program has received a little more than \$2 million in recent years. The ethics and values program for BBS has hovered around \$300,000 to \$350,000. Increases in these programs have been very slight in recent years.

Pockets of funding for social and behavioral scientists are also found in other NSF directorates. The Division of Information Science and Technology (IST) was part of BBS until the formation of the Computer and Information Science and Engineering Directorate (CISE) in 1986. IST programs are now part of the Division of Information, Robotics, and Intelligent Systems in CISE. This subactivity is the primary source of interdisciplinary work in computing, neuropsychology, and the behavioral and social sciences concerning both theory and experimental applications of information-processing technology. Research is supported, mostly in the Information and Technology and Organizations program, to improve understanding of the economic and societal consequences of information technology. Improving the interaction between computers and people by understanding cognitive requirements of human information processing and by enhancing modes of interaction in the human-machine dialogue is a focus of research in the Interactive Systems program.

In addition, \$1 million will be provided in FY 1991 for the Arctic Research Program to initiate an Arctic Social Sciences program in response to recommendations of the Arctic Research Commission, the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee, the National Science Board, the National Academy of Science, and Congress.

The Science and Engineering Education Directorate (SEE) has been a favorite of Congress in recent years. Since the Reagan administration's decimation of the directorate in FY 1983, Congress has been fencing with the foundation in attempting to restore science education to the days when it comprised 40 percent of the NSF budget. During the past few years, NSF has repeatedly sought only a modest increase for SEE, only to have Congress significantly enhance the directorate's budget. In FY 1990, for example, NSF asked for an 11 percent increase, but Congress enacted a 19.4 percent boost. This year, NSF came in with a proposed 22.9 percent increase, seeking to raise the directorate's budget from \$204.3 million to \$251 million. Whether this will be enough to satisfy legislators remains to be seen. The major increases within SEE go to materials research and development, and to undergraduate science, engineering, and mathematics education. Research in teaching and learning receives a 4 percent increase to \$5 million, while the studies and assessment program increases by 14.4 percent to \$5 million. The Graduate Research Fellowship program seeks to support 1,020 new fellows in FY 1991, an increase of 100. Of these, a minimum of 15 percent will be made to minority students.



The budgetary picture for NSF is given below. The first chart notes NSF spending by directorate. Proposed funding for social and behavioral science research, as displayed in the chart below, remains about 4 percent of the NSF research and related activities budget, down from about 6 percent in FY 1980. In the charts below, percentages were calculated from actual funding numbers, not the rounded figures displayed in the charts.

Directorate	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences . . . . .	281.5	314.5	293.5	327.5	+4%	-7%	+12%
Computers, Information, Science and Engineering . . . . .	151.8	191.2	169.8	193.3	+12%	-11%	+14%
Engineering . . . . .	187.1	211.2	200.2	226.0	+7%	-5%	+13%
Geosciences . . . . .	309.9	341.3	325.0	383.7	+5%	-5%	+18%
Math and Physical Sciences . . . . .	503.8	553.5	557.0	621.5	+11%	+<1%	+12%
Science, Technology, and International Affairs . . . . .	58.3	67.3	63.5	74.0	+9%	-6%	+17%
Science and Engineering Education	171.1	190.0	204.3	251.0	+19%	+8%	+23%

#### Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Anthropology . . . . .	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.6	+1%	0%	+8%
Biological Basis of Behavior . . . . .	11.3	13.0	12.0	13.0	+6%	-7%	+9%
Language, Cognition and Social Behavior . . . . .	9.6	10.2	9.6	10.3	<-1%	-6%	+7%

#### Division of Social and Economic Science

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Economics . . . . .	12.9	13.9	13.3	14.3	+3%	-4%	+7%
Geography . . . . .	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.9	+10%	+2%	+19%
Sociology . . . . .	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	+6%	-5%	+10%
Measurement Methods/Data Improvement . . . . .	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	+<1%	0%	+11%
Political Science . . . . .	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.2	+2%	-3%	+10%
Law and Social Science . . . . .	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.4	+7%	-2%	+14%
Decision, Risk and Management Science . . . . .	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.8	+5%	-2%	+11%
TOTAL Social and Economic Science	30.9	33.2	32.3	35.5	+5%	-3%	+10%

