
CONSORTIUM OF SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

COSSA WASHINGTON UPDATE

Volume IV, Number 3
February 15, 1985

FY 1986 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 1986. The table of contents begins on page 4.

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SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IN FY 1986

The social and behavioral science community should take pride, in a year of severe budgetary constraint, that the administration has proposed a healthy increase for social and behavioral science in the National Science Foundation. In the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (BNS) there is a continuation, at a lesser pace, of a substantial increase that occurred between FY 1984 and FY 1985. In the Division of Social and Economic Science (SES) what had appeared to be a long, uphill climb from the nadir of 1981-1983 has taken a sharp upturn this year, with all programs showing good to excellent progress. (One program in the division has been eliminated. See the detailed analysis on p. 23.)

Within SES, there is a marked increase in geography, which is showing an intellectual vitality as a discipline at a time when some of its university departments are under pressure. Geography is also forging new ties to other sciences -- for example, in the NSF, to earth science programs. There is also a notable increase in History and Philosophy of Science, which is not only a growth stock intellectually but has the distinctive role of helping to keep all the sciences self-critical.

The largest single increase in SES is in economics, a field that is clearly in ferment, yielding provocative new concepts that have not yet been fully absorbed into the mainstream of the discipline. Since the President and his senior advisors have lately derogated the utility of economic science in national planning and the administration of government, the NSF increase for

COSSA Washington Update is published 20-24 times per year, normally biweekly, by the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), 1200 Seventeenth Street, NW, Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20036 (202/887-6166). Individual subscriptions are available from COSSA for \$25.00; institutional subscriptions, \$90.00; overseas airmail, \$40.00. ISSN 0749-4394 COSSA Members, Affiliates, and Contributors are listed on the back.

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economics must be taken as evidence of recognition, by NSF officials and others in the administration, of the inherent intellectual yeastiness and promise of that field -- which is the best rationale for support.

In general, for FY 1986, the social and behavioral sciences benefit from two factors. One is the commitment of the administration to basic research. The overall non-defense research and development budget is up by only one percent, at most. NSF's research budget is up by seven percent. The increases for social and behavioral research in NSF in general equal or exceed the Foundation average -- evidence that they are regarded as basic, investigator-initiated scientific fields.

The other factor is that in NSF these sciences do not depend on an alliance with the biomedical world, as is the case for them in the National Institutes of Health (NIH). There, Congress and the administration differ deeply on the level and the spirit in which basic research should be supported. The President's science advisor has repeatedly stated that, while the research itself may be first-rate, the payoff to national well-being is inadequate. Social and behavioral science research who depend on this funding milieu will have concerns for the future.

In constant dollar terms, the FY 1986 SES budget in the NSF is still 10 to 15 percent below the high-water level of 1978-1980. BNS has done better, but is still down from its highest level. Long-lasting, perhaps permanent, damage has been done to the enterprise of the social and behavioral sciences. Nevertheless, it is that community that deserves the credit for recent recoupment; it is that community, now organized, that will protect its research support in the future.

The outlook for research in most of the federal departments and the mission agencies is cloudier than that in NSF. While the NSF is considered the flagship basic science agency, the social and behavioral science community has, for over two decades, received much 'basic' research funding through research branches, offices, and institutes spread widely throughout the government. In this sense, 'basic' means that, from the investigators' points of view, the essential motivation for the research is that of curiosity, the testing of theoretical concepts in particular domains, or the improvement of specific methodologies. An evident potential social relevance of such research may be an important additional aspect of what is funded, but it does not make the research any less 'basic' from the point of view of the disciplines.

Researchers who draw support from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) were hard-hit in FY 1985 in several ways. The reduction-in-force of personnel levels in the various offices and programs, a general policy of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), has meant that many research units are currently understaffed. A number of research managers in government report that they are far less able today to process grant-related paperwork on time and, more important, to respond in a constructive fashion to inquiries from prospective grantees and those with ongoing projects. Not only does this bias the system toward those investigators who are 'grants-wise', but it makes it impossible for research program staffs to scan the scientific terrain in order to focus and shape their programs. Further, it means that research managers cannot respond effectively to requests within their own agencies and departments to survey, summarize, and communicate to high-level policymakers the results of the research that they have supported. Social and behavioral

scientists have often been criticized in recent years for not being willing or able to communicate their findings to those who make policy. Understaffing and structural problems in the organization of agencies and departments are probably the more serious impediments.

