

-- Special Issue --

PROPOSED FY 2002 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE

THINGS HAVE CHANGED

Our theme this year is taken from Bob Dylan's latest award winning song, "Things Have Changed," from the recent movie "Wonder Boys." While nobody is suggesting that the new Bush Administration fits the title of the movie, an all-Republican government for the first time since 1953 suggests that the parameters of the policy debate have been altered; things have changed.

Despite the small disputed margin of victory, President Bush has taken command of the government, as any good leader would do. He has fashioned an administration of experienced Cabinet members, many of whom served his father, and an extremely loyal White House staff that has, at least for the first 100 days, avoided the backbiting that mars most administrations. No need for Dick Morris yet!

The President has been focused. His fight for tax relief, although not, so far, at the \$1.6 trillion he claimed was necessary, has succeeded in moving Democrats much further than they thought they would go. The \$1.35 trillion cut over 11 years agreed to in the budget resolution, including a \$100 billion reduction-as-a-stimulus package in 2001 and 2002, may be close enough to fulfill most of his wishes on marginal rate reductions, estate tax repeal, marriage penalty mitigation, and the child credit increase. How much further it will allow him to go, including making the research and experiment tax credit permanent, will depend on the legislative details yet to be worked out.

On the spending side, the President's FY 2002 budget priorities were derived from the campaign — education, defense, and health research. They account for almost the entire four percent increase in discretionary spending proposed by Bush. As the Administration asserts every chance they get, the more-than-eight percent spending growth of the last Clinton-106th Congress appropriations dance cannot be sustained.

On the other hand, the Bush folks justify some of their small budget increases for certain agencies, such as the National Science Foundation, by pointing out the large increases granted in FY 2001. For the most part, the Administration's budget avoids the wholesale cutting that occurred during President Reagan's first budget, including the massive reductions for social and behavioral science research that occurred in the early 1980s. In addition, the short time frame that the new Office of Management and Budget (OMB), led by Mitch Daniels, had to prepare the budget kept them from scrutinizing some programs too closely. Already, new Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson has told congressional committees that next year will be different and programs in his agency will incur closer examination.

This issue contains a summary and analysis of the proposed **Fiscal Year 2002** budgets for over 50 agencies and programs that support social and behavioral science research.

If the Congressional budget resolution's boost to a nearly five percent spending increase over last year holds, there may be some room for additional spending for other programs.

Research and Development Budgets

The Bush Administration has yet to name a Presidential Science Adviser. The lack of such an official was said to hamper the budgetary success of the government's science agencies. Yet, at a presentation of the President's FY 2002 budget, an OMB official suggested that the R&D budget did very well since it included a proposed six percent increase over FY 2001 to reach an all-time record of \$95.3 billion. Any increase over four percent should be considered excellent, he declared. Another way of looking at the same picture, however, is to suggest that if the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Department of Defense are taken out of the equation, the increase becomes a decrease compared to FY 2001.

Another way to examine these figures is to note that Basic Research climbs from \$22 billion to \$23.4 billion, a six percent boost; Applied Research goes from \$20.7 billion to \$21.6 billion, a four percent raise; Development increases from \$42.6 billion to \$46 billion, up eight percent; and R&D facilities and equipment drops from \$4.7 billion to \$4.4 billion.

The campaign to double the NIH budget has had enormous impact. NIH's budget will make up almost half of nondefense R&D in the FY 2002 budget. After achieving parity during the Clinton Administration, the Bush proposal moves Defense R&D back ahead of Civilian R&D: \$48.6 billion to \$46.7 billion. The Defense numbers are preliminary, since the Administration is currently conducting a complete review of the military.

The Bush Administration, as earlier administrations have, will try to limit the Congressional practice of earmarking funds for specific projects they deem worthy. The Bush folks state that earmarks to colleges and universities are "increasing at alarming rates, undermining competitive, merit-based efforts." The FY 2000 budget included close to \$1 billion in one-time projects designated by members of Congress. Of course, appropriators have always defended their prerogative to spend the government's money as they see fit, which includes rewarding their friends. How this plays out may determine President Bush's ability to succeed in his desire to keep spending in check.

The National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health

With former National Science Foundation (NSF) Director Neal Lane as President Clinton's Science Adviser, the Administration in 2000 proposed the largest dollar increase in NSF's history. At the same time, Senators Christopher "Kit" Bond (R-MO) and Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) launched a campaign to double the NSF's budget in five years. Although the proposed \$675 million boost ended up as a \$519 million appropriation increase for FY 2001, it was still the largest dollar rise in NSF's history.

This year, with no science adviser at all, let alone the former NSF Director, things did change. Unlike his father, who proposed double-digit increases for NSF during an earlier attempt at budget doubling, the new President Bush recommended a \$56 million or 1.3 percent increase for the Foundation in FY 2002. The increase would have become a decrease if not for a \$200 million Math Science Partnership Initiative "that will link elementary and secondary schools with our technology-savvy colleges and universities to strengthen math and science education at all levels." A major part of the initiative will produce programs to train better math and science teachers at the K-12 level.

Since NSF, in its proposed budget, increases slightly its funding of the major emphases of last year – Biocomplexity in the Environment, Information Technology Research, Nanoscale Science and Engineering and Learning in the 21st Century – the research directorates suffer slight decreases, including the Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate.

Despite all this, Senators Bond and Mikulski are carrying on their effort to double the budget. In addition, NSF has been asked to "document the efficiency of the research process." OMB wants to know whether increasing grant

size and duration has a positive impact on research output. A survey of research institutions and researchers will impact the plans for the FY 2003 budget.

As noted, the Bush Administration pledged to maintain the effort to double NIH's budget, a campaign entering its fourth year of five. The Administration has proposed a \$2.7 billion increase, bringing NIH's total to \$23.1 billion. This is not a true doubling, according to NIH's Senate appropriators Arlen Specter (R-PA) and Tom Harkin (D-IA), who claim that a \$3.4 billion increase is necessary. There are some people asking whether NIH can absorb all these funds, but they are drowned out by those who argue that there is nothing more important the federal government can do than fund medical research.

The behavioral and social sciences continue to rise with the tide at NIH. The Office of Behavioral and Social Science Research, with its new leader Raynard Kington, has seen its budget increase as it acts as a catalyst for infusing these sciences throughout the medically-dominated Institutes. Health disparities and prevention continue to hold a high place on the NIH agenda. The Administration still seeks a new Director, who could change that, but it has become even clearer that social and behavioral factors impact health in so many ways that it would be difficult to go back to ignoring them.

Other R&D Budgets for Social and Behavioral Science

One of the priorities for the new Administration is increasing the capability of American students. To accomplish that, President Bush promises "evidence-based" policies that will improve both the performance and accountability of American schools. The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which contains the President's new education initiative, is about to come before the Congress. The President has appointed two educational researchers to key positions within the Department. Both Susan Neuman, nominated as Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, and Russ Whitehurst, nominated as Assistant Secretary for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), are researchers on reading and other aspects of learning. Yet, the proposed OERI research budget is up only \$2.5 million. The large increase is for assessment, which fits with the President's accountability emphasis. Graduate Education and International Education are level-funded.

At the Department of Agriculture, the Administration's attempt to significantly reduce earmarks will face the usual stiff resistance from appropriators. The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program is level-funded; other programs, such as the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistical Service, would see slight increases. The Fund for Rural America would survive, but at half its previous level. On the other hand, the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems still has \$120 million. In 2001 preliminary discussions will be held to prepare for next year's major reauthorization of the farm bill.

At the Department of Justice, the Office of Justice Programs has a new Assistant Attorney General designee, Deborah Daniels of Indiana. Sarah Hart has been designated the new Director of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), whose core budget is reduced because of the elimination of an earmark. NIJ still benefits from funds it receives from programs such as the Violence Against Women Act, that make its real budget significantly larger. The Bureau of Justice Statistics gets an increase from the new Administration.

As part of a renewed effort to enhance the nation's economic statistics, the Bush Administration recommends that the Bureau of Economic Analysis at the Department of Commerce receive an 18 percent increase. For the Census Bureau, with the 2000 decennial census now moving into the data release phase, there is funding in the proposed budget to start looking at 2010. The American Community Survey (ACS) will remain in its pilot testing phase with a slight increase for 2002. The ACS, with its continuous measurement, has been touted as rendering the long-form unnecessary in 2010. The issue of meshing the ACS with other government-supported surveys, such as the Current Population Survey, needs addressing.

The National Endowment for the Humanities, led by the Mississippian Bill Ferris, is no longer in danger of disappearing, thanks to the support of Mississippi's Republican Senators, including Majority Leader Trent Lott. However, its budget, increased slightly by Congress last year, is level-funded by President Bush. Separately, the

Administration proposes an increase for the educational and cultural bureau of the Department of State, home to the Fulbright and other exchange programs.

The first year of any new administration brings new faces and new policies. The first Bush budget is characterized by the fulfillment of campaign promises, an attempt to restrain discretionary spending, and the need for a major tax cut, while relying on forecasts that predict budget surpluses into the future. The other agencies and programs not on the priority list were left unharmed, for the most part, and they hope that their friends in the legislative branch will help them out as the budget process moves forward. As always, social and behavioral scientists are uniquely positioned to influence the debates with their research and knowledge. Let the policymakers hear from you!

Howard J. Silver
May 2001

HOW TO INTERPRET BUDGET FIGURES IN THIS ISSUE

COSSA's budget issue provides figures for Fiscal Year 2002 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 may be 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.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
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Column 1 provides actual spending figures for FY 2000. Column 2 provides the Clinton Administration's proposal for FY 2001 funding. Column 3 offers estimated FY 2001 expenditures, reflecting congressional changes to presidential proposals. Finally, Column 4 provides the Bush Administration's funding recommendation for FY 2002.

Column 5 shows the percentage change from Actual FY 2000 spending to current FY 2001 spending. Column 6 compares current FY 2001 funding with proposed FY 2001 funding, thereby reflecting congressional modifications to the Clinton Administration's budget. Finally, Column 7 compares proposed FY 2002 funding with current FY 2001 funding, thereby illustrating Bush Administration budget priorities as gauged against current spending.

Acronyms for the chart on pages 19 and 22

Fogarty International Center (FIC); National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); National Cancer Institute (NCI); National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD); National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI); National Institute on Aging (NIA); National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); National Institute on Deafness and Other Communications Disorders (NIDCD); National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR);

COSSA would like to express its appreciation to:
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

www.usda.gov

Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service

www.reeusda.gov

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

The Hatch Act formula funds program's proposed budget matches the FY 2001 appropriated level, slightly down from the previous year's funding due to the 0.22 percent across-the-board cut in the FY 2001 omnibus appropriations act. This cut affected all the programs noted below. The National Research Initiative Competitive Grants program (NRI) is also level-funded, as is its Markets, Trade, and Rural Development component. In step with the Administration's avowed attempt to curb earmarks, funding of programs deemed worthy by members of Congress, the Special Grants category is once again reduced significantly. Every administration has attempted to reduce this spending account, without much success. Appropriators take pride in their prerogative to bring home goodies, especially in the agricultural and rural development issue area.

In addition to the programs in the chart below, there is funding in the budget for Children, Youth and Families At-Risk, Rural Policy Institutes and Centers, Sustainable Agriculture, and Agriculture in the Classroom. The Administration proposes to continue two programs that also provide support for research: the Fund for Rural America (FRA) and the Initiative for Future Agriculture and Food Systems (IFAFS). The FRA, supported by an ever shrinking Trust Fund, had \$30 million in FY 2001, of which \$10 million went to CSREES to support research, education, and extension. The same amount is proposed for FY 2002. This is half of what was supposed to be available in FY 2000, before Congress prohibited spending it (\$60 million for FRA and \$20 million for CSREES). IFAFS is slated for \$120 million to address critical and emerging agricultural issues, same as the past two years.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Hatch Act	180.6	180.6	180.1	180.1	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%
National Research Initiative	119.3	150.0	105.8	105.8	-11.3%	-29.5%	0.0%
Markets, Trade, and Rural Development	4.6	7.0	3.9	3.9	-15.2%	-44.3%	0.0%
Special Grants	73.8	24.8	99.2	16.5	34.4%	300.0%	-83.4%

Economic Research Service

www.econ.ag.gov

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

Once again, in FY 2001, Congress rejected the Clinton Administration's attempt to transfer a significant amount of ERS' budget to the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS). In the FY 2001 appropriation, only \$1 million was sent to FNS. For FY 2002, the Bush Administration proposes to transfer \$3 million to FNS for food program studies. It then recommends a \$3.3 million increase to implement a retail meat price reporting system. The increase would also

cover the costs of economists providing support to Justice Department lawyers in litigation dealing with a court decree that settled a discrimination suit brought by African-American farmers.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
64.1	55.4	66.0	67.2	3.0%	19.1%	1.8%

National Agricultural Statistics Service

www.usda.gov/nass

The mission of the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) is to provide timely, accurate and useful statistics in service to U.S. agriculture. The proposed budget reflects a net increase of \$13 million, which includes a \$10 million increase to continue preparations for the 2002 Census of Agriculture, a once-every-five years activity that provides comprehensive data on the National agricultural industry down to the county level. The rest of the boost goes to help NASS address information technology security issues and to cover pay costs.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
99.4	100.6	100.6	113.8	1.2%	0.0%	13.1%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

www.doc.gov

Bureau of the Census

www.census.gov

The total budget request for the Census Bureau is \$543.4 million, an increase of \$110.7 million over the appropriation for FY 2001. The request includes \$141.5 million (which would be supplemented by \$260 million in carry-over funding from 2001) to continue closing out Census 2000 activities and for processing, tabulation, and dissemination of detailed results from Census 2000. To begin planning for the next decennial census, Census 2010, the Administration requests \$65 million.

Continuous Measurement includes the American Community Survey (ACS), which is being developed to allow the Census Bureau to collect and disseminate the types of data that the decennial long form collects, but on an annual basis. The ACS would negate the need for the long form in future decennial censuses. The Administration is requesting \$27.1 million, \$5.5 million more than in FY 2001, to prepare for implementation of the ACS. This would support further design, preparation of computer-assisted interviewing equipment, modification of training materials, and other activities.

The FY 2002 request includes \$111 million for Current Economic Statistics, an increase of about \$8 million over FY 2001. These include sales and related measures of retail and wholesale trade and selected service industries. Current Demographic Statistics, which includes household surveys providing information on the number, geographic distribution, and social and economic characteristics of the population would be funded at \$53.4 million, a roughly \$3.4 million increase.

