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FY 1985 BUDGETS FOR SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

This issue of the COSSA Washington Update contains a summary and analysis of the proposed budgets for social and behavioral science research in FY 1985.

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A LOOK AT THE FY 1985 BUDGET. . . AND A PROPOSAL FOR THE FUTURE

When President Reagan sent his budget for fiscal year 1985 to the Congress, nearly 40 separate agency, program, or department budgets contained funding for research in the social and behavioral sciences. These budgets were shaped by many of the same forces that shaped other federal budgets -- legal mandates, a belief in the importance of certain areas of federal expenditure, a desire to reduce the federal deficit, and, this year, an almost inevitable appeal to the electorate.

What is missing in too many of these budgets is a sense of the scientific and budgetary benefits of an integrated, collaborative national research program in the social and behavioral sciences and a budget strategy that takes these benefits into account. It is not surprising that mission research agencies and basic research agencies should be engaged in different types of research activities. It is both surprising and inefficient, however, for a research program in one part of the government to give special emphasis to an aspect of the research enterprise that is at the same time being dismantled in another part of the government. I am speaking here of the strong support provided in the FY 1985 budget of the National Science

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Foundation for the development of scientific data bases and the plans to discontinue for want of funds the Department of Labor's National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), one of the most productive and scientifically important longitudinal data bases in the nation. Similarly, research programs in the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration that examine the medical and social problems of alcoholism or drug abuse receive sizeable increases in FY 1985, although research programs in the Office of Human Development Services that, if well managed, would deal with some of the human effects of these factors are very nearly decimated in the FY 1985 proposals. In education too, the administration's rhetorical emphasis on improving the education of American youth is undercut by its inconsistent budget proposals over the past several years that sometimes increase and sometimes decrease budgets for education and international exchanges.

These incongruities aside, the FY 1985 proposals for social and behavioral science research generally continue the patterns established by the administration in the last two years. There are, once more, modest increases in support for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences. Moreover, research budgets in mission agencies dealing with topics of importance to the administration, like defense and alcohol and drug abuse, are granted increases in FY 1985. At the same time, research programs that deal with social services or social policy are generally slated for budget cuts in the coming fiscal year. Finally, certain research and training programs are again given no funding for FY 1985. Examples are the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, clinical training at the National Institute of Mental Health, and international education and foreign language studies in the Department of Education. In the past, Congress has consistently opposed such budget proposals and has re-established funding for agencies with zero budgets. Yet one result of this congressional opposition to unilateral budgetary liquidation of whole program areas is that some programs that were scheduled to receive no funds in FY 1984 actually did better in congressional appropriations than research programs that received more modest budget cuts. A similar situation may well occur in the FY 1985 budget process.

The larger issue raised by this budget and its recent predecessors is whether the combination of uncoordinated and, at first glance, almost capricious budget changes that have been imposed on the social and behavioral science research programs over the past several years is wise. The cumulative effect of the 50% to 75% budget cuts of FY 1981 and FY 1982, combined with the uncertainty on a year-to-year basis of the future of specific federal research programs, may be less important for the dollars that are not spent than for the consequent depletion of important national scientific resources. One important resource that is being eroded is the strength and vitality of the research community. Over time, the shortages of funds in key agencies and uncertainties about future funding will encourage researchers to undertake short term, limited studies and will discourage able students from entering the social and behavioral sciences.

Another national resource is the corps of able, experienced federal social science research administrators, many of whom are leaving their positions because of the low regard for research and the budget uncertainty in this administration. Major increases in research funding in two or three years will not bring these people back.

At a time when the federal budget deficit is expanding so rapidly, it is difficult to argue for special purpose or special interest funding increases. This is a case, however, where the interest of the social and behavioral science research community coincides with the national interest. The breadth of support for social science research throughout the government attests to the importance attached to the social and behavioral sciences within government agencies. However the funds currently expended for research would be used more effectively and efficiently if there were consistent government-wide policies regarding research in these areas. What is needed is not simply more money for research in selected agencies or research programs. Rather, what is needed is a coherent policy for the long term development of the social science resources of the federal government, a policy that would encompass the research and management needs of the federal government, research priorities defined by the development of the sciences, secure social science data bases, and effective research management practices across agencies. Without such integrated policies, periodic budget cuts and even budget increases will create disturbances in the research community and in federal research programs, and will undoubtedly lead to short term changes in research direction, but will not direct the research resources of the nation to areas of greatest need nor develop the kinds of long term research commitment that these problems demand.

Even without an integrated federal research policy, social scientists will continue to do research and, because the essence of science is communication of results, to learn about the research of their colleagues. However, the federal government will not fare so well. A modest amount of coordinated intelligence when research budgets are being set and when research projects and data bases are under consideration would go a long way toward improving the federal research enterprise. It would also move closer to achieving the economies and even efficiencies in research management that the current isolated and frequently uninformed budget changes are intended to accomplish.