Early in January 1985 OMB directed the granting programs of the National Institutes of Health to award not only new grants and normal continuations but also second- and third-year continuations of a substantial selection of new awards out of their FY 1985 funds. In effect, for the NIH agencies as a whole, this means that about 5000 grants will be made this year instead of the approximately 6500 intended by Congress. An immediate effect on the research community is that of an inevitable inequity in the awards process. Those whose proposals were funded before the OMB directive took effect enjoyed an unintended competitive advantage.

The administration proposes to fund NIH and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) at its preferred lower level in future years. In the tables on pp. 14-15, some FY 1986 budget levels appear higher than those for FY 1985. This is misleading; some of the FY 1986 money is taken out of FY 1985. As of this writing, it is unclear what Congress plans to do, if anything, about NIH and NIMH funding. It is impossible for Congress to act in such a way as to restore a normal extramural granting cycle for this year, since administratively this year is already half completed. Even the New York Times, in an editorial, has suggested that the biomedical community should accept the 'historic' 5000-grant level, arguing that most meritorious research is probably being supported. There is no hard evidence to support that claim. At his FY 1986 budget briefing, presidential science advisor George A. Keyworth III said that the life sciences stood on the threshold of advances comparable to those in physics beginning in the first decade of this century. If Keyworth is right, it could be argued that the biological, biobehavioral, and social-behavioral research that NIH supports should be increased, not cut.

But that proposition also is not susceptible to proof. Major scientific advances cannot be programmed, or their timing predicted. However, while social and behavioral scientists may not have a provable case for more research support in the HHS agencies, especially in the present climate of budget deficit reduction, researchers have the right, even the obligation, to protect significant mid-cycle adjustments to already appropriated levels. Such adjustments waste time and money in the research community (and in the federal programs as well), affect the efficiency of the actual research, and cause serious harm to the careers of researchers, especially young investigators.

In another area of HHS, researchers need to be aware of a major cutback that has been in progress for some years. The policy research budget of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) has been cut by 75% since 1980. (See p. 18.) This office has historically supported complex, venturesome research on health care, Social Security financing, welfare and income policies, poverty levels, etc. Some of the most methodologically sophisticated advances in the monitoring and measurement of the effects of fiscal policy and of large-scale social experiments have been made under the aegis of ASPE -- an example of policy-relevant research that may be 'basic' to the improvement of methodologies in economics or sociology.

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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 1986. When organizational or other changes have occurred which make earlier budget figures noncomparable 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

The administration has proposed a budget of \$418 million for research and development (R&D) in the life sciences for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in FY 1986. This figure represents a 5% decrease for R&D over FY 1985. USDA on the whole is scheduled for a 15% decrease in FY 1986. 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 moderate decreases in FY 1986, due in part to the 1984 Deficit Reduction Act.

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 22% cut for FY 1986. This proposed reduction is intended to cut the international marketing programs and cooperative research efforts.

Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
					FY85-86	FY82-86
\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 3.6	-22%	-22%

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.

Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
						FY85-86	FY81-86
\$ 33.5	\$ 25.6	\$ 32.9	\$ 34.1	\$ 36.8	\$ 36.3	-1%	+8%

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. The budget 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>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
CSRS (total)	\$200.0	\$221.2	\$244.9	\$247.7	\$289.3	\$251.2	-13%	+26%
Hatch Act	\$128.4	\$140.0	\$147.2	\$150.5	\$156.5	\$156.5	--	+22%

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, natural resources, and rural America.

	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86</u>	<u>FY82-86</u>
Economic Research & Analysis	\$ 39.3	\$ 38.7	\$ 43.7	\$ 46.6	\$ 44.6	-4%	+13%

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. The administration has proposed a \$5.9 million increase for FY 1986 which will enable the Department to prepare for the Nationwide Food Consumption Survey.

	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
	\$ 8.2	\$ 9.2	\$ 7.4	\$ 6.1	\$ 7.5	\$ 13.4	+79%	+63%

Office of Analysis and Evaluation

The Office of Analysis and Evaluation performs and supports applied research on the effectiveness and efficiency of three FNS programs: child nutrition, the supplemental food program for women, infants and children

(WIC), and food stamps. Research in many social science disciplines is funded, primarily through contracts and some cooperative agreements. The FY 1986 budget for the Office of Analysis and Evaluation is scheduled for a 34% decrease, the largest cut being in food stamp evaluation (-\$4.5 million).

<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86</u>
\$ 16.0	\$ 10.5	-34%

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 Statistical Research and Service Program is scheduled to receive a 2% decrease in FY 1986 which reflects savings from 1986 budget management reforms.