The Administration requests \$52 million for Economic Censuses, the foundation of Federal economic statistics. The focus of activity in FY 2002 is the printing of forms and development of electronic data collection, data capture, and processing systems for the 2002 Economic Census. The other aspect of the Commerce Department's Economic statistics programs is the Census of Governments, for which the Administration requests \$5.7 million, \$2.6 million

more than in FY 2001. The Census of Governments is the only source of comprehensive and uniformly classified data about the economic activities of state and local governments.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Salaries and Expenses	140.0	173.8	156.9	168.6	12.1%	-9.7%	7.5%
Periodic Censuses and Programs	4,613.3	545.4	275.8	374.8	-94.0%	-49.4%	35.9%
Continuous Measurement (ACS)	(20.0)	(25.0)	(21.6)	(27.1)	8.0%	-13.6%	25.5%
Total Census Bureau	4,753.3	719.2	432.7	543.4	-90.9%	-39.8%	25.6%

Bureau of Economic Analysis

www.bea.doc.gov

Changes in the size and complexity of the economy brought on by the growth of technology and e-commerce are presenting challenges to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which is charged with producing and disseminating data on the nation's economic activities. BEA has been working to improve its source data and methodologies to close gaps in the coverage of key GDP (Gross Domestic Product) components and to develop measures of new and rapidly growing e-commerce activities. The proposal requests \$56.6 million for FY 2002, a nearly 18 percent increase over FY 2001.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
43.8	48.9	48.1	56.6	9.8%	-1.6%	17.7%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

www.defenselink.mil

Three 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 (ONR), the Life and Environmental Sciences Directorate of the Air Force Office of Scientific Research (AFOSR), and the U.S. Army Research Institute (ARI) for the Behavioral and Social Sciences. At ARI, the Research and Advanced Concepts Office funds extramural research in areas of human factors, training, methodologies, and manpower. At AFOSR, the Human Performance Project within the Life Sciences Directorate supports research on perception and recognition, spatial orientation, and cognition. ONR's Cognitive and Neural Sciences Division funds research on learning models, human memory, and virtual environments for training.

At this time, no FY 2002 numbers are available for DOD programs. Secretary Donald Rumsfeld is currently conducting a strategy review to create a vision for the role of the Nation's military in the 21st Century, and the Bush Administration has decided to withhold its DOD Budget until the review has been completed. COSSA will publish the relevant figures in a future edition of *Update* once they become available.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

www.ed.gov

Office of Educational Research and Improvement

www.ed.gov/offices/OERI

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) provides essential support for the improvement of American education by building knowledge about teaching and learning and helping to stimulate improvements in education policy and practice. OERI supports a wide range of research, development, and dissemination activities and the statistics and assessment programs of the National Center for Education Statistics. The President's request for research, development, and dissemination reflects only a slight (\$2.5 million) increase over FY 2001.

Support for the Interagency Education Research Initiative (IERI) would be continued at \$20 million, funded under the Research, Development, and Dissemination category. The IERI is a collaborative effort between the Department of Education, the National Science Foundation, and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). The Initiative seeks to build a knowledge base for improving educational practice by fostering innovative research on basic learning, teaching, and organizational mechanisms and developing sustainable and scalable interventions in education. It is intended to benefit students who, at an early stage, are deemed to be at risk of school failure.

The 2002 request for statistics is 6.3 percent higher than in 2001. It includes support for a broad portfolio of on-going activities, as well as an increase of \$5 million to expand the sample for the National Assessments of Adult Literacy and to provide additional support to the Decennial Census project.

The real funding increase would come in Assessment (which includes the National Assessment of Educational Progress [NAEP]), for which a nearly \$70 million (173 percent) boost is requested. This is part of the President's plan to increase the accountability of America's schools.

The large FY 2001 appropriation for the Fund for the Improvement of Education (FIE) contained nearly \$140 million in earmarks; the President's proposal ends this program. Funding for Civic Education is also proposed for elimination. The request includes \$10 million, including \$3 million in new awards, to continue support for an interagency research effort in conjunction with NICHD aimed at identifying critical factors that influence the development of English-language literacy competencies among children whose first language is Spanish.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Total Research, Development, and Dissemination	168.6	198.6	185.6	188.1	10.1%	-6.6%	1.3%
Research and Dissemination	103.6	198.6	120.6	123.1	16.4%	-	2.1%
Regional Education Labs	65.0	*	65.0	65.0	0.0%	-	0.0%
Statistics (NCES)	68.0	84	80.0	85.0	17.6%	-4.8%	6.3%
Assessment (incl. NAGB)	40.0	42.5	40.0	109.1	0.0%	-5.9%	172.6%
Fund for Improvement of Education (FIE)	244.2	137.3	338.8	0.0	38.7%	146.8%	-100.0%
Civic Education	9.9	9.9	12.0	0.0	21.2%	21.2%	-100.0%

* President Clinton's FY01 proposal for regional education labs was incorporated in his \$198.6 million request for research and dissemination.

International Education and Foreign Language Studies

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

The budget request provides continued support for Domestic and Overseas programs that strengthen the American education system in the areas of foreign languages and international studies. These programs support comprehensive language and area study centers within the United States, research and curriculum development, opportunities for American scholars to study abroad, and activities to increase the number of underrepresented minorities in international service. The request would fund approximately 450 grants to institutions of higher education and directly support more than 1,000 individuals through fellowships and projects.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Domestic Programs	62.0	62.0	67.0	67.0	8.1%	8.1%	0.0%
Overseas	6.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	49.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Institute for International Public Policy	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	69.7	73.0	78.0	78.0	11.9%	6.8%	0.0%

Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education

www.ed.gov/offices/OPE

FIPSE supports locally developed projects that are models for innovative reform and improvement in postsecondary education. The FY 2002 request would fund 199 new and continuing projects under the Comprehensive Program in a variety of priority areas including containing the cost of postsecondary education and disseminating proven reforms. Additionally, the request would continue support for the international consortia programs and 63 existing Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships that focus on distance learning. The FY 2002 request does not include the \$115.5 million for individual, one-time projects earmarked in the 2001 appropriation.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
75.0	31.2	146.7	51.2	95.6%	370.2%	-65.1%

Graduate Education

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

The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 provided another five-year authorization for the Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need (GAANN) and the Javits Fellowship program. GAANN provides funds to graduate schools to award fellowships to students from underrepresented backgrounds studying in “areas of designated national need,” as determined by the Secretary of Education. The FY 2002 request would support 1,070 fellows. The Javits program provides up to four years of support to students of superior ability and financial need pursuing doctoral degrees (or the highest terminal degree) in the arts, humanities, and social sciences. In FY 2000, Javits funding was set at \$20 million to cover two academic years (thereby changing the funding pattern), providing funds more than a year in advance of the academic year in which they will be used. The FY 2002 request would support 336 fellows for the 2003-2004 academic year.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Javits Fellowships	20.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-50.0%	0.0%	0.0%

National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/NIDRR

NIDRR supports a comprehensive and coordinated program of research, demonstration projects, and related activities dealing with the rehabilitation of persons of all ages with disabilities, including training of persons who provide services or who conduct research. The Institute awards discretionary grants for support of research and training centers, engineering research centers, and disability and rehabilitation research projects that address diverse issues in rehabilitation, including the causes and consequences of disability and ways to improve educational, employment, and independent living opportunities for persons with disabilities. Grants or contracts are also awarded for utilization and dissemination of research results and for training. Part of the \$10 million increase would go towards strengthening the Interagency Committee on Disability Research to promote greater cooperation across various government agencies.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
86.5	100.0	100.4	110.0	16.1%	0.4%	9.6%

Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS

The Special Education National Activities program in the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) supports research and innovation activities to produce and advance the use of knowledge to: (1) improve services provided under the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), including the practices of professionals and others involved in providing services to children with disabilities; and (2) improve educational and early intervention results for infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities. The FY 2002 request includes about \$17 million for new projects and \$52.1 million for continuation projects.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
64.4	74.4	77.4	70.0	20.2%	4.0%	-9.6%

Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs

www.ed.gov/offices/OBEMLA

The Support Services program of the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Language Affairs (OBELMA) funds grants to States, research and evaluation activities, the operation of a national clearinghouse on bilingual education, and the Administration's proposed Academic Excellence State recognition program.

The budget proposal does not request funds for the Support Services program. The Department notes that resources for bilingual and immigrant education programs will be requested when the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) is reauthorized, so what funds, if any, the Administration will request for this program remains unclear.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
14.0	16.0	16.0	0.0	14.3%	0.0%	-100.0%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

www.hhs.gov

Assistant Secretary for Health

osophs.dhhs.gov/ophs

Office of Public Health and Science:

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

The FY 2002 budget request for the ACF totals \$44.4 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion, or 2.9 percent, above the FY 2001 funding level. The ACF discretionary budget totals \$12.6 billion, an increase of \$514 million. For Head Start, the budget request includes \$6.3 billion, an increase of \$125 million. The budget also includes \$27 million for social services research, of which \$6 million is discretionary funding. The remaining \$21 million is mandatory funding made available by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

The FY 2002 budget does not fund the Early Learning Fund and three Community Services programs (National Youth Sports, Rural Community Facilities, and Community Food and Nutrition) which total \$48 million. The budget also does not include \$28 million in one-time projects for Social Services Research program, Child Abuse program, Native American programs, and Developmental Disability programs that were funded in FY 2001.

Office of Minority Health — The FY 2002 request includes \$43 million to improve disease prevention, health promotion, and health service delivery for disadvantaged and minority individuals. This sum includes funding for research to improve the health status of racial and ethnic minority population in the United States. The request does not include \$6 million for one-time projects in the FY 2001 appropriations.

Office on Women's Health — The budget request for the Office on Women's Health (OWH) includes \$27 million in funding, an increase of \$10 million or 59 percent, to advance women's health programs through the promotion and coordination of research, service delivery, and education throughout HHS agencies and offices and with other government organizations. The additional funds would allow OWH to support new efforts on minority women's health and women's cancers; increase women's access to comprehensive care; promote a greater focus on women's health issues at the State and local levels; and continue to support Violence Against Women programs.

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

AFL supports this research in an effort to improve understanding of the issues surrounding adolescent sexuality, pregnancy, and parenting. Projects have examined factors that influence adolescent sexual, contraceptive and fertility behaviors, the nature and effectiveness of care services for pregnant and parenting adolescents, and why adoption is a little-used alternative among pregnant adolescents. Prevention demonstration projects serve preadolescents, adolescents, and their families. AFL's focus on prevention projects is, by statute, to develop and test abstinence-based programs designed to delay the onset of sexual activity and thus reduce the incidence of adolescent pregnancy and STD transmission. The budget request for AFL is \$28 million, a \$4 million or four percent increase.

Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion — The Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion works to strengthen the disease prevention and health promotion priorities of the Department within the collaborative framework of the HHS agencies. The FY 2002 budget request is \$10 million, a \$3 million or 35 percent increase over FY 2001. The funds will be used to continue and expand the implementation of the Healthy People 2010 effort to promote health and prevent disease and disability.

Office of Human Research Protections — In FY 2001 the Office of Protection from Research Risks (OPRR) was moved from the National Institutes of Health to the Office of the Secretary, where it became the Office of Human Research Protections (OHRP). The FY 2002 budget request for OHRP is \$7 million. This sum will be used to ensure implementation of Departmental regulations for the protection of human subjects; investigate and oversee institutional compliance; fund professional and public education; and negotiate formal written assurances of compliance with institutions engaged in research covered by OHRP.

Policy Research — The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports grants for policy research. It is the principal Health and Human Services (HHS) agency with the authority and flexibility to conduct research on broad issues that cut across agency and subject lines, as well as policy approaches developed outside the context of existing programs. Priority issues for ASPE in FY 2002 include those related to the well-being of children and youth; the outcomes of welfare reform and the status of low-income families; reform of major public-sector programs; promoting and expanding consumer-directed home and community-based services; nursing home quality; employment and disability; active aging; and science policy.

The FY 2002 budget request for policy research is \$21 million, an increase above last year's appropriation of \$16.7 million. The new budget includes \$3 million from appropriations for a new State Innovation Fund. The rest of ASPE's proposed funding would come from the Public Health Service's one percent evaluation set-aside. The new State Innovation Fund would provide competitive grants to design, demonstrate, and evaluate new models for delivering health services, long-term care, and/or human service to low-income adults, families and children.

Health Care Financing Administration

www.hcfa.gov

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

The FY 2002 budget requests \$55.3 million for the Research, Demonstrations, and Evaluations program, \$83 million less than the FY 2001 enacted level. This reduction includes the elimination of \$87 million in FY 2001 earmarked projects and other items not requested in last year's President's Budget plus \$4 million in funding dedicated to BIPA (Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000) research projects. In FY 2002, the research budget includes \$19.2 million for research required by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, and BIPA. Department Secretary Tommy Thompson recently told Congress he wants to change HCFA's name to the Medicare and Medicaid Administration (MAMA).

Agency for Health Care Research and Quality

www.ahcpr.gov

The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's (AHRQ) mission is to support, conduct, and disseminate research that improves the outcomes, quality, access to, and cost and utilization of health care services. AHRQ's mission also

includes understanding and improving the safety of patient care. Three overarching goals are used to frame the agency's activities: 1) support improvement in health outcomes; 2) strengthen quality measurement and improvement; and 3) identify strategies to improve access, foster appropriate use, and reduce unnecessary expenditures. AHRQ funds research seeking new knowledge on priority health issues, new tools and talent, and the translation of research into practice.

In FY 2002, AHRQ priorities include funding non-targeted or investigator-initiated research grant applications. The agency stresses the need for applications that cover at least one of three broad areas of health services research: 1) improving patient-centered health care; 2) designing and evaluating models for health system change; and 3) informing policymakers on how to implement the lessons learned from research. The criteria are consistent and complement the Institute of Medicine's March, 2001 report, *Crossing the Quality Chasm*, which provides a guide to improving the quality of health care services in America.

In FY 2002, the budget request for patient safety research is \$53 million, an increase of \$3 million. AHRQ's efforts in this area include developing and testing new technologies to reduce errors, researching the causes of medical errors, providing training, and testing reporting strategies through large demonstrations in States to provide information for further research and improvements. The budget also requests \$48.5 million for the Medical Expenditure Panel Surveys (MEPS), an increase of \$7.6 million. MEPS are the collection of detailed, national data on the health care services Americans use, how much they cost, and who pays.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research grants	87.7	96.3	127.7	141.7	45.6%	32.6%	11.0%
Training grants	3.6	3.6	5.9	7.9	64.3%	64.7%	33.7%
Contracts	74.3	65.0	92.4	109.1	24.5%	42.2%	18.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	38.2	41.3	43.8	47.5	14.5%	5.9%	8.5%
Total	203.8	206.2	269.8	306.2	32.4%	30.8%	13.5%

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is the lead federal agency for promoting health and quality of life by preventing and controlling disease, injury, and disability. Working with States, local public health agencies, and partners throughout the Nation and the world, CDC promotes healthy behaviors, detects and investigates health problems, conducts research to enhance prevention, implements prevention strategies, fosters safe and healthy environments, and provides leadership and training.

The FY 2002 budget for CDC's public health challenges include: chronic disease prevention and health promotion, public health improvement, and national security (through protection from infectious diseases). The FY 2002 budget request for the CDC is \$4.1 billion, a three percent or \$109 million decrease. This request includes \$122 million in program increases, offset by reductions of \$231 million.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion — The CDC's strategy for combating chronic diseases is to take a crosscutting approach through the prevention of risk factors (e.g., tobacco use, physical inactivity, poor nutrition), surveillance, support for State programs, epidemiologic research, and health promotion activities. The FY 2002 budget request for chronic disease and health promotion is \$574.6 million, a decrease of \$173.2 million or 23 percent. The total request includes a program reduction of \$27 million which would be taken from prevention centers and spread across the heart disease, cancer, diabetes, arthritis, tobacco control, nutrition, health promotion, school health, infant health, and oral health programs. Additionally, the budget request includes a reduction of \$125 million from CDC's FY 2001 communication initiative to promote health behaviors among youth. The budget would be reduced by another \$27 million through elimination of earmarks from FY 2001.