Roberta Balstad Miller
Executive Director

Technical Note

In the budget analyses which follow, budget levels are presented for the period from fiscal year 1980 (FY 1980) through the administration's budget proposals for the coming FY 1985, with figures for FY 1976 included when available for purposes of comparison. When organizational or other changes have occurred which make earlier budget figures incomparable with the current budget figures, the earlier figures are not included. All the budget levels are given in current rather than constant dollars. Unless otherwise noted, budget figures are presented in millions. Although the figures are rounded to the nearest tenth of one million, the percent change between fiscal years is calculated from the original budget numbers when they were available. This may give the appearance of error in some cases; it is, however, an artifact of the rounding process.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

The administration has proposed a budget of \$420 million for research and development (R&D) in the life sciences for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in FY 1985. This figure represents a 9% increase for R&D over FY 1984. USDA on the whole is scheduled for a 34% increase in FY 1985. Research is administered by many different programs within USDA through a variety of methods -- in-house research, competitive grants, contracts, block grants, and cooperative agreements. The social sciences, particularly economics, statistics, and sociology, receive sizeable support from these programs, eight of which are detailed below. In general, social science research budgets are slated for increases in FY 1985, especially economic studies. However, the highest increase, +22% for the Human Nutrition Information Service of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), will still leave that program far below its FY 1982 level.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The Agricultural Cooperative Service serves as the major source of information about farmer cooperatives. The agency's research program includes studies of economic, financial, organizational, managerial, legal, social and policy related issues that affect cooperatives. The Agricultural Cooperative Service has been level-funded at \$4.6 million every year since FY 1982. The administration has proposed a 23% cut for FY 1985. This proposed reduction is intended to cut the international marketing programs and cooperative research efforts.

<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>FY82-85</u>
\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 3.6	-23%	-23%

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Research on Human Nutrition

Within the Agricultural Research Service, research is conducted on human nutritional requirements, composition and nutritive value of foods, dietary status, and nutrition education and methodology needs of federal, state, and local agencies administering food and nutrition programs. Although most research is done by USDA scientists, some contracts are awarded to universities. After suffering a 23% cut in FY 1982, internal redirections and congressional add-ons have brought the current budget back up to FY 1981 levels.

<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>FY82-85</u>
\$ 33.5	\$ 25.6	\$ 32.9	\$ 34.3	\$ 34.4	+ 1%	+34%

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH SERVICE

The Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS) administers federal funds for research at state agricultural experiment stations and other eligible institutions. The agency also participates in a nationwide system of research planning and coordination. CSRS is scheduled to receive a \$19 million increase in FY 1985, most of which will go to biotechnology research. The budget also earmarks \$2 million for research in human nutrition within the Competitive Research Grants program. Hatch Act funding, which receives the largest share of the CSRS budget, supports food and agricultural research through formula funds matched by the states. Performed by the agricultural experiment stations of land-grant colleges, research areas include investigations and experiments to promote a permanent and efficient agricultural industry, including improvements in the rural home and community, and Regional Research funds, a portion of which is designated for rural sociology and economics research.

	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>%Change FY82-85</u>
CSRS (total)	\$200.0	\$221.2	\$244.9	\$247.7	\$266.8	+8%	+21%
Hatch Act	128.4	140.0	147.2	152.3	155.3	+2%	+11%

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE (ERS)

The Economic Research Service performs agricultural economic and other social science research, outlook forecasting, policy analysis, and data collection related to U.S. and international agriculture, food, production resources, and rural America. The program increase of \$1.4 million requested for FY 1985 is earmarked for research on agriculture and the macroeconomy.

	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>%Change FY82-85</u>
Economic Res. & Analysis	\$ 39.3	\$ 43.8	\$ 47.5	+8%	+21%

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE (FNS)

Human Nutrition Information Service

The Human Nutrition Information Service of the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) performs and sponsors applied research and demonstrations relating to human nutrition and consumer use and economies of food utilization. The program plans and conducts nutritional and dietary intake assessment surveys of the total U.S. population and selected groups. After receiving significant cuts in FY 1983 and FY 1984, the administration has

proposed a 22% increase in the FY 1985 budget. This increase has been earmarked for expanding USDA's efforts in the National Nutritional Monitoring System. If approved, the FY 1985 budget will still be 19% below the agency's FY 1982 level.

<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>FY82-85</u>
\$ 8.2	\$ 9.2	\$ 7.4	\$ 6.1	\$ 7.5	+22%	-19%

Office of Analysis and Evaluation

The Office of Analysis and Evaluation performs and supports applied research on the effectiveness and efficiency of FNS programs. Research in many social science disciplines is funded, primarily through contracts and some cooperative agreements. The FY 1985 budget for the Office of Analysis and Evaluation has not yet been determined, but is expected to remain at its FY 1984 level of \$15 million.

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

The Statistical Reporting Service works to improve crop and livestock estimating techniques by improving sample survey designs and testing new forecasting and estimating techniques. The Statistics Research and Service Program is scheduled to receive a 7% increase in FY 1985.