#### Other NSF Social and Behavioral Science Funding

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
Studies in Science and Technology Information Technology and Organizations . . . . .	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	+9%	-2%	+8%
Interactive Systems . . . . .	2.8	3.3	3.3	4.2	+18%	+2%	+25%
Arctic Research Program . . . . .	2.7	3.4	2.7	3.1	0%	-21%	+15%
	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a

#### TOTAL NSF SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE FUNDING

	Actual FY 1989	Proposed FY 1990	Current FY 1990	Proposed FY 1991	%Change C-FY90- A-FY89	%Change C-FY90- P-FY90	%Change P-FY91- C-FY90
	69.5	73.6	70.4	78.4	+1%	-4%	+11%



Subscribe to the

# COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

---

UPDATE is the biweekly newsletter of the Consortium of Social Science Associations. In addition to its annual analysis of federal budget proposals for social and behavioral science research, UPDATE offers readers information on the latest Washington developments affecting research funding and management. The Consortium closely follows appropriation and authorization legislation for research programs in a wide variety of federal agencies, including the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, the Departments of Education, Labor, and Justice, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

UPDATE also reports on current issues of federal science policy, such as regulations affecting social and behavioral science research, the composition of research agency advisory boards, and the policies and practices of federal research agencies. In addition, UPDATE regularly spotlights various sources of federal support for social and behavioral science research; almost every issue of UPDATE includes the Sources of Research Support column, which offers a look at particular federal programs supporting social and behavioral science research.

If you would like to subscribe to UPDATE, just photocopy the form below and send it with your check or purchase order to:

Consortium of Social Science Associations  
1522 K Street, NW, Suite 836  
Washington, DC 20005

---

Please send me the COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE for one year.

\_\_\_\_\_ Individual Subscription (\$50.00)

\_\_\_\_\_ Institutional Subscription (\$90.00)

\_\_\_\_\_ Overseas (air mail) (\$90.00)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

## MEMBERS

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

American Sociological Association  
American Statistical Association  
Association of American Geographers  
Association of American Law Schools  
Linguistic Society of America

## AFFILIATES

American Agricultural Economics Association  
American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business  
American Association for Public Opinion Research  
American Educational Research Association  
American Psychological Society  
American Society of Criminology  
Association for Asian Studies  
Association for Social Sciences in Health  
Eastern Sociological Society  
Gerontological Society of America  
History of Science Society  
International Studies Association  
Law and Society Association  
Midwest Sociological Society  
National Council on Family Relations  
National Council for the Social Studies

North Central Sociological Association  
Northeastern Anthropological Association  
Operations Research Society of America  
Population Association of America  
Regional Science Association  
Rural Sociological Society  
Social Science History Association  
Society for the History of Technology  
Society for Research on Adolescence  
Society for Research in Child Development  
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion  
Southern Sociological Society  
Southwestern Social Science Association  
Speech Communication Association  
The Institute for Management Sciences

## CONTRIBUTORS

American Council of Learned Societies  
Arizona State University  
Boston University  
University of California, Berkeley  
University of California, Los Angeles  
University of California, San Diego  
University of California, Santa Barbara  
Carnegie-Mellon University  
Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences  
University of Chicago  
University of Colorado  
Columbia University  
Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research  
Cornell University  
Duke University  
Florida State University  
University of Georgia  
Harvard University  
Howard University  
University of Illinois  
Indiana University  
Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan  
University of Iowa  
Johns Hopkins University  
University of Maryland  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse  
University

University of Michigan  
University of Minnesota  
University of Missouri  
National Opinion Research Center  
University of Nebraska  
New York University  
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill  
Northwestern University  
Ohio State University  
University of Oregon  
Pennsylvania State University  
University of Pittsburgh  
Princeton University  
Rutgers University  
Social Science Research Council  
University of Southern California  
Stanford University  
State University of New York at Stony Brook  
University of Tennessee, Knoxville  
Texas A & M University  
Tulane University  
University of Virginia  
University of Washington  
University of Wisconsin, Madison  
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee  
Yale University