Environmental Health — CDC goals in environmental health include developing effective prevention programs, improving understanding of the risk factors for and causes of environmentally related diseases and conditions, and obtaining complete, timely, and accessible data on environmentally related diseases and conditions. The FY 2002 request of \$136.7 million represents a decrease of \$596,000.

Health Statistics — The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) provides statistical information that is used to guide actions and policies to improve the health of the American people. NCHS data are used to create a basis for comparisons between population groups or geographic areas, as well as understanding how trends in health change and develop over time. The FY 2002 budget request for NCHS is \$127 million, an increase of \$5 million, all of it now coming from the PHS evaluation set-asides.

HIV, STD and TB Prevention — Recognizing the intersection among HIV, STDs, and TB, the CDC formed the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) in 1994 with a mission to provide leadership in preventing and controlling these diseases. NCHSTP efforts focus on surveillance, epidemiological research, prevention programs, capacity building, evaluation, and policy development. The FY 2002 budget request is \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$24.3 million above the FY 2001 funding level. Included in this sum is a \$20 million increase for Preventing HIV/AIDS, \$8 million for Domestic HIV, and \$12 million for Global AIDS.

Injury Prevention and Control — The FY 2002 budget request for injury prevention and control is \$143.7 million, an increase of \$805,000. The total request reflects a reduction of \$3.3 million in FY 2001 Congressionally mandated earmarks and one-time spending. Activities in FY 2002 include expanding research at academic institutions to learn more ways to prevent injuries from occurring and increasing efforts to improve outcomes and quality of life of injured persons.

Occupational Safety and Health — The CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) conducts the only Federal research program to protect the health and safety of the U.S. workforce. The CDC extramural program consists of investigator-initiated research project grants and cooperative agreements. NIOSH's National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), now in its fifth year, has become the largest stakeholder-based research agenda in the U.S., targeting 21 research priorities considered most essential for improving the safety and health of the U.S. workforce. The FY 2002 budget request is \$266.1 million, an increase of \$6 million above the FY 2001 funding level. This sum provides only a \$1 million increase for NORA, preventing CDC from filling research gaps in more than one half of the 21 NORA priority areas.

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

The FY 2002 budget request for CDC's public health improvement is \$109.9 million, a decrease of \$979,000 below the FY 2001 funding level. The total request also reflects a reduction of \$2.8 million through elimination of FY 2001 Congressionally mandated earmarks and onetime spending.

Budget Simplification — In FY 2000, CDC retained the firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, (PwC) at the urging of the Appropriations Subcommittee to perform a financial management practices review. The PwC report emphasized that CDC should continue its efforts to simplify and streamline budget structure and presentation. Accordingly, the agency's FY 2002 budget submission contains a major change in the presentation of its budget. That change is reflected below.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Birth Defects / Developmental Disabilities /							
Disability and Health	49.9	-	70.7	76.3	41.6%	-	7.8%
Chronic Disease Prevention & Health Promotion	531.0	-	749.7	574.6	41.2%	-	-23.4%
Environmental Health	88.2	-	137.3	136.7	55.7%	-	-0.4%
Epidemic Services and Response	68.8	-	77.8	80.3	13.1%	-	3.2%
Health Statistics - Budget Authority	40.1	-	50.3	0.0	25.3%	-	-100.0%
Health Statistics - PHS Evaluation Transfers	(71.7)	-	(71.7)	(127.0)	0.0%	-	77.1%
Health Statistics - Subtotal	111.8	-	122.0	127.0	9.1%	-	4.1%
HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention	853.7	-	1,044.1	1,068.5	22.3%	-	2.3%
Immunization	475.5	-	552.6	574.6	16.2%	-	4.0%
Infectious Disease Control	253.7	-	317.7	331.5	25.2%	-	4.4%
Injury Prevention and Control	131.5	-	142.9	143.7	8.6%	-	0.6%
Occupational Safety and Health	226.4	-	260.1	266.1	14.9%	-	2.3%
Preventive Health & Health Services Block Grant	135.2	-	135.0	135.0	-0.1%	-	0.0%
Public Health Improvement	91.7	-	110.9	109.9	20.9%	-	-0.9%
Buildings and Facilities	57.1	-	175.0	150.0	206.3%	-	-14.3%
Office of the Director	39.1	-	41.5	49.4	6.2%	-	19.1%
Bioterrorism	152.7	-	180.9	181.9	18.5%	-	0.6%
HIV/AIDS	(687.2)	-	(848.7)	(871.91)	23.5%	-	2.7%
Total LHHS Budget Authority	3,194.6	-	4,046.6	3,878.5	26.7%	-	-4.2%
Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	70.0	-	74.8	78.2	6.9%	-	4.5%
Total CDC Budget Authority	3,264.6	-	4,121.5	3,956.8	26.2%	-	-4.0%
PHS Evaluation Transfers - Health Statistics	71.7	-	71.7	127.0	0.0%	-	77.1%
User Fees	2.3	-	2.3	2.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
Diabetes Transfer	3.0	-	6.8	6.8	126.7%	-	0.0%
Total CDC	3,341.6	3,522.9	4,202.1	4,092.8	25.8%	19.3	-2.6%

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (selected Centers)

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

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC): NCIPC is the lead federal agency for injury prevention. It is the only national center that coordinates research on the cause of, risk factors for, and solutions to a broad range of violence-related and accidental injuries.

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

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

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

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

CDC's Prevention Centers program: CDC's prevention program provides grants to academic institutions to fund applied research designed to develop new and innovative strategies in health promotion and disease prevention. The research projects address health priorities identified in the *Healthy People 2010* Objectives.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov

The mission of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is to improve the quality and availability of prevention, early intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and costs to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illness. SAMHSA accomplishes its mission through its Centers: Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), and Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The total FY 2002 budget request for SAMHSA is \$43 billion, an increase of \$101 million or 3.4 percent.

SAMHSA's budget proposes \$2.2 billion for substance abuse treatment and prevention activities. SAMHSA, which engages in an extensive national data collection effort to evaluate both the prevalence of substance abuse and mental illness, has three main surveys that serve as the major source of information to Federal and State officials: the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN); and the Drug and Alcohol Services Information System (DASIS). SAMHSA would support the surveys at a level of approximately \$76.8 million, an increase of \$17 million.

The FY 2002 budget request for SAMHSA's mental health activities is \$766 million, a decrease of \$16 million. This sum includes \$420 million for the Mental Health Block Grants for States; \$90 million to address violence in schools; and \$7 million for a program to treat mental health disorders related to HIV/AIDS. Of the \$16 million reduction, \$11 million would result from eliminating one-time projects funded in FY 2001 and \$5 million from the completion of projects.

National Institutes of Health

www.nih.gov

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary source of funding for biomedical research. NIH supports behavioral and social science primarily, but not solely, under the rubric of "health and behavior" research in its constituent institutes. The National Institute of Nursing Research, National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institute of Drug Abuse, National Institute of Deafness and Communication Disorders, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the National Institute of Aging fund the most social and behavioral science research.

The President's FY 2002 budget request is \$23.1 billion, a \$2.75 billion increase or 13.5 percent over FY 2001. Of this amount, \$70.2 million is requested from the Veteran's Administration/ Housing and Urban Development Appropriations for Superfund Research activities. The NIH President's budget request to the Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Appropriations Subcommittee is \$23.04 billion. In FY 2002, the agency would fund 36,143 awards, an increase of 1,910 awards above the FY 2001 estimate, the highest annual total ever awarded.

In FY 2002, NIH plans to focus on four areas of research:

- **Genomics and Genetic Medicine** — the genetic basis of aging, longevity, disease, and behavior interactions

- **Clinical Research** — a national drug prevention trials system, drug abuse treatment in criminal justice settings, research on care at the end of life, self-management of chronic illness, comprehensive international program for research on AIDS, a joint effort by researchers, colleges, and communities to address college drinking, prevention of adolescent alcohol use in diverse urban communities, prevention and treatment of diabetes in children and adolescents, and lifestyle interventions with stress management after myocardial infarction
- **Infrastructure and Enabling Technologies** — linking sociocultural, behavioral, and biological research on health
- **Health Disparities and Minority Research** — aging and racial and ethnic differences, prevention of diabetes and obesity in minority populations, mental illness in African Americans, inner-city asthma consortium, drug addiction and minority populations, research training and health education, minority medical school research program, partnerships between NIH-designated cancer centers and minority-serving institutions, and language ability and educational disparities

Office of the Director

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

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

NIH continues to address social and behavioral factors related to health, encouraging research on women and minority health, promoting disease prevention, and furthering science education that transcends the boundaries of the individual NIH institutes and centers. The FY 2002 budget request for the non-AIDS activities for the Office of the Director is \$232.1 million, an increase of \$44.6 million.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
DDF	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.0	-1.3%	-1.3%	1.3%
OAR	44.7	-	48.2	53.5	8.0%	-	11.0%
Science Education	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9%	0.3%	9.0%
ORWH	20.4	21.2	22.0	49.5	8.1%	4.0%	124.6%
Loan repayment program	4.1	5.6	4.3	6.2	4.2%	-24.6%	45.6%
OBSSR	19.8	19.9	20.6	23.7	4.1%	3.7%	14.8%
OD operations	52.6	57.2	66.7	72.5	26.7%	16.5%	8.7%

The **Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR)** (obssr.od.nih.gov), created by Congress in 1993 and established in 1995, reflects the recognition of the critical role of behavioral and social factors in health, including the appreciation that these factors represent important avenues for treatment and prevention. In October 2000, Raynard S. Kington was appointed Director of OBSSR. The FY 2002 budget request for OBSSR is 23.7 million, a \$3 million or 15 percent increase above the FY 2001 funding level.

Since 1995, OBSSR has made significant progress in fulfilling its mandates, including organizing ten trans-NIH funding activities, sponsoring three major conferences and cosponsoring a number of workshops and trans-NIH planning groups. A research plan, *New Horizons in Health, An Integrative Approach*, developed by the National Research Council recommends ten priority areas for research investment to integrate the social, behavioral, and biomedical sciences. Several of the activities proposed by OBSSR for FY 2002 are designed to implement the recommendations.

OBSSR also plans to examine the ethical issues in behavioral and social sciences research. Activities in this area include research on how behavioral and social science proposals are reviewed within Institutional Review Boards.

More broadly the activities include learning about the experiences of people who have served as research participants, especially in social and behavioral sciences research. Assisting the new HHS Office of Human Research Protections, OBSSR will review the distinctive and common issues for biomedical and behavioral/social sciences research.

Social and Behavioral Science Research Components of NIH Budgets

Institutes and Centers	FY 1999 Actual ¹	FY 1999 BSSRF Actual ²	% of Total Budget	FY 2000 Actual ¹	FY 2000 BSSRF Actual ²	% of Total Budget	FY 2001 BSSRF Estimate ²	FY 2002 BSSRF Estimate ²
FIC	\$35.3	\$3.0	8.5%	\$43.4	\$3.2	7.5%	\$3.4	\$3.6
NBIB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0*
NCCAM	40.5	0.0*	-	77.8	0.0*	-	0.0*	0.0*
NCI	2918.1	172.7	0.1	3,314.6	205.0	6.2	226.0	248.6
NCMHD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0*
NCRR	562.1	41.0	7.3	676.1	48.3	7.1	54.4	61.8
NEI	394.6	40.5	10.3	449.8	46.3	10.3	52.6	58.8
NHGRI	279.0	5.5	2.0	335.1	9.2	2.8	10.0	12.0
NHLBI	1788.0	130.3	7.3	2,027.3	129.2	6.4	146.7	162.1
NIA	594.6	86.7	14.6	685.7	163.3	23.8	186.6	208.8
NIAAA	258.9	141.1	54.5	291.9	150.3	51.5	158.4	170.8
NIAID	1565.2	0.0*	-	1,777.2	0.0*	-	0.0*	0.0*
NIAMS	307.2	13.7	4.4	349.6	17.1	4.9	19.4	21.7
NICHD	748.6	154.5	20.6	857.4	193.5	22.6	219.8	246.2
NIDA	611.1	259.8	42.5	694.6	300.2	43.2	345.0	400.2
NIDCD	229.2	57.2	24.9	263.4	64.8	24.6	73.4	82.2
NIDCR	233.6	14.8	6.4	268.5	18.0	6.7	20.7	23.2
NIDDK	1018.1	32.2	3.2	1,167.1	35.0	3.0	38.0	42.0
NIEHS	374.5	8.3	2.2	442.0	8.6	1.9	9.2	9.7
NIGMS	1203.1	0.0	0.0	1,367.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NIMH	858.5	286.0	33.3	972.1	316.6	32.6	359.8	402.7
NINDS	900.2	41.9	4.7	1,028.2	36.0	3.5	39.5	43.3
NINR	69.6	56.7	81.5	89.4	73.0	81.7	80.3	88.4
NLM	181.0	0.0	0.0	213.7	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.6
OD	255.6	11.5	4.5	281.6	17.9	6.4	17.8	18.8
Subtotal	\$15,426.4	\$1,557.5	10.1	\$17,673.3	\$1,836.9	10.4	\$2,062.3	\$2,306.4
B&F	216.9			140.3				
Total	\$15,643.3	\$1,569.0	10.0	\$17,813.6	\$1,849.6	10.4	\$2,062.3	\$2,306.4

¹ from Department of Health and Human Services' Fiscal Year 2002 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations

² BSSRF -- Behavioral and Social Science Research Funding, National Institutes of Health, Office of Financial Management

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

Collaborating with the Association of American Medical Colleges and gathering input from social and behavioral science organizations, OBSSR is examining integrating behavioral medicine into the medical school curriculum. In FY 2002, OBSSR will continue this effort and move towards funding activity in this area. Another activity planned for FY 2002 by OBSSR is the development of program activities for integrative research aimed at understanding the role of environmentally induced gene expression in disease etiology and the promotion of health. To advance the behavioral and social sciences, OBSSR began planning a workshop in FY 2001 to consider core summary measures useful for comparing social environments and health across communities. In FY 2002, the Office would expand this activity by involving the institutes and centers in a larger workshop that would lead to a program activity in this area.

Also in FY 2001, OBSSR began collaboration with the National Institute on Aging to consider how to apply the latest methodologies for obtaining data on economic status to certain surveys conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). In FY 2002, OBSSR plans to expand this activity by involving more institutes and centers to focus on a wider array of health studies, including those funded through NIH research grants. The Office further plans to expand its collaboration with the National Library of Medicine to promote the use of these core measures in order to improve the quality and quantity of data on economic status in NIH and NCHS health studies.

In FY 2002, OBSSR also intends to explore racial bias and health by first assessing the state-of-the-science through a conference followed by a smaller workshop to outline a research agenda for understanding how racial bias may impact health and how the effects might be ameliorated. The long term goals of these activities are trans-NIH program activities to fund research.