	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>FY82-85</u>
Statistical Res. & Serv.	\$ 5.7	\$ 6.1	\$ 6.6	+7%	+14%

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION

The principal purpose of the Office of Transportation is to promote efficient domestic and international transportation for U.S. agricultural products. Although the office does not have a grants program, it does fund social science research projects, mostly economics, through cooperative agreements, providing seed money, or acting as a liaison in locating funds in the Department of Transportation. Prior to FY 1981, the office was supported by other agencies within USDA.

<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>FY82-85</u>
\$ 2.4	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	--	--

WORLD AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK BOARD

The World Agricultural Outlook Board (WAOB) was established to provide economic intelligence related to domestic and international food and agriculture. The WAOB carries out its mission through daily market surveillance and special analyses of international and domestic agricultural developments, direct participation in the planning of research programs supporting outlook and situation activities, and coordination of all departmental activities relating to weather and climate and remote sensing. The 9% budget increase proposed for FY 1985 is in keeping with the steady growth this program has experienced since FY 1982.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY84-85</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY82-85</u>
\$ 1.2	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.7	+9%	+44%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) provides grants and loans for the assistance of economically distressed areas for economic development planning purposes. A small portion of the EDA budget for Economic Development Assistance Programs goes to support research and evaluation activities related to economic development. In each of the last two years, the administration has proposed termination of EDA; each year, Congress has restored its funding. The administration has again proposed no funding for EDA -- including EDA Research and Evaluation -- in FY 1985.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>82-85</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>81-85</u>
\$ 2.7	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	-0-	-100%	-100%	-100%

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Budget levels for social and behavioral science research in the Department of Defense (DOD) are particularly difficult to ascertain. The proposed FY 1985 budget level for "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation" in all fields is \$34 billion. This budget is divided into 6 categories by level of activity: basic research is category 6.1, exploratory development, 6.2, etc. Most social and behavioral science research is funded through category 6.1, although some is also supported at other levels. Three of the services -- Army, Navy, and Air Force -- have separate research offices, each office having many divisions and programs. Research is also conducted by Defense agencies, the largest being the Defense Advanced

Research Projects Agency (DARPA). With the exception of the U.S. Army Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, specific budget levels for the behavioral and social sciences are not necessarily pre-determined. Instead a proposal is funded when agency personnel feel it meets their particular needs, regardless of the discipline involved. The extramural research budget for the Army Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences is proposed to be between \$3.5 and \$4.0 million. This budget level was also requested for FY 1984, but congressional actions cut the budget to \$2.0 million. Figures for behavioral and social science research in category 6.1 are presented below. It should be noted, however, that DOD uses a narrow definition of "social science" and funds for research in areas such as statistics, math economics, artificial intelligence, robotics, and many others are not always included in that category.

	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change 84-85</u>
Behavioral/social science res.	\$ 21.6	\$ 22.6	\$ 26.2	+16%
Total basic research	782.4	861.1	899.8	+4%

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The FY 1985 budget for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) is \$11.7 million, the same as its FY 1984 budget. However, although the budget remains steady, the agency is projecting an increase in the number of FIPSE awards from the 196 planned for FY 1984 to 215 in FY 1985. This expansion is anticipated through a 10% increase in the matching requirements for institutions (from 40% to 50%).

In describing its decision to hold the FIPSE budget at the same level it has been for the past three fiscal years, the administration acknowledged FIPSE's widely recognized success in funding projects that later attract other support. This reasoning was used by the administration in its attempt to cut the program in half in FY 1984, a move that was rejected by the Congress.

<u>Actual FY1977</u>	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change 84-85</u>	<u>%Change 82-85</u>
\$ 11.3	\$ 13.5	\$ 11.5	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7	--	+2%

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION/FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES

International education programs of the Higher Education Act (Title VI) provide a major portion of the funding for Language Area Centers, Foreign Languages and Area Studies Fellowships, the Undergraduate Foreign Language and International Studies Program, and the International Business Education program. These programs are once again scheduled for termination in the proposed FY 1985 budget. Using the same rationale as the FY 1984 budget proposal for eliminating these programs, the administration argues that the International Education and Foreign Language Studies Program "has received Federal support for years even though the program is an established part of school curricula and other funding sources are available." This same rationale is used to justify the elimination of the Fulbright-Hays fellowships which support faculty and dissertation research abroad. The Congress not only rejected similar administration plans in FY 1984, but appropriated increased funds for international education programs.