<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86 FY82-86</u>	
Statistical Research & Service						
\$ 5.7	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.1	\$ 6.3	\$ 6.2	-2%	+8%

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 FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86 FY82-86</u>	
\$ 2.4	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.1	-16%	-13%

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 administration has proposed level-funding for the WAOB for FY 1986.

<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86 FY82-86</u>	
\$ 1.2	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.6	--	+33%

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Census Bureau does not have a research grants program, but some research is funded through contracts. More importantly, it provides statistical data for social and behavioral science research. The direct program budget of the Census Bureau is given below.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
						<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
\$ 57.7	\$ 59.2	\$ 69.2	\$ 77.5	\$ 85.5	\$ 88.0	+3%	+53%

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (BEA)

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) prepares, develops and interprets the economic accounts of the U.S. by analyzing data collected by other agencies such as the Census Bureau, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Treasury Department. The BEA supports three principle programs: 1) national income and products accounts; 2) analysis of business trends; and 3) international accounts.

The budget for BEA has been increasing slightly each year since FY 1980. However, the 1986 budget request is 3% lower than the FY 1985 funding level.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
							<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
\$ 16.0	\$ 17.1	\$ 18.0	\$ 19.1	\$ 21.0	\$ 22.4	\$ 21.8	-3%	+36%

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 three years, the administration has proposed termination of EDA; each year, Congress has restored its funding. For FY 1986, the administration has again committed no funding to EDA. In addition, a proposed rescission of FY 1985 funds for the Economic Development Assistance Programs would cut \$6.6 million from the research and evaluation budget -- 73% of the \$9 million appropriated by Congress.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
						<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
\$ 2.7	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.1	\$ 9.0	-0-	-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 \$39.4 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 and the Psychological Sciences Division of the Office of Naval Research (ONR), 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 for FY 1986 is proposed at \$4.5 million, a 29% increase over FY 1985.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (ED)

Although the administration seems to have abandoned, at least for now, its desire to eliminate the Department, they have once again requested termination of funding for many of the programs within the Department. In the past Congress has restored and in some cases even increased funding for most of these programs.

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (FIPSE)

The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) provides grants to stimulate improvements in higher education. The administration concedes that the program is a proven success. Yet, it has decided that it should receive no more funds from the federal government. In FY 1984 the administration tried to cut the FIPSE budget in half, a move that was rejected by the Congress.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
						<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
\$ 13.5	\$ 11.5	\$ 11.7	\$ 11.7	\$ 12.7	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%

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 Language and Area Studies Fellowships, the Undergraduate Foreign Language and International Studies Program, and the International Business Education Program. Once again, as it tried to do in FY 1984 and FY 1985, the administration is proposing to eliminate these programs. The argument is the

same -- that language studies are an established part of the curricula in schools and that 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 has rejected the proposed eliminations the past two years.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	
International Education (HEA-Title VI)							
\$ 19.7	\$ 19.2	\$ 21.0	\$ 25.8	\$ 26.6	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%
Overseas Programs							
\$ 5.8	\$ 4.8	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 5.5	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%
Total							
\$ 25.5	\$ 24.0	\$ 26.0	\$ 30.8	\$ 32.1	\$ -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 will be funded at the same level for the third year in a row.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	
\$ 9.0	\$ 8.5	\$ 8.6	\$ 8.7	\$ 8.7	\$ 8.7	--	-3%

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. It also supports laboratories and centers around the country that conduct education research. The Institute is currently conducting a major competition to select the labs and centers. The proposed FY 1986 budget keeps NIE funding at the same level as its FY 1985 appropriation. This level continues to preclude NIE from making many awards to individuals researchers not connected with the labs and centers.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	
\$ 65.6	\$ 53.1	\$ 55.6	\$ 48.3	\$ 51.2	\$ 51.2	--	-22%

GRADUATE EDUCATION

Title IX of the Higher Education Act funds a number of scholarship and fellowship programs for social science graduate students and law students. These programs are targeted for elimination in the proposed FY 1986 budget. The Graduate and Professional Opportunities Program (GPOP) provides fellowships for women and minorities for graduate study in fields where underrepresentation of these groups is significant. Public Service Fellowships are given to graduate students preparing for employment in public management positions. The Law School Clinical Program provides grants to law schools to fund clinical experience for their students. The National Graduate Fellows program provides fellowships for graduate students in the humanities and social sciences. Although authorized since 1980, the program was funded for the first time in FY 1985. The administration has asked for a rescission of the FY 1985 funding, as well as zero funds for FY 1986. Congress has resisted previous attempts by this administration to terminate these programs.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
						<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
GPOP							
\$ 10.0	\$ 8.6	\$ 10.0	\$ 11.0	\$ 11.8	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%
Public Service Fellowships							
\$ 1.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.9	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.5	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%
Law School Clinical Program							
\$ 3.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.5	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%
Legal Training for Disadvantaged							
\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.5	\$ -0-	-100%	-100%
National Graduate Fellows							
				\$ 2.5*	\$ -0-	-100%	N/A

*Rescission of total amount has been requested.