The Office of Research on Women's Health (ORWH) (www4.od.nih.gov/orwh) serves as the focal point for women's health research at NIH. ORWH collaborates with NIH institutes and centers and the scientific and advocacy community to implement a comprehensive research agenda on women's health and provide funding and/or co-funding through the institutes and centers. The FY 2002 budget request for ORWH is \$49.5 million, an increase of \$27.5 million.

In FY 2001, ORWH implemented a revised science-based agenda for women's health research. This would continue in FY 2002. ORWH plans to support new research activities including prevention of chronic diseases through study of the impact of diet, nutrition, hormones, exercise, weight patterns, or other factors in females of all ages. Attention would be given to such conditions as the emerging epidemic of obesity and strategies for prevention. To address the effects of care-giving on health have not been well studied, ORWH plans to develop a scientific conference to determine the research needs in this area. In addition, the Office plans multiple activities to address priorities identified in the *NIH Plan for HIV-Related Research*, in the areas of HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment, and support for girls.

In FY 2002, ORWH's proposed activities include: collaborating with the Fogarty International Center to develop new programs and strengthen existing efforts to address global health issues that impact women disproportionately. It would also develop opportunities for advanced training of women scientists from low- and middle-income countries and reissue a request for applications for building interdisciplinary research careers in women's health.

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

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

The AIDS plan is divided into five "Scientific Areas of Interest" and four "Areas of Special Interest." The Scientific Areas of Interest include: Behavioral and Social Science; Natural History and Epidemiology; Etiology and Pathogenesis; Therapeutics; and Vaccines. Cutting across all of the scientific areas, OAR's Areas of Special Interest include: Racial and Ethnic Minorities; International Research Priorities; Training, Infrastructure, and Capacity Building; and Information Dissemination. In FY 2002, four major themes frame the AIDS Research Plan: (1) prevention research to reduce HIV transmission; (2) therapeutic research to treat those already infected; (3) international research priorities; and (4) research targeting the disproportionate impact of AIDS on minority populations in the United States.

OAR's FY 2002 behavioral and social science research priorities include supporting research to:

- (1) monitor, understand, and address the disparate risks and impact of HIV infection, as well as the disparate access to, and utilization and quality of, prevention and care services according to race/ethnicity, gender, age, and socioeconomic status;
- (2) identify and address psychological, social, cultural and ethical issues related to the initiation, maintenance, sustainability, replicability, and durability of effective HIV prevention, testing, counseling, and care efforts within communities over time, including efforts targeting HIV-infected individuals;
- (3) investigate the social and environmental factors that contribute to HIV infection, behaviors after infection, and co-occurring conditions (e.g., substance use, mental illness, homelessness, hepatitis, STDs, tuberculosis) including the causes and implications of stigma; and
- (4) investigate both the facilitators and the barriers to policy decisions and public health implementation informed by social and behavioral science findings, including the development of interventions targeting the attitudes, capacities, and resources of HIV service providers in selected institutional settings (e.g., prisons, schools)

OAR's FY 2002 racial and ethnic minorities research priorities include: recruiting sufficient candidates to increase the pool of minority investigators for increased efficacy in HIV research, and promoting the inclusion of racial and ethnic minorities in prevention, therapeutic, and clinical trials in numbers that are reflective of the incidence data.

In recognition of the critical need to enhance NIH international research efforts, the OAR has established the Global AIDS Research Strategy Group, co-chaired by the Director of OAR and Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. International AIDS research priorities include: conducting studies relevant to the geographic areas of the world and specific populations hardest hit by the epidemic; enhancing translation of research results into actions that improve patient management, developing prevention programs appropriate to the setting; affecting policy changes; and continuing to enhance training for research needs, clinical capability, and technology transfer, building bridges with programs providing services where possible.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Behavioral & Social Science Research	275.1	305.6	310.7	357.1	12.9%	1.7%	14.9%
Natural History & Epidemiology	238.6	266.6	262.1	283.0	9.9%	-1.7%	8.0%
Etiology & Pathogenesis	582.7	631.4	642.3	701.3	10.2%	1.7%	9.2%
Therapeutics	570.4	528.2	629.2	673.3	10.3%	19.1%	7.0%
Vaccines	232.1	267.5	281.7	356.6	21.4%	5.3%	26.6%
Training & Infrastructure	76.5	83.7	85.0	95.1	11.2%	1.5%	11.9%
Information Dissemination	29.0	28.4	32.3	34.9	11.6%	13.9%	8.0%
Total	2,004.3	2,111.4	2,243.3	2,501.3	11.9%	6.2%	11.5%

NIH's Office of Science Policy (OSP) (osp.nci.nih.gov), through the Office of Science Education (OSE), coordinates science education and develops and disseminates model science education programs that support understanding of basic scientific concepts, health information, and medical research findings. The FY 2002 budget request for FY 2002 is \$3.5 million.

In FY 2002, OSE plans to continue developing model science education programs to promote the public's understanding of basic science and medical research. The Office would also continue to advise and assist organizations that wish to develop similar programs in their local areas. To promote career interest in the areas of science, health, and medical research, OSE would launch the first phase of its web-based career information program, *Virtual Mentor*, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor. This career database would allow students to explore a broad range of career options.

In FY 2002, the NIH Director plans to continue the Director's Discretionary Fund (DDF) to enable quick responses to new and emerging high priority research opportunities and health priorities. The DDF request for FY 2002 is \$10 million.

In FY 2002, NIH has proposed movement of the funds for the Academic Research Enhancement Award (AREA) program from the Office of the Director to the various Institutes and Centers (ICs). The ICs will continue to support the AREA program at a level no less than that provided in the FY 2001 support from the Office of the Director. In FY 2002, the President's budget request would support \$21.6 million for the AREA program, an increase of nearly \$1 million over the FY 2001 estimate.

The agency also proposes the movement of the funds for the Extramural Associates Research Development Award (EARDA) program and the Extramural Associates Program (EAP) from the OD to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The EARDA program provides grant support for developing research infrastructure at women's colleges and institutions of higher learning that have significant numbers of under-represented minority students. The EAP is a competitive residency training program for EARDA participants.

National Institutes of Health (selected institutes)

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
FIC	43.3	48.0	50.5	56.4	16.6%	5.1%	11.8%
NCCAM	78.4	72.4	89.1	100.1	13.6%	23.1%	12.3%
NCI	3,299.6	3,505.1	3,737.9	4,177.2	13.3%	6.6%	11.8%
NCMHD	97.6	117.7	132.1	158.4	35.3%	12.2%	20.0%
NHGRI	335.5	357.7	382.1	426.7	13.9%	6.8%	11.7%
NHLBI	2,024.9	2,136.8	2,299.1	2,567.4	13.5%	7.6%	11.7%
NIA	688.0	725.9	786.5	880.0	14.3%	8.3%	11.9%
NIAAA	293.1	308.7	340.6	382.0	16.2%	10.3%	12.1%
NIAID	1,812.4	1,906.2	2,063.0	2,355.3	13.8%	8.2%	14.2%
NIAMS	349.2	368.7	396.6	443.6	13.6%	7.6%	11.8%
NICHD	861.4	904.7	978.9	1,096.7	13.6%	8.2%	12.0%
NIDA	696.1	725.9	781.0	907.4	12.2%	7.6%	16.2%
NIDCD	264.1	278.0	301.1	336.8	14.0%	8.3%	11.8%
NIDCR	268.9	284.2	306.2	341.9	13.9%	7.7%	11.7%
NIDDK	1,168.3	1,209.2	1,303.8	1,457.9	11.6%	7.8%	11.8%
NIEHS	443.3	468.6	503.1	562.0	13.5%	7.4%	11.7%
NIGMS	1,371.1	1,428.2	1,540.1	1,720.2	12.3%	7.8%	11.7%
NIMH	974.1	1,031.4	1,106.7	1,238.3	13.6%	7.3%	11.9%
NINDS	1,029.8	1,084.8	1,177.0	1,316.4	14.3%	8.5%	11.8%
NINR	90.2	92.5	105.2	117.7	16.6%	13.7%	11.9%

John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC)

www.nih.gov/fic

Congress established the John E. Fogarty International Center (FIC) after WWII in an effort to advance international cooperation in biomedical and behavioral science. FIC's core mission and leadership challenge is to reduce the deepening global disparities in health through science, both as a humanitarian imperative and a means of reducing poverty. Research supported by FIC ranges from the genetic basis of disease to strategies to prevent transmission of HIV. The efforts are often multidisciplinary, embracing behavioral, clinical, epidemiological, and biomedical research.

In FY 2002, the budget request would allow FIC to expand its efforts toward the development of "centers of excellence," emphasizing linking core areas such as clinical trials and observational studies design, utilizing modern genetic technologies to address endemic diseases, advanced studies in bioethics, biostatistics, specialized courses in epidemiology, outcomes research, computer-based training for data management and analysis, and grantsmanship.

Additionally, in FY 2002 FIC proposes to expand its activities to examine the causes and consequences of mental health disorders, with a focus on low- and middle-income nations. These activities would include support of epidemiological studies to understand prevalence and distribution of mental disorders in at-risk populations and evaluation of community-based interventions for cost-effectiveness.

In collaboration with multiple NIH institutes, FIC plans to launch a comprehensive public health research approach to diminish the initiation of tobacco use in low- and middle-income nations. FIC cites a dearth of information on incentives and disincentives for tobacco use in youth and young women, in particular, how messages are perceived and then impact behavior and actions, and on levels of understanding of tobacco as a health risk. The Center emphasizes that these data are critical to the development of culturally targeted prevention and cessation programs.

FIC (in collaboration with other NIH ICs and U.S. agencies) would launch a research initiative to support the study of the causes and consequences of stigma, both in the U.S. and internationally. The initiative would begin identifying the major stigma-related theories and lessons learned about successful approaches and barriers to destigmatization, including educational, legal, and social interventions. It would also examine the behavioral underpinnings of stigma and how these are expressed in different diseases and in the same disease occurring in different cultural and geographic settings.

The FY 2002 budget request for FIC is \$56.4 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$5.9 million or 11.8 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	9.0	9.1	10.8	13.2	19.9%	18.7%	22.2%
Research Centers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Research	26.0	30.1	29.6	32.1	14.2%	-1.6%	8.2%
Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research & Development	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0%	-	0.0%
Intramural Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research Mgmt. & Support	8.3	8.6	9.8	10.9	17.7%	13.7%	11.6%
Total	43.3	48.0	50.5	56.4	16.6%	5.1%	11.8%

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

In FY 1999, Congress elevated the Office of Alternative Medicine status to a national center — the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM). NCCAM's goals for the next five years include: increasing the number of investigator-initiated and research center grants, and developing coordinated, comprehensive research training programs for investigators interested in complementary and alternative medicine. NCCAM would also expand its Research Centers Program to include new areas of interest and to increase the quality of research in the centers.

NCCAM's future research directions include investigating the placebo effect. In November, 2000, NCCAM and the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) cosponsored an international conference to examine social, psychological, and neurobiological contributions to the placebo effect. The Institute envisions the ultimate outcome of the meeting to be a multidisciplinary research agenda in which NCCAM and other ICs would sponsor investigations of placebo mechanisms and use.

The Center, in conjunction with the CDC, plans to initiate epidemiological investigations of the use of CAM within minority and underserved populations, emphasizing the use of traditional and folk medicine among immigrant populations and the rural poor. Information gained from the surveys would be used to prioritize NCCAM research agendas for individual populations.

The FY 2002 budget request for NCCAM is \$100.1 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$11 million or 12.3 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	30.6	19.1	32.4	41.3	6.0%	69.6%	27.5%
Research Centers	17.5	21.3	21.4	19.0	22.4%	0.6%	-11.3%
Other Research	4.0	3.0	6.8	7.6	67.6%	126.4%	11.5%
Training	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.3	89.7%	116.2%	12.8%
Research & Development	8.9	9.8	8.7	9.1	-2.0%	-11.4%	4.8%
Intramural Research	1.2	2.6	1.3	2.6	10.3%	-50.8%	103.1%
Research Mgmt. & Support	15.2	15.6	16.5	18.2	8.8%	6.0%	10.0%
Clinical Trials	(39.1)	(30.6)	(50.5)	(56.7)	29.2%	65.0%	12.3%
Total	78.4	72.4	89.1	100.1	13.7%	23.1%	12.3%

National Cancer Institute

www.nci.nih.gov

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

In FY 2002, NCI plans to continue supporting cancer research as well as substantial investments in the essential building blocks of medical research. The Institute also plans to continue its efforts to improve the transfer of research results into practice, research and enhance the quality of cancer care, and investigate and reduce disparities in the incidence and treatment of cancer.

In recognition of the importance of understanding and effectively addressing concerns about the quality of care received by cancer patients at all stages of their experience, NCI has identified the Quality of Cancer Care as one of the NCI Challenge areas beginning in FY 2002. Other initiatives aimed at improving the quality of care involve additional studies of cancer care and outcomes among patients participating in the Medicare program. Using Medicare databases, NCI plans to expand its research in this area, and extend it to the under-65 population by creating similar databases from private insurer information.

NCI has also designated reducing cancer-related health disparities as a special NCI Challenge in FY 2002. A new Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities would oversee the implementation of the NCI's Strategic Plan to Reduce Health Disparities, as well as the Institute's efforts to find ways to translate research discoveries into the delivery of services to reduce differences in health status and outcomes.

NCI's Centers of Research Excellence are designed to bring together interdisciplinary and translational research teams to focus on specific diseases, treatment approaches, biological processes, and basic biomedical and behavioral scientific research areas. The Centers' purpose is to address emerging scientific opportunities and move them forward at an accelerated pace. The success of these centers, including SPORE (Specialized Programs of Research Excellence) and Transdisciplinary Tobacco Use Research Centers, has spurred NCI to establish similar programs using this blueprint. Plans are underway to create Centers of Excellence in Cancer Communications Research (CECCRs) and Centers for Population Health.

Through interdisciplinary research conducted by the CECCRs, NCI plans to address the complexities of cancer communications. These include increasing the public's understanding of cancer, examining the implications of new media, and addressing the needs of diverse audiences. The Institute, through its Centers for Population Health, plans to expand understanding and knowledge of the social and environmental causes of cancer-related health disparities and the social, behavioral, and biological factors that mediate them and develop hypotheses for cancer control research at the individual, social, institutional, and policy levels.

To further examine the causes of cancer, NCI plans to continue to support epidemiologic studies utilizing the *NCI Atlas of Cancer Mortality in United States, 1950-1994* and other population-based data systems on cancer incidence. The study of geographic variation of cancer rates as identified through data systems assists researchers in developing hypotheses about the role of lifestyle and other environmental factors that affect cancer risk. NCI plans to support research initiatives that use geospatial, mapping, and other analytical methods applied to existing population-based data systems of environmental and sociocultural risk factors to develop hypotheses for more in-depth studies of cancer causation.

Additionally, through the Tobacco Use Supplements to the Current Population Surveys, the Census Bureau made final data from the 1990s available in the Winter of 2001 as a public use data resource. NCI would provide supplements to existing tobacco control grants to encourage researchers to analyze these data.