<u>Actual</u> FY1976	<u>Actual</u> FY1981	<u>Actual</u> FY1982	<u>Actual</u> FY1983	<u>Actual</u> FY1984	<u>Proposed</u> FY1985	<u>%Change</u> 84-85	<u>%Change</u> 82-85
International Education (HEA-Title VI)							
\$15.9	\$19.7	\$19.2	\$21.0	\$25.8	-0-	-100%	-100%
Overseas Programs							
\$ 5.8	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.0	-0-	-100%	-100%
Total							
\$25.5	\$24.0	\$26.0	\$30.8		-0-	-100%	-100%

NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS (NCES)

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) maintains data on educational institutions and individuals in order to monitor trends in education. NCES supports a coordinating program of statistical services which provides: 1) assistance to states developing comparable data bases; 2) analyses of the implications of data; and 3) dissemination of timely information to the public and educational practitioners. The FY 1985 proposed budget for NCES maintains level funding for the agency, which has still not returned to its budget level of FY 1981.

<u>Actual</u> FY1976	<u>Actual</u> FY1981	<u>Actual</u> FY1982	<u>Actual</u> FY1983	<u>Actual</u> FY1984	<u>Proposed</u> FY1985	<u>%Change</u> 84-85	<u>%Change</u> 82-85
\$ 4.2	\$ 9.0	\$ 8.5	\$ 8.6	\$ 8.7	\$ 8.7	--	+2%

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION (NIE)

The National Institute of Education (NIE) conducts research, development and dissemination activities that aid students, teachers, administrators and decision-makers at all levels of education. Reversing the downward trend of recent years (NIE lost 27% of its funding during the first three Reagan administration years), the FY 1985 proposed budget increases the NIE budget by 12%. The \$6 million dollar increase is directed to expand programs in education technology and to conduct new work on issues raised by the report of the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>
\$70.0	\$65.6	\$53.1	\$55.6	\$48.2	\$54.2	+12%	+2%

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS)

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (ADAMHA)

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)

The administration is requesting an increase of 11% in the budget of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). With the exception of a slight decrease in its FY 1982 budget, NIAAA has experienced a steady increase in its budget each year. At present, the NIAAA budget is more than double what it was in FY 1980. Approximately half of NIAAA research funding is used to support research in the social and behavioral sciences.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
\$12.0	\$22.2	\$26.5	\$23.3	\$33.3	\$43.2	\$47.8	+11%	+105%	+115%

National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

Although the research program of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) sustained a major budget cut between FY 1981 and FY 1982, subsequent increases have brought the funding level for research above its previous high level in FY 1981. In FY 1985, NIDA is scheduled to receive \$63.5 million for research, an increase of 12% over the FY 1984 level. NIDA officials estimate that approximately 14% of the research they support is in the social and behavioral sciences.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
\$34.4	\$45.9	\$54.4	\$41.0	\$47.0	\$56.6	\$63.5	+12%	+55%	+38%

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

The extramural research, intramural research, and research training programs at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) will be funded at approximately the same level in FY 1985 as they were in FY 1984. The apparent decrease in extramural research funding is due to the inclusion of \$7million for the Community Support Program in the FY 1984 budget for extramural research and the elimination of that program in FY 1985. Clinical training is once again given no funding. This has occurred several times in recent years and in each case the Congress has added clinical training support to the NIMH appropriation. Roughly half of the NIMH extramural research budget is used to support scientists with advanced degrees in the social and behavioral sciences.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>
Extramural res.	\$109.6	\$102.9	\$106.9	\$128.1	\$123.9	-3%*	+20%
Intramural res.	\$ 38.9	\$ 42.8	\$ 50.4	\$ 52.9	\$ 53.7	+2%	+26%
Research training	\$ 18.9	\$ 15.2	\$ 15.4	\$ 15.4	\$ 15.4	--	+1%
Clinical training	\$ 62.4	\$ 42.3	\$ 20.1	\$ 21.0	-0-	-100%	-100%

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)

National Institute on Aging (NIA)

The National Institute on Aging (NIA) has a congressional mandate to support biomedical, social, and behavioral science research in the field of aging. The proportion of NIA extramural research funds spent to support social and behavioral science research increased from 14% in FY 1983 to an estimated 19% in FY 1984. Social and behavioral science research support decreased slightly in the intramural research budget, from 14% in FY 1981 to an estimated 11% in FY 1984.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
Extramural research										
	\$ 43.9	\$ 55.5	\$ 61.2	\$ 70.4	\$ 87.1	\$ 89.6	+3%	+46%	+104%	
Intramural research										
	\$ 11.6	\$ 13.1	\$ 14.3	\$ 16.6	\$ 19.4	\$ 19.8	+2%	+38%	+71%	
Total	\$ 19.3	\$ 69.9	\$ 75.6	\$ 81.9	\$ 94.0	\$112.3	\$117.4	+5%	+43%	+68%

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports research and research training in maternal and child health and in population sciences. According to the NIH budget office, approximately 16% of the research supported by NICHD is in the social and behavioral sciences.

Four main divisions comprise NICHD's research program: 1) the Center for Population Research; 2) the Center for Research for Mothers and Children; 3) Intramural Research Program; and 4) Epidemiology and Biometry Research Program. (The budget for the Epidemiology and Biometry Research Program is included under that for Intramural Research.) Although NICHD will receive an overall increase of 6%, the Division of Population Research is scheduled for a budget reduction of 5% in FY 1985.