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 8% 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 since 1982. At present, the NIAAA budget is more than double what it was in FY 1980. A proportion of NIAAA's extramural funding is used to support social and behavioral science research in such areas as psychological and environmental factors, alcohol-related problems, prevention, and treatment. The figures given below include both intramural and extramural research funding.

<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>Current</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
							<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
\$ 22.2	\$ 26.5	\$ 23.3	\$ 33.3	\$ 43.3	\$ 48.8	\$ 52.6	+8%	+138%

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 1986, NIDA is scheduled to receive \$68.6 million for research, an increase of 7% over the FY 1985 level. In past years, NIDA officials have estimated that approximately 14% of the research they support is in the social and behavioral sciences. The total research budget, including both extramural and intramural research, is given below.

<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>Current</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
							<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
\$ 45.9	\$ 54.4	\$ 41.0	\$ 47.0	\$ 55.5	\$ 64.1	\$ 68.6	+7%	+49%

EXPLANATION OF FY85 - FY86 COMPARISONS IN NIMH AND NIH

In January, 1985 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) directed the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health to reduce the number of extramural grants awarded in FY 1985. (See Introduction to this issue of Update.) The mechanism involves forward-funding of certain grants: taking what would be the expected continuation amounts for FY 1986 and FY 1987 from funds appropriated by Congress for FY 1985. For FY 1986, the administration proposes to provide 'new budget authority' amounts to fund 1986 'new starts' and those 1986 competing continuations (for grants started in prior years) that were not forward-funded in 1985.

EXPLANATION OF FY85 - FY86 COMPARISONS IN NIMH AND NIH (cont.)

There is no easy way to show completely comparable figures in the tables on these two pages. The basic problem is that, in FY 1985, two years of future funding have been removed from the appropriated amount, while in the proposed FY 1986 figure only one year of previously spent funds can be counted. In these tables, the unbracketed amount under Current FY 1985 represents 1985 routine new starts, competing continuations, and the new starts for the forward-funded grants. The bracketed figure below shows the amount appropriated by Congress for FY 1985; the difference is the future-year amounts of the forward-funded grants.

Under Proposed FY 1986, the upper figure represents the (proposed) new starts and all competing continuations for non-forward-funded grants. The bracketed figure represents the FY 1986 (and only 1986) continuation money for the grants forward-funded in FY 1985. The total of these two figures would then represent what is to be spent in FY 1986 together with what was actually spent in FY 1985 for project activity performed in the later year.

Percent change figures, under the circumstances, are difficult to interpret. In general, the administration is proposing increases from FY 1985 to FY 1986 -- but only because of a severe reduction in the new starts Congress intended for FY 1985.

National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

The intramural research program at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) will be funded in FY 1986 at slightly above the FY 1985 level; the research training program will be funded at the FY 1985 level. 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. Support for scientists with advanced degrees in the social and behavioral sciences has declined in recent years, and this support is now estimated to be between 33% and 38% of the extramural research budget.

	<u>Actual</u> FY1981	<u>Actual</u> FY1982	<u>Actual</u> FY1983	<u>Actual</u> FY1984	<u>Current</u> FY1985	<u>Proposed</u> FY1986	<u>%Change</u>	
							FY85-86	FY81-86
Extramural res.	\$109.6	\$102.9	\$106.9	\$128.1	\$124.2 [\$137.9]	\$133.8 [\$ 5.7]	+8%	+22%
Intramural res.	\$ 38.9	\$ 42.8	\$ 50.4	\$ 52.9	\$ 55.1	\$ 56.5	+3%	+45%
Res. training	\$ 18.9	\$ 15.2	\$ 15.4	\$ 15.4	\$ 18.0	\$ 18.0	--	-5%
Clin. training	\$ 62.4	\$ 42.3	\$ 20.1	\$ 21.0	\$ 22.0	\$ -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 20% in FY 1985. 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. The latter percentage is expected to remain constant for the FY 1985 and FY 1986 research budgets.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Current FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change FY85-86 FY80-86	
Extramural research								
\$ 43.9	\$ 55.5	\$ 61.2	\$ 70.4	\$ 88.4	\$107.0	\$106.6	-0.4%	+143%
					[\$115.4]	[\$ 5.4]		
Intramural research								
\$ 11.6	\$ 13.1	\$ 14.3	\$ 16.6	\$ 19.1	\$ 20.7	\$ 20.1	-3%	+73%
TOTAL AGENCY								
\$ 69.9	\$ 75.6	\$ 81.9	\$ 94.0	\$115.3	\$144.5	\$134.8	-7%	+93%

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.)