The FY 2002 budget request for the NCI is \$4.2 billion (including AIDS) an increase of \$439 million or 11.8 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	1,533.1	1,641.6	1,710.9	1,925.5	11.6%	4.2%	12.5%
Research Centers	221.4	232.8	258.7	289.9	16.9%	11.1%	12.1%
Other Research	234.3	276.6	285.5	310.1	21.9%	3.2%	8.6%
Training	56.2	62.4	62.1	68.3	10.6%	-0.5%	10.0%
Research & Development	236.3	260.7	262.0	297.8	10.9%	0.5%	13.7%
Intramural Research	509.0	532.0	563.1	619.4	10.6%	5.9%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	116.9	120.6	136.4	152.1	16.7%	13.1%	11.5%
Cancer Prevention & Control	389.0	375.4	456.3	511.1	17.3%	21.6%	12.0%
Construction	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	-14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Clinical Trials	(614.0)	(626.8)	(673.5)	(740.0)	9.7%	7.5%	9.9%
Total	3,299.6	3,505.1	3,737.9	4,177.2	13.3%	6.6%	11.8%

National Center for Minority Health and Health Disparities

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

The Minority Health and Health Disparities Research and Education Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-525) established the National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NCMHD). The Office of Research on Minority Health (ORMH) within the Office of the Director was administratively abolished and its programs and budget of approximately \$98 million were transferred to NCMHD.

The mission of NCMHD is to conduct and support research, training, information dissemination, and other programs aimed at reducing the disproportionately high incidence and prevalence of disease, burden of illness, and mortality experienced by certain populations, including racial and ethnic minorities and other groups, such as the urban and rural poor. The Center will support a number of continuing activities while establishing the newly authorized programs.

In FY 2002, NCMHD's new and expanded programs would include developing and implementing a Centers of Excellence Program for the purpose of supporting research on minority health, health disparities, and research training for members of health disparity populations. Planning strategies for the Centers may focus on a specific research theme or integrate a broad spectrum of research to include basic, clinical, prevention, and population sciences research. NCMHD will encourage all approaches as long as they address the following essential features: health disparities, institutional commitment, organizational capabilities, facilities, and interdisciplinary coordination and collaboration.

NCMHD plans to support community-based participatory and intervention research that involves partnership development and maintenance, community assessment, problem definition, development of research methodology,

data collection and analysis, interpretation of data, determination of intervention and policy implications, and dissemination of results.

NCMHD will continue to leverage its resources with the other institutes and centers to continue research in cardiovascular problems, diabetes (testing interventions), infant mortality, and cancer. The newly created Center plans to continue programs such as the Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (Reach 2010) Program (with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention), Racial and Ethnic Variation in Medical Interactions, and Understanding and Eliminating Health Disparities in Blacks (with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality). It will also continue to cooperate with the Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Minority Health .

The FY 2002 budget request for NCMHD is \$158.4 million, an increase of \$26.3 million, or 20 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	13.8	-	38.0	49.0	175.3%	-	29.1%
Research Centers	15.4	-	19.4	24.9	25.8%	-	28.4%
Other Research	30.7	-	35.0	42.7	14.0%	-	21.9%
Training	18.0	-	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	-	0.0%
Research & Development	34.1	-	34.1	35.6	-0.1%	-	4.3%
Intramural Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Research Mgmt. & Support	2.5	-	5.5	6.2	120.8%	-	11.4%
Construction	1.0	-	0.0	0.0	-100.0%	-	0.0%
Clinical Trials	(3.1)	-	(3.26)	(3.58)	5.2%	-	9.8%
Total	97.6	117.7	132.1	158.4	35.3%	12.2%	19.9%

National Human Genome Research Institute

www.nhgri.nih.gov

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

In FY 2002, NHGRI's initiative on human genetic variation would be expanded to focus more specifically on how information generated by this human genetic variation research is likely to affect the ways in which culturally and socioeconomically diverse individuals and groups understand, access, and use genetic information and health services. Questions to be addressed include:

- How will knowledge regarding genetics and its relationship to race and ethnicity be perceived and understood by people from different racial and ethnic groups?
- How will the identification of genetic differences or similarities between people from various racial and ethnic groups affect the health behaviors of members of those groups?
- How will health professionals' perceptions and beliefs about genetic variation likely influence their interactions with patients from diverse groups?
- What effect, if any, will continued developments in pharmacogenomic research, aimed at identifying aggregate differences in drug response between members of different racial and ethnic groups, have on health disparities?
- What effect will differential access to genetic predictive, diagnostic, and therapeutic interventions by members of culturally and socio-economically diverse groups have on health disparities?

NHGRI anticipates three new activities evolving in FY 2002 that would examine the ethical, legal, and social implications (ELSI) of genetic studies: 1) a training initiative in genomics research targeted to underrepresented minority undergraduate and graduate students and postdoctoral fellows; 2) a career development initiative in genomics research related to health disparities targeted to postdoctoral fellows and junior faculty; and 3) an interdisciplinary ELSI/genetic training initiative. In addition, in FY 2002, NHGRI's Intramural program will expand its research activities in behavioral and social sciences. Efforts are underway to recruit a senior investigator to direct the initiative.

The FY 2002 budget request for NHGRI is \$426.7 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$44.6 million or 11.7 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	74.7	92.2	67.4	75.1	-9.8%	-26.9%	11.3%
Research Centers	166.7	168.4	200.6	227.3	20.3%	19.1%	13.3%
Other Research	12.4	10.0	16.1	17.8	29.6%	61.7%	10.2%
Training	2.8	4.1	4.2	4.8	50.9%	2.9%	12.8%
Research & Development	6.6	8.1	10.5	10.1	59.5%	30.5%	-3.8%
Intramural Research	64.2	66.7	73.7	81.1	14.8%	10.5%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	8.1	8.3	9.5	10.6	18.0%	14.3%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(6.8)	(4.4)	(7.5)	(8.2)	10.3%	70.5%	9.3%
Total	335.5	357.7	382.1	426.7	13.9%	6.8%	11.7%

National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute

www.nhlbi.nih.gov

The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI) provides leadership for research in diseases of the heart, blood vessels, lung, and blood, blood resources, and sleep disorders. NHLBI plans and directs research in the development and evaluation of interventions and devices related to prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of patients suffering from such diseases and disorders. In addition, the Institute conducts educational activities, including development and dissemination of materials for health professionals and the public in the above areas, strongly emphasizing prevention. NHLBI's Strategic Plan for 2001 through 2005 is organized around seven major areas that reflect the broad mandate of the Institute: development and progression of disease, diagnosis, treatment of disease, maintenance of health through prevention of disease, translation of research results into practice, reduction of health disparities, and research workforce and resources.

In FY 2002, NHLBI, through its Jackson Heart Study (JHS), plans to investigate the causes of the disproportionate burden of cardiovascular disease (CVD) borne by African Americans in the United States and seeks to uncover better approaches to prevent CVD. The JHS would address existing barriers to dissemination and utilization of health information by the this population. A community health education component of the study would provide members of the community with practical, up-to-date information on reducing risk factors, practicing healthy lifestyles, and improving health and quality of life. The JHS would also address the critical shortage of minority investigators trained in epidemiology and prevention by providing research experience and building research capabilities at participating minority institutions.

The FY 2002 budget request for NHLBI is \$2.6 billion (including AIDS), an increase of \$268.3 million or 11.7 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	1,356.6	1,439.3	1,581.5	1,775.6	16.6%	9.9%	12.3%
Research Centers	123.8	131.6	127.0	130.0	2.6%	-3.5%	2.4%
Other Research	90.7	94.6	91.5	98.8	1.0%	-3.2%	7.9%
Training	65.4	65.2	71.2	76.2	9.0%	9.2%	7.0%
Research & Development	201.3	211.3	220.1	259.3	9.3%	4.1%	17.8%
Intramural Research	121.1	126.0	134.0	145.7	10.6%	6.3%	8.7%
Research Mgmt. & Support	66.0	68.6	73.8	81.9	11.8%	7.5%	11.0%
Clinical Trials	(180.9)	(188.5)	(202.6)	(218.8)	12.0%	7.5%	8.0%
Total	2,024.9	2,136.8	2,299.1	2,567.4	13.5%	7.6%	11.7%

National Institute on Aging

www.nih.gov/nia

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) provides support for social and behavioral science research through its Behavioral and Social Research Program (BSR). BSR supports basic social and behavioral research that focuses on how people change with aging, the interrelationships between older people and social institutions, and the societal impact of the changing age composition on the population. A goal of the Institute's social and behavioral research is to maintain or enhance health and well-being, including physical and cognitive functions of older individuals throughout the life span. Social and behavioral research is also supported by NIA's program in Neuropsychology and Neuroscience of Aging, as well as the programs of the Gerontology Research Center and Epidemiology, Demography, and Biometry.

NIA research is focusing on ways to sustain and even accelerate the decline in disability, recognizing that behavioral and lifestyle factors have a profound impact on health throughout the lifespan. This includes the use of behavioral interventions and optimizing use of the health care system by older people. NIA-supported research efforts, such as the national Health and Retirement Study, continue to collect and analyze demographic data that inform public policy and planning for the health, economic, and social needs of an aging population.

Future directions in NIA-supported behavioral and social science research include using demographic research to assess and improve health and reduce disability. The Institute plans to collaborate with other NIH institutes in studying the changes in health and functional status over time of disabled and chronically ill older people. NIA is developing research to improve data on burdens and costs of diseases. A growing area of interest for the Institute is the possible addition of biological measures of health in social surveys. Additionally, NIA plans to support demographic research to track the dynamics underlying the increase in old-age life expectancy for national policies on retirement and on programs for the elderly. A particular focus is being developed to provide the necessary data for understanding the large variations in health across racial and ethnic populations.

Work, retirement, and health continue to be an area of emphasis for NIA. Additional research in this area would examine the determinants of work and the influence that pension systems and incentives have on the decision to work or retire. Social and behavioral influences on cognitive development has also been selected by NIA as one of its areas of future direction. Additional research would be supported to increase understanding of the social and behavioral contributions to the cognitive health of older adults.

NIA has also selected behavioral medicine and intervention as a future direction. Research supported by NIA in this area would examine the dynamic interrelationships among aging, health, and behavior, expanding traditional studies of behavioral medicine by adding an aging perspective. This research would encompass a wide range of health and illness behaviors, including healthy lifestyle practices, medical self-management, and coping with chronic illness and disability. Additional emphasis would be placed on strategies for disseminating and translating findings and information as new interventions are developed.

Another future direction for NIA is reducing health disparities. This would involve research that identifies the factors involved in the disparities in health among different groups. New NIA-supported studies would focus on the

influence of early and mid-life health, nutrition, education, social and cultural factors, and health care on the well-being of older people. Research would also be supported to expand understanding of how to prevent or lessen the effects of disease by designing more culturally appropriate interventions and modes of health information dissemination, and by discovering means to enhance healthy behaviors in older racial and ethnic populations.

The FY 2002 budget request for NIA is \$880 (including AIDS), an increase of \$93.5 million or 11.9 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	456.4	482.5	528.8	594.2	15.9%	9.6%	12.4%
Research Centers	71.7	73.3	74.6	78.9	4.1%	1.9%	5.6%
Other Research	21.5	22.8	24.5	26.6	14.3%	7.5%	8.4%
Training	17.3	17.6	19.4	21.1	12.1%	10.3%	8.7%
Research & Development	29.2	34.4	38.0	47.6	29.9%	10.5%	25.3%
Intramural Research	68.2	71.0	74.8	82.2	9.6%	5.4%	9.9%
Research Mgmt. & Support	23.5	24.5	26.4	29.4	12.0%	7.7%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(33.0)	(30.8)	(37.7)	(42.2)	14.2%	22.4%	11.9%
Total	688.0	725.9	786.5	880.0	14.3%	8.3%	11.9%

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

www.niaaa.nih.gov

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

NIAAA's proposed FY 2002 activities in alcohol research include a new college drinking research initiative. The Institute has devoted considerable effort to identifying factors involved in college drinking and to designing interventions to prevent it. NIAAA plans to add research initiatives to further the understanding of this behavior to result in better-informed intervention design. There is a need to evaluate whether partnerships between community organizations and colleges can reduce drinking among students. NIAAA also emphasizes the need to evaluate the effects of specific campus alcohol policies. Also lacking are longitudinal studies that track alcohol-related behaviors from high school through young adulthood. An NIAAA-supported data and surveillance system would facilitate research in all of these areas.

NIAAA's collaborative research initiative would integrate the work of several disciplines and institutions, including behavioral, neuroendocrine, and electrophysiologic risk factors for organ damage; physiologic, genetic, and environmental factors as potential causes of adverse pregnancy outcomes and increased morbidity and mortality; and cultural and environmental issues and alcohol consumption patterns in specific groups. The results would contribute to the design of physiologic studies.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	180.4	188.2	206.6	230.9	14.5%	9.8%	11.8%
Research Centers	24.2	24.8	25.0	26.2	3.5%	0.8%	4.6%
Other Research	22.4	22.7	24.7	26.6	10.3%	8.9%	7.6%
Training	7.7	8.6	8.9	9.5	14.6%	3.0%	7.7%
Research & Development	17.3	19.6	25.1	33.2	45.0%	28.1%	32.2%
Intramural Research	26.1	29.2	33.0	36.3	26.5%	13.0%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	14.9	15.5	17.3	19.3	15.8%	11.6%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(35.5)	(34.0)	(38.3)	(40.6)	7.9%	12.6%	6.0%
Total	293.1	308.7	340.6	382.0	16.2%	10.3%	12.2%

The FY 2002 budget request for NIAAA is \$382 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$41.4 million or 12.2 percent.

National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

www.niaid.nih.gov

The mission of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) is to provide support for scientists conducting research aimed at developing better ways to diagnose, treat, and prevent the many infectious, immunologic, and allergic diseases that afflict people worldwide. The Institute is composed of four extramural divisions: AIDS; Allergy, Immunology and Transplantation; Microbiology and Infectious Diseases; and Extramural Activities. Research areas include: AIDS, asthma and allergic diseases, emerging diseases, enteric diseases, genetics and transplantation, immunologic diseases, malaria and other tropical diseases, sexually transmitted diseases, and vaccine development.

Surprisingly, NIAID supports very little in the way of behavioral and social sciences research despite the fact that research has demonstrated that behavioral change can successfully prevent or reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. In the field of asthma, however, NIAID has established a network of asthma, allergic, and immunologic diseases research centers to transfer results rapidly from fundamental studies in immunology and clinical studies of allergy to clinical practice. In FY 2001, through this network, the Institute supported the National Cooperative Inner-City Asthma Study to define factors that influence the disease's severity and to design and evaluate programs to reduce asthma episodes and deaths among African American and Hispanic children. In FY 2002, NIAID would move beyond the environmental, educational, and behavioral interventions that were the focus of the National Cooperative Inner-City Asthma Study and create a consortium of investigators to evaluate the safety and efficacy of a variety of interventions.