	<u>Actual FY1976</u>	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change 84-85</u>	<u>%Change 82-85</u>	<u>%Change 80-85</u>
Center for Mothers and Children										
	\$ 95.6	\$ 106.9	\$ 105.5	\$ 123.3	\$ 130.6	\$ 137.5	+5%	+30%	+44%	
Population research										
	\$ 70.0	\$ 77.4	\$ 80.3	\$ 92.2	\$ 98.8	\$ 93.8	-5%	+17%	+34%	
Intramural research										
	\$ 21.6	\$ 25.3	\$ 27.8	\$ 29.6	\$ 31.4	\$ 34.4	+10%	+24%	+59%	
TOTAL										
	\$136.4	\$208.9	\$220.6	\$226.3	\$253.6	\$265.0	\$280.2	+6%	+24%	+34%

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

The Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) supports research, demonstration, and evaluations of the Medicare and Medicaid programs and issues affecting quality of medical care. The FY 1985 budget proposal continues HCFA's funding at the FY 1984 level. This amount represents a 24% reduction from FY 1980 levels without taking into account the effects of inflation.

Demonstration and Evaluation Projects

	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change 84-85</u>	<u>%Change 82-85</u>	<u>%Change 80-85</u>
	\$ 45.9	\$ 38.6	\$ 28.8	\$ 30.0	\$ 35.0	\$ 35.0	--	+22%	-24%

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH (NCHSR)

The National Center for Health Services Research (NCHSR) funds research on the economic, social, and psychological aspects of health care services, technology, health care promotion, and disease prevention. In FY 1982, NCHSR sustained a 52% cut in its budget, despite the fact that it was slated to assume responsibility for the health services research functions of the National Center for Health Care Technology (NCHCT) and the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program, neither of which have been funded since FY 1982. The administration proposal for FY 1985 would provide funding at a level that is 6% lower than the FY 1984 level.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change 84-85	%Change 82-85	%Change 80-85
\$23.3	\$32.6	\$15.8	\$16.6	\$18.4	\$17.3	-6%	+9%	-26%

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS (NCHS)

The budget of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is scheduled to be decreased by \$3.8 million or 8% in FY 1985. The rationale for the decrease is that NCHS needs less money with the completion of the data collection phase of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Additional savings are expected from postponing data collection in some surveys by one year.

Despite the proposed decrease for FY 1985, NCHS has received steady increases in its budget for the past three fiscal years. The FY 1985 level is 14% higher than the FY 1982 budget and 22% higher than the last Carter administration budget.

Actual FY1976	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change 84-85	%Change 82-85	%Change 80-85
\$20.8	\$35.0	\$33.7	\$37.6	\$41.3	\$46.6	\$42.8	-8%	+14%	+22%

OFFICE OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PROGRAMS (OAPP)

The Adolescent Family Life Program supports research on the causes and consequences of adolescent sexual behavior as well as on contraceptive use and early childbearing. Initial funding for the program was provided in a supplemental appropriation for FY 1982. The proposed FY 1985 appropriation would maintain funding at approximately the FY 1984 funding level, providing support for an estimated 88 grants and contracts for research and demonstration projects.

	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change 84-85	%Change 82-85
Adolescent Family Life Program	\$ 10.3	\$ 13.6	\$ 14.9	\$ 14.7	-1%	+43%

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES (OHDS)

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services (OHDS) administers a large number of the nation's social welfare programs, such as Head Start, child welfare and adoption programs, programs for runaway youth, programs for the elderly and for Native Americans, and national programs to understand and combat child abuse. The legislation authorizing these programs often requires that OHDS conduct research and evaluation in the social program areas. However, OHDS has consolidated the various research programs even though they are authorized by separate laws. For this reason, it is difficult to draw an exact picture of the OHDS research budget.

In the current fiscal year, OHDS has a research budget of approximately \$48.5 million. For FY 1985, the administration is proposing a budget of \$13.6 million, a decrease in research and related expenditures of 72%. Although OHDS research management practices have drawn a great deal of criticism over the past year, including criticism from the HHS Inspector General, it is clear that these research programs are considered important by the Congress. Last year the administration attempted to cut research support for OHDS and the Congress restored funding. This year, Congress may need to increase OHDS research funds once again.

	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change 84-85</u>	<u>%Change 80-85</u>
Head Start R&D	\$ 13.4	\$ 4.5	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.0	-29%	-93%
Aging	51.1	22.2*	22.2*	5.0*	-77%	-90%
Native Americans	1.7	.7	.7	.7	--	-59%
Dev. disabilities	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	+8%	-40%
Human Resources R&D						
Child abuse	16.0					
Child welfare	7.6					
Adoption oppor.	5.0					
Social services	5.0					
Subtotal	33.6	22.0	21.8	4.3	-80%	-87%
TOTAL R&D	\$ 99.1	\$ 51.8	\$ 48.5	\$ 13.6	-72%	-86%

*Of the FY 1983 funds in this category, between \$1 and \$2 million was spent to support research. It is unclear how much, if any, of FY 1984 and FY 1985 funds will be available for research.

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

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) sponsors policy research and evaluation research. It is the only research agency within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) with the authority and the flexible mandate to examine issues of national policy significance in health, health care financing, income security, and social services. Policy research funds are budgeted directly to ASPE (figures shown below). Evaluation research funds are transferred to ASPE from the budgets of other operating divisions within HHS.

In FY 1985, the ASPE research budget continues its decline. For the coming year, it is scheduled to receive \$8 million, 20% less than it received in FY 1984 and 68% less (in current dollars) than ASPE had nine years ago. At this reduced level of funding, ASPE will be able to continue existing research projects, but will be unable to undertake new projects. This will undoubtedly have a direct bearing on the effectiveness of HHS, for the Department will not have the flexibility to conduct research on emerging problems in health and human services policy.

The 20% budget reduction for ASPE in FY 1985 is felt to be due in part to the influence of the Grace Commission Report, which recommended that policy research in ASPE be performed in each of the HHS operations divisions rather than under the Office of the Secretary. In testimony presented to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies last year, COSSA argued that research and evaluation programs are most effective when they are conducted in an analytic agency organizationally separate from the operating divisions being evaluated.

Actual FY1976	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change 84-85	%Change 82-85	%Change 80-85
\$21.9	\$24.0	\$20.1	\$13.4	\$14.7	\$10.0	\$ 8.0	-20%	-40%	-67%

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (SSA)

A small portion of the budget of the Social Security Administration (SSA) goes to support research, evaluation, and demonstration projects within several SSA programs, including the Assistance Payments Program, which administers Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the Child Support Enforcement Program, and the Supplemental Security Income Program (SSI). The SSA research budget has consistently received increases in funding over the past few years. Although most of this research has been intramural, an increasing proportion of research at SSA is being done externally.

	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change FY84-85	%Change FY83-85
Total research	\$ 8.9	\$14.7	\$18.8	+28%	+111%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH (PD&R)

The research budget for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is located in the Office of Policy Development and Research (PD&R). Although the office has experienced several years of reduced budgets, PD&R is scheduled for a slight budget increase in FY 1985. Congressional action to increase the FY 1984 funds appropriated to PD&R by \$1 million may have prodded HUD officials to give this budget slightly greater emphasis in FY 1985.

If Congress approves the requested \$20.9 million for PD&R, the funds will be spent for a variety of research and development activities. Approximately \$9.0 million will be spent on the American Housing Survey (AHS), a biennial survey of the quality and supply of the nation's housing stock. PD&R also supports research contributing to the President's National Urban Policy Report and evaluations of several HUD programs. Much of the extramural research formerly supported by HUD has been discontinued because of earlier budget reductions. The FY 1985 budget level is 59% below the FY 1981 budget for PD&R.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
\$53.9	\$44.7	\$51.3	\$21.3	\$22.7	\$19.0	\$20.9	+10%	-2%	-52%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (OJARS)

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) sponsors research and development to help state and local agencies prevent and reduce crime. Established in 1979, the Institute succeeded the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as the research branch of the Department of Justice. The budget request for NIJ in FY 1985 continues the recent history of modest increases for the agency.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>
\$32.4*	\$13.7	\$14.7	\$17.6	\$18.6**	\$19.8	+6%	+35%

*This was the FY 1976 budget of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the predecessor of OJARS.

**Including spending for management personnel, this amount would be \$21.7 million.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collects and analyzes statistical information concerning crime, victims, offenders, criminal justice processes, juvenile delinquency and civil disputes. It also conducts the annual census of state and federal prison populations. BJS is scheduled to receive a modest increase of 6% in the FY 1985 budget. As evinced in the table below, BJS has not grown as much as NIJ during the Reagan years.

<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
					<u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>
\$ 14.7	\$ 16.2	\$ 14.6	\$17.2*	\$18.3	+6%	+13%

*Including spending for management personnel, this amount would be \$18.4 million.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

The OJJDP develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency program. The Juvenile Justice Formula Grants (JJFG) assist states and localities in the development of more effective education, training research, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs. The Juvenile Justice Programs (JJP) support the development and implementation of new approaches, techniques and methods with respect to juvenile delinquency. Once again the administration wants to terminate the funding for the OJJDP because "the principal objectives of the program have been achieved to the extent which is practicable" and "the majority of the administration's goals have been met in this area." The administration's previous attempt to eliminate OJJDP in FY 1984 was rejected by Congress.