The FY 2002 budget request for NIAID is \$2.4 billion (including AIDS), an increase of \$292.3 million or 14.2 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Centers	20.9	20.8	24.5	29.3	17.2%	17.9%	19.5%
Other Research	36.8	32.4	43.2	47.8	17.2%	33.2%	10.7%
Training	37.7	38.3	42.6	46.9	13.0%	11.3%	10.0%
Research & Development	193.2	234.5	234.1	311.8	21.2%	-0.2%	33.2%
Intramural Research	217.1	211.6	244.0	268.8	12.4%	15.3%	10.2%
Research Mgmt. & Support	61.4	62.5	70.2	78.3	14.4%	12.3%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(325.3)	(86.5)	(365.4)	(397.5)	12.3%	322.4%	8.8%
Total	1,812.4	1,906.2	2,063.0	2,355.3	13.8%	8.2%	14.2%

National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases

www.nih.gov/niams

The National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS) is the lead Federal agency for research into the causes, treatment, and prevention of arthritis, musculoskeletal, and skin diseases. Because most of these diseases are chronic, NIAMS is focused on research, prevention, and treatment of disorders characterized by a continuing disease process with progressive deterioration.

The FY 2002 budget request for NIAMS is \$443.6 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$47 million or 11.9 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	235.1	246.4	263.5	294.6	12.1%	6.9%	11.8%
Research Centers	32.3	35.7	35.5	37.2	9.8%	-0.7%	5.0%
Other Research	12.8	14.1	16.3	19.5	27.4%	15.7%	19.7%
Training	9.3	10.4	11.0	12.1	18.4%	5.7%	9.9%
Research & Development	14.5	15	18.3	21.7	26.5%	22.3%	18.5%
Intramural Research	33.3	35.1	38.0	42.8	14.1%	8.3%	12.6%
Research Mgmt. & Support	11.9	12	14.0	15.6	17.4%	16.8%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(26.6)	(19.5)	(30.1)	(33.6)	13.2%	54.4%	11.6%
Total	349.2	368.7	396.6	443.6	13.6%	7.6%	11.9%

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

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) is a major source of funds for the social and behavioral sciences, supporting research on the effects of human behavior on the individual and on population levels. NICHD has five main components: the Center for Research for Mothers and Children, the Center for Population Research, the National Center for Medical Rehabilitation Research, the Division of Epidemiology, Statistics, and Prevention Research, and the Division of Intramural Research. The Institute's broad mission includes research on infant mortality, prevention of birth defects, learning disabilities, and research in demographic and behavioral sciences.

In FY 2002 NICHD plans to support research on behavioral interventions for preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). NICHD would support basic research on the specific factors that influence the decision to continue, discontinue, or switch contraceptive methods. The Institute plans to also support research that evaluates how the attitudes and beliefs of healthcare providers shape their interactions with patients, and ultimately, the patients' decision regarding contraceptive use. NICHD would also support other studies focusing on issues such as how the organization and delivery of family planning services may influence an individual's decision to seek services. Based on this information, the Institute intends to encourage the development of interventions that are culturally sensitive, cost-effective, and sustainable within the particular setting or community that is being targeted.

Related research to be supported by NICHD includes focusing specifically on reducing sociocultural barriers to preventing STDs and other reproductive tract infections, which disproportionately affect minority communities. NICHD plans to support novel, investigator-initiated research on behaviors related to preventing and treating STDs, emphasizing sociocultural perspectives and beliefs among both women at risk of STDs and their partners.

NICHD will continue to emphasize biobehavioral research, which links biology to behavior. Emphasis will be placed on understanding behavioral development in special populations that have been previously understudied or present unique opportunities to advance diagnosis and treatment. Biobehavioral studies of adolescence are a high priority for future research. The Institute emphasizes that adolescence is often marked by stark contrasts in behavior, ranging from emotional mood swings and poor judgment to tremendous accomplishments in social and learning behavior. NICHD plans to support research to understand how interactions between the brain, hormones, and environmental stimuli lead to changes in teen behavior at the onset of adolescence and into young adulthood. NICHD would also support research examining how these processes interact with external factors such as peers, family, and community, expanding the scientific understanding of this complex developmental period.

To continue its past progress in HIV/AIDS research, NICHD plans to expand its support of research that enhances the lives of women, children, and families who are at risk of HIV/AIDS. The Institute would develop previous activities by supporting a unique Adolescent Medicine Trials Network for HIV/AIDS, a collaborative effort involving prevention studies and appropriate anti-retroviral therapy trials targeting high-risk adolescence. Additional interventions targeting HIV prevention among preteens would also be supported.

NICHD would also continue to support the Women's Interagency HIV Study, designed to better understand the impact of HIV infection in women. The Institute plans to establish a new program, the Global Partnerships for AIDS Research in Women, Children, and Families (particularly in developing countries). The program would allow for the expansion of international research that complements intervention studies.

Observing that behavioral and social science research, as well as the training of new investigators, is key to meeting the future challenges posed by the HIV epidemic, NICHD intends to address this by integrating HIV/AIDS training and career development into its behavioral and social science projects. Collaborative efforts between minority and non-minority institutions will be encouraged. NICHD intends to work with the Fogarty International Center to incorporate social and behavioral science research in its HIV-related, international training programs. NICHD plans additional support for new research focusing on the role of community-based institutions, such as churches, schools, social service agencies, and local government agencies, in developing innovative, science-based HIV prevention efforts. The Institute would also support research examining how individuals and their sexual partners from different international settings and cultural backgrounds interpret prevention messages and put them into practice.

The FY 2002 budget request for NICHD is \$1.1 billion (including AIDS), an increase of \$117.8 million or 12 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	509.5	546.0	584.1	659.0	14.6%	7.0%	12.8%
Research Centers	58.1	58.6	59.3	58.4	2.2%	1.3%	-1.6%
Other Research	52.2	46.8	69.7	77.9	33.4%	48.7%	11.7%
Training	25.4	26.0	27.6	30.8	8.5%	6.0%	11.8%
Research & Development	72.6	80.9	77.5	93.1	6.7%	-4.3%	20.2%
Intramural Research	109.3	112.6	122.4	134.7	12.0%	8.7%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	34.3	33.8	38.4	42.8	12.0%	13.6%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(116.0)	(83.7)	(132.0)	(147.8)	13.8%	57.7%	12.0%
Total	861.4	904.7	978.9	1,096.7	13.6%	8.2%	12.0%

National Institute on Drug Abuse

www.nida.nih.gov

The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is the lead Federal agency and predominant source of funding for research on the causes and consequences, the prevention and treatment, and the biological, social, behavioral, and neuroscientific basis of drug abuse and addiction. Through the intramural research program and research grants and contracts at universities and other research institutions across the country, NIDA seeks to explore the scientific basis for the development of effective biomedical, behavioral, and psychosocial approaches to the prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA is also charged with the development of medications to treat drug addiction and for supporting research on the relationship between drug use and AIDS, tuberculosis, and other medical problems.

In FY 2002 NIDA intends to focus on improving the quality of drug abuse treatment nationwide. A number of activities are involved in this effort, including the development of effective medications and behavioral therapies, expansion of the national infrastructure (Clinical Trials Network) that NIDA has put in place to test these new treatments in real life settings, investigation of the organizational and financial impediments to drug treatment, and support of research that best determines how to treat addicted criminal offenders.

NIDA plans to continue to expand research on the full spectrum of health issues associated with drug abuse, including the strong connection between drug use and other diseases, including HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, and co-occurring illnesses such as depression, schizophrenia, and other disease manifestations. Additionally, NIDA would focus on studying the natural history of lifetime drug abuse.

In the area of health disparities, NIDA plans to expand its efforts to understand the causes of and contributing factors to health inequalities and to ensure that minority issues and populations are adequately represented both in its research portfolio and in the research communities. Specific areas that NIDA would address as part of the broader

NIH-wide effort to eliminate health disparities in racial and ethnic groups include developing improved measures and designs to more appropriately assess drug abuse and addiction and related behaviors in these populations.

In FY 2002, NIDA plans to develop a more integrated mechanism for linking research to a direct public health response by identifying potential public health hazards that are drug related and stimulating new research to develop new treatments and antidotes.

The Institute intends to continue support of a comprehensive research portfolio that focuses on nicotine, including the areas of basic, prevention, and treatment research as well as development of effective science-based educational outreach activities. NIDA will continue to work with the National Cancer Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to support the existing seven tobacco research Centers that have been established across the country. The Centers include scientists with expertise in areas that include behavioral science, communications, health policy, economics, molecular biology, genetics, neuroscience, epidemiology, imaging, primary care and marketing, working together to tackle a significant health problem.

For the next generation of prevention research, NIDA intends to support research that determines what aspects of content, delivery, client, and implementer account for effectiveness in prevention programs. In addition, NIDA will support new research that determines ways for schools to adopt science-based programs and effectively incorporate those programs into their regular curriculum. Another new thrust for NIDA's prevention researchers will be to better understand factors that influence the selection, adaptation, organization, financing, and management of prevention programs at the community level.

The FY 2002 budget request for NIDA is \$907.4 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$126.4 million or 16.2 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	419.3	435.2	479.6	549.1	14.4%	10.2%	14.5%
Research Centers	53.1	66.0	57.9	67.8	9.0%	-12.2%	17.0%
Other Research	57.0	58.6	64.8	91.0	13.7%	10.7%	40.4%
Training	15.3	15.6	16.8	18.1	9.3%	7.5%	8.0%
Research & Development	66.9	62.5	65.5	69.8	-2.1%	4.8%	6.6%
Intramural Research	50.5	52.6	57.5	66.8	13.7%	9.3%	16.2%
Research Mgmt. & Support	34.1	35.1	38.9	44.8	14.3%	11.0%	15.0%
Clinical Trials	(110.0)	(115.8)	(126.6)	(138.7)	15.1%	9.3%	9.6%
Total	696.1	725.9	781.0	907.4	12.2%	7.6%	16.2%

National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders

www.nidcd.nih.gov

The National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) supports and conducts research and research training in the normal processes and disorders of human communication, including hearing, balance, smell, taste, voice, speech, and language.

In FY 2002 NIDCD's new research activities include responding to the need for innovative rehabilitation interventions. NIDCD plans to support research on the development and improvement of devices, pharmacologic agents, and strategies for rehabilitation of individuals with communication disorders resulting from physical and/or cognitive dysfunction. This research could lead to interventions including those that utilize assistive technology to develop advanced, highly specific sensory and communicative aids for individuals with hearing impairment; and interventions that use speech/language therapy and other behavioral techniques for individuals recovering from stroke or traumatic brain injury.

The FY 2002 budget request for NIDCD is \$336.8 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$35.7 million or 11.9 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	190.0	195.9	219.0	245.2	15.2%	11.7%	12.0%
Research Centers	16.4	19.9	16.9	18.3	2.8%	-15.2%	8.2%
Other Research	5.6	5.6	6.6	6.9	17.6%	18.5%	4.8%
Training	8.2	8.8	9.9	10.4	20.3%	11.4%	5.4%
Research & Development	10.7	13.6	10.5	13.7	-2.0%	-22.6%	30.4%
Intramural Research	22.8	23.7	26.5	29.1	16.2%	11.8%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	10.3	10.5	11.8	13.2	14.7%	12.8%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(4.3)	(4.8)	(4.8)	(5.4)	11.6%	0.0%	12.5%
Total	264.1	278.0	301.1	336.8	14.0%	8.3%	11.9%

National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research

www.nidcr.nih.gov

The National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR) supports research that ranges from the prenatal developmental processes that form the human face and dentition, to the plethora of local and systemic diseases and disorders that involve dental, oral, and craniofacial tissues and structures throughout the lifespan.

NIDCR's Division of Extramural Research Office of Clinical, Behavioral and Health Promotion Research Branch's overall mission is to foster clinical, behavioral, and health promotion related to craniofacial and dental health. The Office works closely with the five branches within the division to identify and support research of particular importance to the mission of each of the branches. Research relevant to the Office recognizes the complex interactions between behavioral, socio-cultural, economic, political, and biological variables on health and disease. This research is patient-oriented in nature, focusing on patients and communities. The Office is particularly interested in clinic- and community-based studies, including clinical trials, of diagnostics, preventives, and treatments.

In FY 2001, the first-ever Surgeon General's report on oral health was released. The major message of the report is that oral health is integral and essential to general health and well being. Accordingly, NIDCR acknowledges the need for studies addressing disparities that exist due to race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, age, and disability. The Institute's strategic plan, *Shaping the Future*, identifies six areas of science that provide the framework for its research portfolio, including "behavior, health promotion, and environment."

The FY 2002 budget request for NIDCR is \$341.9 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$35.7 million or 11.7 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	151.0	158.8	176.2	197.5	16.7%	11.0%	12.1%
Research Centers	20.4	22.3	21.9	24.7	7.1%	-1.6%	12.9%
Other Research	10.3	12.9	11.8	12.1	14.5%	-9.0%	3.1%
Training	9.5	11.7	11.8	12.6	23.7%	0.3%	7.5%
Research & Development	12.7	11.9	12.7	15.6	0.7%	7.3%	22.7%
Intramural Research	49.6	50.2	54.6	60.0	10.0%	8.8%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	15.4	16.5	17.3	19.3	12.0%	4.9%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(10.8)	(12.64)	(12.3)	(13.8)	13.9%	-2.7%	12.2%
Total	268.9	284.2	306.2	341.9	13.9%	7.8%	11.7%

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases

www.niddk.nih.gov

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

In FY 2002, NIDDK (in collaboration with other NIH institutes and centers) plans to build upon earlier research initiatives such as the prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes in children and adolescents, particularly among minority populations. In obesity research, NIDDK plans to build upon its prevention research initiative by focusing on the development of innovative approaches to decreasing the prevalence of obesity through societal and environmental interventions.

The Institute will continue to support a program of research centers in its extramural operating divisions. These include research centers focused on diabetes, diabetes/endocrinology, kidney and urologic diseases, digestive diseases, obesity/nutrition, and clinical nutrition. NIDDK plans to continue support of its clinical trials programs, including the Diabetes Prevention Program (DPP). DPP is an ongoing, multi-center clinical trial to determine whether lifestyle and pharmacologic interventions can prevent or delay the onset of type 2 diabetes in people at risk for the disease. A multi-center, randomized clinical trial called Action for Health In Diabetes (Look AHEAD) would address two primary research questions: 1) Do interventions designed to produce sustained weight loss in obese individuals with type 2 diabetes improve health? and 2) How do the benefits and risks of such interventions compare with those associated with the treatment of obesity-related co-morbid conditions in the absence of weight loss intervention?

The FY 2002 budget request for NIDDK is \$1.5 billion (including AIDS), an increase of \$154.1 million or 11.8 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	832.0	866.3	926.1	1,050.2	11.3%	6.9%	13.4%
Research Centers	66.4	68.4	72.4	75.9	9.0%	5.8%	4.8%
Other Research	47.4	45.8	57.3	55.3	21.0%	25.2%	-3.6%
Training	36.6	37.4	39.2	43.1	7.1%	4.7%	10.0%
Research & Development	36.0	37.6	43.5	50.9	21.0%	15.8%	17.1%
Intramural Research	115.2	118.9	124.9	137.4	8.4%	5.0%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	34.8	34.8	40.4	45.1	16.4%	16.4%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(97.6)	(90.7)	(111.0)	(124.0)	13.7%	22.4%	11.7%
Total	1,168.3	1,209.2	1,303.8	1,457.9	11.6%	7.8%	11.8%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

www.niehs.nih.gov

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

In FY 2002, NIEHS plans to continue to work with the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) on the Inner-City asthma study, as well as supporting other research that evaluates prevention and intervention strategies for childhood asthma. In addition, the Institute plans to address the social, ethical, and legal concerns associated with the "environmental genome project" (the second generation of the Human Genome Project).