<u>Actual FY1976</u>	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u>		
							<u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
Juvenile Justice Formula Grants									
\$23.3	\$68.0	\$71.4	\$40.9	\$43.19	\$43.1	-0-	-100%	-100%	-100%
Juvenile Justice Programs									
\$16.0	\$48.0	\$34.1	\$26.6	\$29.9	\$27.0	-0-	-100%	-100%	-100%

Legislation pending in the Congress would abolish the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS), within which these agencies are located, and create an Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) to house the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and, if it survives, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Law enforcement programs will also be placed within the new Office of Justice Assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (ETA)

Most of the research funds in the Department of Labor (DOL) are located in the Employment and Training Administration (ETA). Because of the current transitional 21 month fiscal year in DOL, the congressional diversion to job training funds of the administration's requested increase for research and evaluation in FY 1984 has consequences for the research and evaluation budget in FY 1985. The proposed FY 1985 budget for ETA's research and evaluation program is thus \$12.2 million, the same level as it was in FY 1984. Of this amount, approximately \$1.0 million will be transferred to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy to be used for research conducted under the auspices of the policy office. A major portion of the remaining funds will be spent on an evaluation of job training programs in FY 1985. This leaves very little for research in ETA.

Added to the problems of maintaining a research program without sufficient research funding is the fact that ETA's Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development, within which research and evaluation is located, has been ordered to reduce its staff by 40%. This will place great hardships on the research and evaluation program, which was understaffed before the reduction. It will also affect the management of other, smaller research programs in DOL which depend on ETA research staff for management of their programs.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
			<u>84-85</u>	<u>83-85</u>
\$ 14.0	\$ 12.2	\$ 12.2	--	-13%

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will receive a budget increase of 8% in FY 1985. The purpose of the increase is to provide BLS with staff support to continue its revision of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Since FY 1982, the BLS budget has increased by 41%.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u>		
						<u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
\$102.9	\$111.1	\$103.9	\$123.7	\$136.3	\$146.9	+8%	+41%	+43%

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

The Department of Transportation (DOT) supports small amounts of social and behavioral science research in several of its agencies, two of which are noted in the table below. A small portion of the budget of the University Research and Training Program of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) funds social and behavioral science research. The proposed budget for this program, which has been level funded for the past four years, includes an increase for FY 1985. The other program, University Research and Internships, located in the Office of the Secretary, is to receive a 50% decrease in funding. The administration notes that special emphasis in this program will be placed on assisting historically Black colleges and universities to conduct transportation research. In addition to these programs, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration collects and analyzes data on traffic accidents. The Federal Highway Administration conducts research on driver behavior.

Actual FY1976	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change 84-85	%Change 82-85	%Change 80-85
UMTA Research									
\$2.0	\$2.2	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$2.5	+25%	+25%	+14%
Office of University Research									
\$3.4	*	\$3.2	\$3.1	\$3.2	\$2.0	\$1.0	-50%	-68%	*

*Data not available for FY 1980.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE (NARS)

The National Archives and Records Service (NARS) manages the National Archives, federal records centers, and the Presidential Libraries, and reviews government documents for declassification. Because of support from congressional appropriations committees, the NARS budget has increased slightly each year since it was reduced by the administration in FY 1982. In FY 1985, NARS is scheduled to receive a 2% increase.

Actual FY1976	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	%Change 84-85	%Change 82-85	%Change 80-85
\$60.2	\$85.2	\$88.8	\$80.9	\$85.6	\$90.8	\$92.3	+ 2%	+14%	+ 8%

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES (NEH)

The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) funds a number of programs of interest to social scientists, particularly in history, political science, linguistics, and anthropology. These include the fellowships for independent study and research, fellowships for college teachers, summer stipends, summer seminars for college teachers, and project research in humanities and social science disciplines, including research on humanistic aspects of science and technology. The administration is once again requesting a reduction in funds for NEH. This year's cut of 10% is not as drastic as in previous years, yet includes a 24% reduction in the summer seminars for college teachers program and a 27% reduction in funds for state programs.

If the proposed FY 1985 budget is allowed to stand, the Endowment will have lost one-sixth of its funding during the Reagan years. In recent years, however, the requests of the administration have been generally ignored by the Congress, and, with the help of Rep. Sidney Yates (D-IL), funds have been restored to NEH.

Actual FY1976	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Proposed FY1985	84-85	82-85	%Change 80-85
\$ 86.7	\$150.1	\$151.3	\$130.6	\$130.1	\$140.0	\$125.5	-10%	-4%	-16%

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (NSF)

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is a major source of support for basic research in the social and behavioral sciences and for research in science education. In FY 1985, NSF is scheduled to receive an increase of \$179.8 million or 13.6% over its FY 1984 budget. Heaviest emphasis in the FY 1985 budget is again on basic research, with an increase of 14.6% in research and related activities at the Foundation.

Taken together, the social and behavioral science research programs in the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences (BBS) are to receive an increase of \$4.4 million, or 10% over the final FY 1984 budget for these programs. This budget is intended to provide strong support for the scientific data bases funded through the Division of Social and Economic Sciences.

Complete budget figures for the social and behavioral science research programs in BBS are given in the table on the following page.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

	<u>Actual FY80</u>	<u>Actual FY81</u>	<u>Actual FY82</u>	<u>Actual FY83</u>	<u>Actual FY84</u>	<u>Proposed FY85</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>%Change FY80-85</u>
Dir. for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS)	227.0	256.5	272.9	299.7	359.5	416.7	+16	+84
Dir. for Astronomic/Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Sciences (AAEO)	218.1	236.3	240.0	276.2	330.3	373.5	+13	+71
Dir. for Engineering (ENG)	76.6	83.8	93.3	101.1	120.7	147.1	+22	+92
Dir. for Scientific, Technological & International Affairs (STIA)	36.6	36.0	40.3	44.1	40.8	46.9	+15	+28
Dir. for Biological, Behavioral & Social Sciences (BBS)	185.7	185.6	176.0	190.2	224.8	253.1	+13	+36
Social & Behavioral Science Programs in BBS	52.4	43.7	32.3	36.0	42.8	47.2	+10	-10
Social & Behavioral Science as Proportion of Research & Related Activities	5.9%	4.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%		
Science & Engineering Education	77.2	64.7	20.9	16.1	88.9	75.7	-15	-2

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION (cont.)

Social and Behavioral Science Research Programs in BBS (in million \$):

	<u>Actual FY80</u>	<u>Actual FY81</u>	<u>Actual FY82</u>	<u>Actual FY83</u>	<u>Actual FY84</u>	<u>Proposed FY85</u>	<u>%Change FY84-85</u>	<u>%Change FY80-85</u>
Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)								
Neuroscience								
Psychobiology	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	4.4	+5	-2
Cognitive Science								
Memory & Cognitive Proc.	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	+8	+4
Social & Dev. Psychology	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	+4	+4
(Applied Psychology - absorbed elsewhere)	1.4	1.1	--	--	--	--		
Linguistics	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	+4	-7
Anthropology	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.8	+6	+3
Subtotal	21.1	18.6	14.7	16.1	18.2	19.2		
Division of Social & Economic Science								
Economics & Geography								
Economics	12.2	9.4	6.3	7.1	9.4	10.25	+9	-16
Geography	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	+30	-19
Social Measurement & Analysis								
Sociology	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.95	3.65	+24	-6
Meas. Meth./Data Resources	5.0	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	-6	-32
History/Philosophy of Science	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.35	1.6	+19	+7
Political & Policy Sciences								
Political Science	3.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.6	+29	--
Law & Social Sciences	0.9	0.9	1.1*	1.2	1.4	1.7	+21	+89
Regulation & Policy Analysis	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	+18	-50
Decision & Management Sci.			0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	N/A	+20
Subtotal	31.3	25.1	17.6	19.9	24.6	28.0		
TOTAL-Social & Behavioral Science Research Programs	52.4	43.7	32.3	36.0	42.8	47.2	+10	-10

*In FY 1981, this program was combined with the Law and Policy Program of the Division of Applied Research.

Science Education Research and Educational Materials Development

The administration is requesting \$27.7 million for science education research and educational materials development at the National Science Foundation in FY 1985. Although this is the same level as budgeted for this activity in FY 1984, there was a carry-over of \$11.4 million from FY 1983 that brought the total amount for science education research and materials development at NSF to \$39.1 million in FY 1984.

	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>
FY83	\$13.8	\$ 8.1	\$ 2.7	\$.06	\$27.7	\$27.7	--
Carry-over					11.4		
Total					\$39.1	\$27.7	-29%

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

Since 1977 the United States Information Agency (USIA) has operated the U.S. government programs of educational and cultural exchange that were previously administered by the State Department. The Division of Education and Cultural Affairs (ECA) within USIA provides support for Fulbright fellowships, private sector exchanges, the International Visitors program, and the Humphrey program. The administration is asking for a 20% increase in funds for FY 1985. Its budget has doubled since FY 1982. However, it should be noted that the authorizing legislation for USIA in FY 1983 includes language proposed by Senator Pell (D-RI) requiring a doubling of the amount spent on exchanges in 1986. It appears USIA is fulfilling that obligation.

Education and Cultural Affairs

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1976</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1980</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1981</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1982</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>84-85</u>	<u>82-85</u>	<u>80-85</u>
\$ 55.3	\$ 82.6	\$95.0	\$60.0	\$ 84.3	\$100.6	\$120.3	+20%	+100%	+46%

This budget analysis has been prepared by the staff of the Consortium of Social Science Associations:

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CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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Law and Society Association
National Council on Family Relations
North Central Sociological Association
Northeastern Anthropological Association
Population Association of America
Regional Science Association
Rural Sociological Society
Social Science History Association
Society for American Archaeology
Society for the History of Technology
Society for Research in Child Development
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
Society for Social Studies of Science
Southwestern Social Science Association

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