Accordingly, NIEHS plans to promote research projects and broad-based discussions on the issues surrounding genomics, to ensure that the public is adequately protected. The Institute seeks answers to questions such as: How will we deal with the fact that we may be able to predict risk for most of the common diseases long before effective and acceptable medical interventions are available? What are the ethical and economic implications for individuals who ignore the known risks after being provided the information? How do we protect research participants from discrimination, stigmatization, and psychological stress? How do we deal with the issue of consent given that the risks and benefits cannot be fully anticipated at the outset?

The FY 2002 budget request for NIEHS is \$562 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$58.9 million or 11.7 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	168.3	180.9	194.8	221.2	15.7%	7.7%	13.6%
Research Centers	29.4	30.0	31.4	33.0	7.0%	4.9%	5.0%
Other Research	12.0	12.7	18.2	19.7	51.6%	43.8%	8.5%
Training	15.6	15.9	16.5	17.8	6.2%	3.9%	8.0%
Research & Development	91.8	95.3	103.0	116.7	12.3%	8.1%	13.3%
Intramural Research	115.5	122.4	127.0	139.7	10.0%	3.7%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	10.9	11.5	12.2	13.6	12.1%	5.6%	11.6%
Clinical Trials	(1.3)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(1.4)	0.0%	-38.1%	7.7%
Total	443.3	468.6	503.1	562.0	13.5%	7.3%	11.7%

National Institute of Mental Health

www.nimh.nih.gov

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

In FY 2002, NIMH's new initiatives include a mood disorders research review that will identify scientific areas that offer significant opportunities for progress or in which there are currently significant gaps.

The Institute would also support translational research, increasing interdisciplinary collaboration, research networks for the implementation of new collaborations, infrastructure grants for the development of resources and pilot projects, and research grants to support focused collaborations between small groups of basic and clinical or services researchers. Translational centers for comprehensive large-scale programs with multiple components represent the "capstone of the effort."

The Institute plans to focus its efforts on disseminating best practices to primary care in order to strengthen the research base on the quality of service delivery in primary care for children, adolescents, and adults. Emphasis would be placed on developing treatment and preventive interventions that can be deployed, implemented, and sustained in primary care settings; on improving linkages between the primary care system, schools and community mental health clinics; and on studying the effectiveness, impact, and cost of mental health quality improvement strategies that can be implemented in primary care.

To combat AIDS, NIMH plans to focus on the development and implementation of behavioral prevention interventions targeting the spread of HIV infection. NIMH would expand efforts to address the emerging increase in infections among adolescents and heterosexuals, particularly in minority communities. A high priority includes intervention development and implementation targeted for seropositive persons to prevent high risk behaviors that

put others at risk for HIV infection, to ensure adherence to complex medical regimens, and to help HIV-infected individuals and their families cope with the complexities of living with HIV.

Collaborating with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NIMH intends to conduct effectiveness studies in order to adapt and implement effective primary and secondary prevention programs into public health settings. A key component of this activity will be providing training to increase the proficiency of researchers and service providers to undertake innovative studies and address issues of health disparities in communities of color.

The FY 2002 budget request for NIMH is \$1.2 billion (including AIDS), an increase of \$131.6 million or 11.9 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	552.3	592.0	634.9	731.8	15.0%	7.2%	15.3%
Research Centers	76.2	82.3	81.3	86.3	6.8%	-1.2%	6.1%
Other Research	97.5	96.4	100.5	97.0	3.1%	4.3%	-3.5%
Training	46.5	50.3	49.3	52.8	6.1%	-1.9%	7.0%
Research & Development	47.6	50.4	71.6	84.8	50.5%	41.9%	18.5%
Intramural Research	114.3	118.9	124.6	135.9	9.0%	4.8%	9.1%
Research Mgmt. & Support	39.7	41.0	44.5	49.6	12.0%	8.6%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(119.5)	(94.3)	(135.8)	(152.0)	13.6%	44.0%	11.9%
Total	974.1	1,031.4	1,106.7	1,238.3	13.6%	7.3%	11.9%

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke

www.ninds.nih.gov

The mission of the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) is to reduce the burden of neurological disease. To support this mission, NINDS conducts, fosters, coordinates, and guides research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of neurological disorders and stroke, and supports basic research in related scientific areas.

In FY 2002, one of the major themes in neuroscience will be how the environment affects the brain in both children and adults. The environment, for NINDS, is all encompassing, including not just external insults such as toxins, trauma, and infections, but also nutrition, sensory stimulation, and exercise. There is growing appreciation by the Institute of the many ways external factors (social, behavioral, and environmental) change even the adult brain. NINDS' Healthy Brain Project will develop plans for long-term studies of cognitive health and risk factors that compromise brain function. The results will ultimately lead to recommendations for interventions and life-style changes to improve cognitive and emotional health. NINDS solicitations in FY 2002 will include the subject of research integrity.

The FY 2002 budget request for NINDS is \$1.3 billion (including AIDS), an increase of \$139.4 million or 11.8 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	760.8	777.9	873.8	972.0	14.9%	12.3%	11.2%
Research Centers	52.0	65.2	56.2	60.0	8.2%	-13.8%	6.7%
Other Research	34.1	38.8	35.1	41.3	2.8%	-9.6%	17.9%
Training	22.6	24.1	24.6	26.5	8.9%	1.9%	8.0%
Research & Development	31.6	44.4	42.7	56.9	35.0%	-3.9%	33.5%
Intramural Research	98.8	103.2	110.6	121.7	12.0%	7.2%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	30.0	31.2	34.1	38.0	13.6%	9.2%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(57.1)	(47.0)	(62.8)	(73.2)	10.0%	33.6%	16.6%
Total	1,029.8	1,084.8	1,177.0	1,316.4	14.3%	8.5%	11.8%

National Institute of Nursing Research

www.nih.gov/ninr

The National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) supports basic and clinical research designed to establish a scientific basis for the care of individuals across the life span, research on the reduction of risks for disease and disability, and the promotion of healthy lifestyles. A dominant theme of NINR's research portfolio is the linkage of biological and behavioral research.

In FY 2002, NINR's proposed activities include management of chronic pain. Additional funds would allow more studies on pain management, including interventions to remove barriers to effective treatment, tools to assess pain in patients unable to verbalize their sensations, and effective strategies for underserved populations.

As caregivers are at risk for poor health, a risk compounded by the stress of caregiving or perhaps their own advanced years, NINR plans to increase research designed to address caregivers' needs in differing locations (e.g., rural, urban) and in different ethnic and cultural groups. NINR would support research that tests interventions that help caregivers remain healthy and improve their quality of life.

NINR also plans to stimulate research to test culturally-sensitive interventions to achieve behavior changes that promote prevention, screening, and detection of cancer among ethnic and racial minorities. The NINR AIDS extramural research program's primary focus is on strategies to manage the challenge of living with HIV/AIDS as a chronic illness. Four broad areas of research would be supported: 1) adherence and medical decision making; 2) practicing safer HIV-related sexual behaviors; 3) stress and coping; and 4) quality of life. NINR plans to expand its HIV/AIDS research in the areas of prevention strategies, symptom management measures, and adherence to health care regimes.

The FY 2002 budget request for NINR is \$117.7 million (including AIDS), an increase of \$12.5 million or 11.9 percent.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research Project Grants	69.2	68.5	79.0	88.3	14.3%	15.4%	11.8%
Research Centers	3.6	4.1	5.1	5.5	42.7%	24.6%	7.6%
Other Research	2.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	12.9%	-21.5%	7.8%
Training	6.6	6.8	8.0	9.0	21.6%	18.2%	11.4%
Research & Development	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.2	61.5%	-2.0%	50.3%
Intramural Research	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	10.4%	-21.7%	10.0%
Research Mgmt. & Support	5.6	5.4	6.6	7.4	17.8%	22.8%	11.5%
Clinical Trials	(0.9)	(1.5)	(1.0)	(1.1)	11.1%	-33.3%	10.0%
Total	90.2	92.5	105.2	117.7	16.5%	13.7%	11.9%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

www.hud.gov

Office of Policy Development and Research

www.huduser.org

The Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD's) Office of Policy Development and Research (OPDR) is responsible for maintaining current information on housing needs, market conditions, and existing HUD programs. It also supports research on priority housing and community development issues. It focuses on finding answers to questions about what programs work and how they can be made to work better, through quick-turnaround studies and conferences as well as long-term evaluations that measure outcomes systematically. OPDR continues to fund data collection activities including the American Housing Survey. Through its Office of University Partnership, it also supports a doctoral dissertation program and fellowships for low-income graduate students interested in community planning and development careers.

Among the ongoing studies OPDR supports are: evaluation of the Moving To Opportunity program to determine what happens when low-income families living in public housing are offered assistance to move to low-poverty neighborhoods; partnerships for crime prevention in public housing using Geographic Information Systems; a congressionally mandated study of racial and ethnic discrimination in housing rentals and sales; evaluation of welfare-to-work vouchers; and the impact of brownfields on urban development.

The requested FY 2002 budget for OPDR is \$43 million. This is \$11 million below last year's enacted level. Almost all of the decrease is accounted for by the elimination of funding for the Partnerships for Advancing Technologies in Housing (PATH), a public-private partnership to help improve the housing technology infrastructure of the U.S. HUD notes that this program is "completed." At the same time, the Engineering Directorate at the National Science Foundation is currently conducting a competition for PATH funding.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
45.0	62.0	54.0	43.0	20.0%	-12.9%	-20.4%

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

www.doi.gov

National Park Service

www.nps.gov

The National Park Service (NPS) has a social science program in the disciplines of economics, geography, political science, psychology, and sociology. The program supports protecting park resources and seeks to: address how visitors and local residents will be affected by and respond to proposed park management actions; understand economic interactions between parks and nearby communities; develop methods and techniques to improve management of visitor use; and support improved NPS management. Program responsibilities are to (1) provide social science information for park management decisions, (2) develop and administer a competitive research project process to fund the highest priority social science needs, and (3) establish and maintain an urban-focused research program in cooperation with a historically black college or university. The program is virtually level-funded for 2002 at \$842,000. The program's website is at www.nps.gov/socialscience.

In addition to the social science program, NPS supports anthropologists through an archeology component and an applied ethnography component. The archeology program is concerned with the preservation, protection, study, interpretation, visitor use, and management of archeological resources in the parks. The applied ethnography program's mission is to address concerns of park managers and of living peoples who are traditionally associated with park natural and cultural resources. The program provides information needed for park managers to make decisions and for officials to set policy in a culturally sensitive manner, including implementation of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The ethnography program would see a very slight increase to \$676,000 in FY 2002.

NPS also maintains a history research program, designed to provide parks with research necessary to support informed decision-making and interpretive activities. A fundamental document in that process is the historic resource study, which examines the tangible historic resources of a park and assesses their significance within larger historical contexts. A total of \$886,000 is for FY 2001 and 2002 funding for 18 historic resource studies.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

www.usdoj.gov

Research efforts within the Department of Justice are conducted in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). OJP is responsible for developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist victims of crime. The Office includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, among other offices and bureaus. The FY 2002 proposal requests \$2.78 billion for all of OJP, an \$820 million decrease from FY 2001. Most of this cut would come from State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs.

Also within OJP is the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, which aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime neighborhoods. The FY 2002 request of \$25 million includes a new allocation of \$2 million to enhance data collection and performance assessment capacity at existing Weed and Seed sites.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime and the criminal justice system. It also provides support to state-level Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs) to collect and report statistics on crime and justice to all levels of government and shares state data nationally.

For FY 2002, the Administration requests \$32.3 million, an increase of \$3.3 million. This includes:

- \$800,000 to support the development of a national statistical program to gather administrative data from law enforcement agencies on the content and consequences of police-initiated stops of motorists for routine traffic violations.
- \$300,000 in new funding to begin automation of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS). The NCVS collects data from a nationally representative sample on the impact, frequency, and consequences of criminal victimization. The increase would allow the conversion to a fully computerized system, making data collection and analysis more cost efficient and timely.

- \$300,000 to improve the frequency, amount, and type of information collected regarding the death of people in law enforcement custody, as mandated by the Deaths in Custody Act of 2000.
- \$100,000 to collect national statistics on crimes against disabled persons. There are currently no ongoing national programs that provide systematic and recurring information on criminal victimization of persons with disabilities. The initiative would enable BJS to develop a methodology and to initiate preliminary testing of questions to enhance the NCVS to measure victimization of the disabled population.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
25.5	33.2	29.0	32.3	13.7%	-12.7%	11.5%

National Institute of Justice

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the Department of Justice's primary research, evaluation, and development agency. The base funding amount requested for FY 2002 is \$15 million less than 2001, reflecting the elimination of an earmark. The \$54.9 million request includes \$5 million for expansion of the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM), a drug use prevalence program that addresses the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior. Other funds included in the base are for the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers and research and development surrounding both DNA evidence and "smart gun" technology.

In addition to the base level, funding is available to the NIJ from other sources through transfers. As in the last two years, \$5.2 million would be available for research and evaluation on the causes and impact of domestic violence under the Violence Against Women Grants Program. The proposal also calls for \$5 million for grants, contracts, and other assistance for research on family violence. Other transfers are for technology R&D (from Local Law Enforcement Block Grants), school safety technology R&D, counterterrorism R&D, the DNA Initiative, crime lab improvement, and the Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support Program. The total amount proposed for NIJ, including these and other transfers, is \$190.6 million.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
43.4	49.2	69.8	54.9	60.8%	41.9%	-21.3%

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency (OJJDP) develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program. OJJDP funds a number of research and evaluation projects designed to address juvenile offenders, prevention and treatment programs, and the operation of the juvenile justice system.

Juvenile Justice would be essentially level-funded; the slight decrease for FY 2002, to \$291.3 million, reflects the elimination of an earmark. The request contains several program initiatives under Title V (Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention), including ChildSafe, Project Sentry, and prevention and intervention activities within the Tribal Youth Program.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
253.6	289.0	292.3	291.3	15.3%	1.1%	-0.3%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

www.dol.gov

Bureau of Labor Statistics

stats.bls.gov

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal fact finding agency for the Federal government in the broad field of labor economics. The Bureau collects and disseminates data which provide some of the major indicators used in: developing economic and social policy; making decisions in the business and labor communities; developing legislative programs and initiatives that affect labor; and conducting research on labor market issues.

This year's budget includes funding to: 1) begin an effort to provide continuous improvement for revising and updating the Consumer Price Index; 2) enhance the BLS data security program; 3) develop a new survey to measure how Americans spend their time in order to improve assessments of national well-being and produce diary estimates of market work to evaluate existing estimates of work hours; 4) extend the Producer Price Index to the construction sector of the U.S. economy and to enhance service sector coverage; 5) proceed with the development of new industry labor and multifactor productivity series for the service-producing sector; and 6) continue to improve the statistical quality of local area unemployment data. The figures below include trust fund transfers. The Current 2001 number includes a transfer of \$20.7 million from elsewhere in the Department of Labor to centralize the preparation of labor market information.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
413.2	453.6	450.9	475.8	9.1%	-0.6%	5.5%

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

www.state.gov

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

exchanges.state.gov

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

The proposed budget generally provides only modest increases throughout the Bureau. Accordingly, the Fulbright program would be enhanced by \$180,000; other academic exchange programs listed above would receive a total of \$486,000 in new funding.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
204.2	225.0	231.6	242.0	13.4%	2.9%	4.5%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

www.dot.gov

Bureau of Transportation Statistics

www.bts.gov

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) compiles transportation statistics, implements a long-term data collection program, and issues guidelines for information collection, coordination, and availability. For FY 2002, the BTS request includes \$12.9 million in new funding (a 42 percent increase) for two major programs. Roughly \$9 million of the increase would be put towards implementation of the DOT-wide Safety Data Action Plan, a series of projects to improve the quality, comparability, and timeliness of transportation safety data and to better understand accident causation. Most of the remaining portion of the Bureau's increase would fund improvements in the collection and analysis of aviation data related to flight delay and airline competition, under the auspices of the Office of Airline Information, a division of the BTS. Funding is also requested to continue the development of various web-based data and information sources for researchers, including the National Transportation Library.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
30.8	31.0	30.9	43.8	0.3%	-0.3%	41.7%

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Environmental Protection Agency

www.epa.gov

Office of Research and Development

www.epa.gov/ord

The Office of Research and Development (ORD) conducts research and fosters the sound use of science and technology to fulfill the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) mission to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment. ORD's proposed budget for FY 2002 is \$535.1 million. This marks a seven percent drop from the FY 2001 appropriation of \$574.1 million. The Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which supports competitive research by university-based investigators on specific topics related to EPA's in-house program, has a proposed budget of \$100 million, which includes \$9.6 million for fellowships. The comparable figures for FY 2001 are \$92.5 million, with \$9.6 million for fellowships. The STAR program supports research on: the consequences of interactions between human activities and a changing climate, decision-making and valuation for environmental policy, environmental justice, and environmental statistics. A center to study the relationship between environmental exposure and developmental disorders is part of STAR's role in the Children's Environmental Health Risk Initiative. EPA is also part of the integrated Science for Ecosystem Challenges initiative that emphasizes research on the integration of multiple data sources, existing assessment technologies, and socio-economics.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Office of Research and Development	495.1	530.0	574.1	535.1	16.0%	8.3%	-6.8%
STAR Program	84.1	107.3	92.5	100.0	10.0%	-13.8%	8.1%
STAR Fellowship Grants	8.7	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.3%	-4.0%	0.0%

National Archives and Records Administration

www.nara.gov

The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) manages the Government's archives and historical records, operates the ten Presidential Libraries, and reviews for declassification classified security information. It is responsible for publishing the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*. NARA also provides grants to help State, local and private sources preserve and publish non-federal records that document American history. The request for operating expenses for FY 2002 is \$244.2 million — 17 percent more than the current year funding of \$209.3 million. Much of the increase is slated for the Electronic Records Archive, a program aimed at ensuring the preservation of government electronic records.

National Historical Publications and Records Commission www.nara.gov/nhprc

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission grants program provides grants nationwide to preserve and publish records that document American history. The Administration's FY 2002 request for the Commission is \$4.4 million, a cut of \$2 million from the FY 2001 level. The reason for the major reduction in funding is a decision at the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), but Commission officials are hopeful that Congress will restore the cut.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
National Historical Publications and Records Commission	8.4	6.4	6.4	4.4	-23.8%	0.0%	-31.3%
Total	180.9	209.3	209.3	244.2	15.7%	0.0%	16.7%

National Endowment for the Humanities

www.neh.fed.us

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) supports scholarly research, research tool development, physical preservation of research sources, fellowships, seminars, and a wide variety of education and public programs. NEH also supports studies in the humanistic aspects of science and technology and projects emphasizing historical scholarship. This year's budget request would fund the NEH at current spending levels, with a slight increase in Administrative funds to pay for Congressionally mandated salary increases.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Research & Education	23.2	28.4	24.6	24.6	6.0%	-13.4%	0.0%
Public Programs	11.6	14.6	12.6	12.6	8.6%	-13.7%	0.0%
Preservation & Access	18.3	23.4	18.3	18.3	0.0%	-21.8%	0.0%
Fed-State Partnerships	29.2	38.3	30.6	30.6	4.8%	-20.1%	0.0%
Treasury	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Challenge Grants	10.3	12.5	10.4	10.4	1.0%	-16.8%	0.0%
Administration	17.5	21.7	17.9	18.5	2.3%	-17.5%	3.4%
Total	115.3	150.0	120.0	120.5	4.1%	-20.0%	0.4%

Smithsonian Institution

www.si.edu

The Smithsonian Institution conducts research in the natural and physical sciences and the history of cultures, technology, and the arts. It acquires and preserves for reference and study over one hundred million items of scientific, cultural, and historic importance. For FY 2002, the Administration's request for salaries and expenses is

\$396.2 million. This account includes funding for the research functions of the Smithsonian. The request is a 2.4 percent increase over the current year funding of \$386.9 million.

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars

wwics.si.edu

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, headed by former Congressman Lee Hamilton (D-IN), assists scholars in the social sciences and humanities. It communicates the results of this research to a wide audience through publications, including *The Wilson Quarterly*. The Center has a resident body of fellowship awardees and sponsors numerous conferences. The request for the Wilson Center is \$7.8 million, slightly more than the current year funding of \$7.3 million.

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Smithsonian Salaries and Expenses Account	396.2	396.8	386.9	396.2	-2.3%	-2.5%	2.4%
Woodrow Wilson Internat'l Center for Scholars	6.8	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.4%	7.4%	6.8%

United States Institute of Peace

www.usip.org

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) was established in 1984 as an independent, non-partisan institution created and funded by Congress to help strengthen the Nation's capacity to promote peaceful resolution of international conflicts. It supports both a solicited and unsolicited grants program, resident scholars program, conflict resolution training for foreign affairs professionals, and many education and outreach programs, including a national student essay contest.

Statutorily, the Institute may submit a budget request that differs from the Administration's figure; it exercised that right this year. The USIP has asked for \$16.7 million, \$1.5 million more than the Administration requested. The extra funding would allow the Institute to meet the growing demand for their diplomat training and student education programs. The table below reflects the Administration's request.

Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
12.9	14.5	15.0	15.2	16.3%	3.4%	1.3%

National Science Foundation

www.nsf.gov

The year 2000 turned out to be a pretty good one for the National Science Foundation (NSF). It celebrated its 50th anniversary as the nation's premier funder of basic research across all scientific disciplines. Budgetarily, although it did not match the Administration's proposed 17.3 percent boost, the 13.4 percent appropriations increase provided NSF with the largest dollar increase in its history.

At the same time, NSF's two key appropriators in the Senate announced a campaign to double the Foundation's budget in five years. Senate VA, HUD, Independent Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman Christopher 'Kit' Bond (R-MO) and Ranking Democrat Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) pushed this renewed agenda laid down by Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush during their administrations. Forty Senators joined Bond and Mikulski in this campaign.

The NSF is now a \$4.537 billion agency, up from \$3.948 billion the year before (this includes carryover funding). The Research and Related Activities budget increased from \$2.980 billion to \$3.343 billion. These funds are spread across the research directorates, the Office of Polar Research, Antarctic logistical support activities, and the

integrated activities account, which includes support for major research instrumentation, science and technology centers, and the science and technology policy institute.

The Education and Human Resources Directorate (HER) increased from \$683.6 million to \$785.6 million. This does not include the additional source of funding from H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner receipts, amounting to \$25 million in FY 2000 and \$121 million in FY 2001.

All of this good news in 2000 affecting the FY 2001 budget makes the new Bush Administration's FY 2002 proposal all the more disconcerting. The proposed increase in appropriated funds of 1.3 percent or \$56 million to \$4.472 billion has already been called "disappointing" by new House Science Committee Chairman Sherwood Boehlert (R-NY). Others have called it "inadequate." At the same time, Senators Bond and Mikulski carry on their doubling effort. The Administration claims that NSF has done quite well during the past few years and the time is right to re-evaluate. As part of its request, the Administration has asked NSF to conduct a study of grant size and duration. It wants NSF to determine whether increasing size and longevity of grants will indeed produce more excellent science, as has been argued the past few years. The September, 2002 completion date for a draft of the study will allow for its impact on the FY 2003 budget proposal.

Given the small size of the overall increase, it is not surprising that the news for the Research and Related Activities account is also not good. The Administration recommends a decrease for these activities from \$3.343 billion to \$3.327 billion, slightly under 1 percent. Within the research directorates, NSF will enhance its investment in the three cross-cutting areas: biocomplexity in the environment (up 5 percent), information technology research (up almost 6 percent); and nanoscale science and engineering (up 16 percent). In addition, the research directorates will receive close to a 10 percent increase for the Learning for the 21st Century activity. There will also be a \$20 million increase for a Mathematics and Statistics emphasis.

The major new program proposed by the Bush Administration is a Mathematics and Science Partnership Initiative. The budget recommends \$200 million to provide funds for state and local school districts to join with institutions of higher education to strengthen K-12 math and science education. The initiative "will promote the development and use of effective, research-based approaches to improve the quality of teachers and teaching materials, and create innovative ways to reach underserved schools." Of the \$200 million, \$90 million would be new money for the EHR Directorate. The other \$110 million will come from reductions in other EHR programs such as systemic initiatives, elementary and secondary education and undergraduate education.

The NSF has argued for increasing stipends for graduate student recipients of fellowships. The Administration has agreed to provide funds to raise stipends to \$20,500 in the Graduate Fellows, GK-12 program, and the Integrating Education and Research Training Program. The EHR also receives funds for the Centers for Learning and Teaching and \$25 million for its share of the Interagency Educational Research Initiative (IERI). The proposed FY 2002 EHR budget increases by 11 percent to \$872.4 million.

Spending by Directorate

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Biological Sciences	418.3	511.1	485.4	483.1	16.0%	-5.0%	-0.5%
Computer, Information, Science, and Engineering	388.6	529.1	477.9	470.4	23.0%	-9.7%	-1.6%
Engineering	379.8	456.5	430.8	431.1	13.4%	-5.6%	0.1%
Geosciences	487.6	583.0	562.2	558.5	15.3%	-3.6%	-0.7%
Math and Physical Sciences	755.9	881.2	850.8	863.6	12.6%	-3.4%	1.5%
Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences	162.1	175.1	164.4	163.1	1.4%	-6.1%	-0.8%

Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences Directorate

www.nsf.gov/sbe

For the SBE Directorate, the FY 2001 budget provided an increase of almost \$18 million for its regular programs. In the chart below, the FY 2000 figure includes a transfer of \$15.4 million from the U.S. Department of State for an award to the U.S. Civilian Research and Development fund. The FY 2001 budget also includes \$5 million for a congressionally mandated competition under the rubric of the Children's Research Initiative.

The proposal for SBE in FY 2002, a decrease of just under 1 percent, reflects the overall decrease in research and related activities. SBE will continue to support research and education efforts in three of the broad Foundation-wide initiatives — Biocomplexity, Information Technology, and Learning for the 21st Century. In addition, there will be continued support for the Children's Research Initiative. The Behavioral and Cognitive Division (BCS) will maintain its emphasis on cognitive neuroscience, which will attain the status of its own program. BCS also will increase support for the Human Origins emphasis that examines where we come from and how humans change over time.

The Social and Economic Sciences Division (SES) will expand research into the human causes and consequences of extreme events, such as floods, famines, earthquakes, and ethnic violence. It will continue to fund Infrastructure improvements, but a new competition is not anticipated. SES also will focus on new research on how the results of scientific discovery and technological innovation are diffused through organizations and society.

SBE continues to anticipate a major emphasis in the FY 2003 budget on a broad issue area that will infuse significant new funding into the research divisions.

The Science Resource Studies Division will continue to redesign major components of its data collections, including the scientific and engineering workforce survey, the research facilities survey, and the survey of public understanding of science and technology. The International Cooperative Scientific Activities Division will maintain its emphasis on fostering collaboration between NSF-supported research centers and equivalent research institutions in other countries and encourage opportunities that provide future U.S. scientists and engineers with international research experiences early in their careers.

Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Division of Social and Economic Sciences	61.1	72.1	66.1	65.8	8.2%	-8.3%	-0.5%
Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences	46.1	59.3	56.8	56.6	23.2%	-4.2%	-0.4%
Division of International Cooperative Services	39.9	26.9	25.7	25.1	-35.6%	-4.5%	-2.3%
Division of Science Resource Studies	15.1	16.9	15.8	15.6	4.6%	-6.5%	-1.3%
Total SBE	162.2	175.2	164.4	163.1	1.4%	-6.2%	-0.8%

Education and Human Resources Directorate

	Actual FY 00	Proposed FY 01	Current FY 01	Proposed FY 02	(C)FY 01/ (A)FY 00	(C)FY 01/ (P)FY 01	(P)FY 02/ (C)FY 01
Math and Science Partnerships	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	-	-	-
Educational System Reform	113.0	109.5	110.4	45.3	-2.3%	0.8%	-59.0%
Office of Innovation Partnerships	55.6	48.4	84.8	74.8	52.5%	75.2%	-11.8%
Elementary, Secondary & Informal Education	186.2	191.5	202.6	165.6	8.8%	5.8%	-18.3%
Undergraduate Education	116.7	140.6	141.0	132.6	20.8%	0.3%	-6.0%
Graduate Education	78.7	89.5	87.8	95.5	11.6%	-1.9%	8.8%
Human Resource Development	77.3	81.9	90.7	90.4	17.3%	10.7%	-0.3%
Research, Evaluation and Communication	56.0	67.7	68.4	68.2	22.1%	1.0%	-0.3%
Total EHR	683.6	729.0	785.6	872.4	14.9%	7.8%	11.0%

nsortium of Social Science Associations

Member Organizations

MEMBERS

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

American Society of Criminology
American Sociological Association
American Statistical Association
Association of American Geographers
Association of American Law Schools

Law and Society Association
Linguistic Society of America
National Communication Association
Society for Research in Child Development

American Agricultural Economics Association
American Association for Agricultural Education
American Association for Public Opinion Research
American Council on Consumer Interests
American Educational Research Association
Association for Asian Studies
Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management
Association of Research Libraries
Eastern Sociological Society

History of Science Society
Institute For Operations Research and the Management Sciences
Justice Research and Statistics Association
Midwest Political Science Association
Midwest Sociological Society
National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration
National Council on Family Relations
North American Regional Science Council
North Central Sociological Association
Population Association of America

Rural Sociological Society
Society for Research on Adolescence
Society for the Advancement of Sociology
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Sociologists for Women in Society
Southern Political Science Association
Southern Sociological Society
Southwestern Social Science Association
Urban Affairs Association

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