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Current FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change FY85-86 FY80-86	
Center for Mothers and Children								
\$ 95.6	\$106.9	\$105.5	\$123.3	\$135.5	\$145.2	\$145.3	-0.1%	+52%
					[\$154.0]	[\$ 4.3]		
Center for Population Research								
\$ 70.0	\$ 77.4	\$ 80.3	\$ 92.2	\$ 90.8	\$ 99.2	\$ 98.6	-0.6%	+41%
					[\$105.0]	[\$ 3.1]		
Intramural research								
\$ 21.6	\$ 25.3	\$ 27.8	\$ 29.6	\$ 34.5	\$ 35.9	\$ 34.3	-4%	+59%
TOTAL AGENCY								
\$208.9	\$220.6	\$226.3	\$253.6	\$276.0	\$313.3	\$293.1	-6%	+40%

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 1986 budget proposal reduces HCFA's research, demonstration, and evaluation budget by more than one-third of the FY 1985 level. Neither budget nor public affairs officials at HCFA could provide an explanation for the decline.

<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>Current</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
							<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
Research, Demonstration and Evaluation								
\$ 45.9	\$ 38.6	\$ 28.8	\$ 30.0	\$ 34.2	\$ 35.0	\$ 22.0	-37%	-52%

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. Although NCHSR received the requested amount -- \$17.3 million -- for FY 1985, proposed rescissions would reduce this number to \$16.5 million.

<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>Current</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
							<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
\$ 23.3	\$ 32.6	\$ 15.8	\$ 16.6	\$ 17.6	\$ 16.5	\$ 16.2	-2%	-30%

NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS (NCHS)

The budget of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) is scheduled to be increased by \$5.3 million or 12% in FY 1986. NCHS funding decreased in FY 1985 with the completion of the data collection phase of the Hispanic Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. The increase in the FY 1986 budget will fund some surveys which had been proposed for FY 1985 but were postponed.

With the exception of FY 1985, NCHS has increased its budget each year since FY 1981.

<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>Current</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u>	
							<u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
\$ 35.0	\$ 33.7	\$ 37.6	\$ 41.3	\$ 46.0	\$ 42.7	\$ 48.0	+12%	+37%

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 1986 budget would

maintain funding at approximately the FY 1984 and FY 1985 funding levels, providing support for an estimated 88 grants and contracts for research and demonstration projects.

Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Current FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
					FY85-86	FY82-86
\$ 10.3	\$ 13.6	\$ 14.9	\$ 14.7	\$ 14.7	--	+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, in past years, OHDS has consolidated the various research programs even though they are authorized by separate laws. For this reason, it has been difficult to draw an exact picture of the OHDS research budget. This year, however, it was possible to obtain figures for the various programs as they were appropriated by Congress.

In the current fiscal year, OHDS has a budget for research and related expenditures of approximately \$57.4 million. For FY 1986, the administration is proposing a budget of \$33.3 million for these activities, a decrease of 42% -- a lesser reduction than those proposed in the past few years. Although OHDS research management practices have drawn a great deal of criticism over the past two years, including criticism from the HHS Inspector General, it is clear that these research programs are considered important by the Congress. In both FY 1984 and FY 1985, the administration attempted to cut research support for OHDS and Congress restored funding. Even though the FY 1986 administration proposal is \$24.1 million less than what Congress appropriated for FY 1985, it is still significantly higher than previous administration proposals -- more than double last year's request.

	Actual FY1980	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Current FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
						FY85-86	FY80-86
Head Start R&D	\$ 13.4	\$ 4.5	\$ 1.4	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0	--	-93%
Aging Discretionary	51.1	22.2	22.2	25.0	12.5	-50%	-76%
Native Americans	1.7	.7	.7	.7	-0-	-100%	-100%
Dev. disabilities	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	-0-	-100%	-100%
Human Resources R&D							
Child abuse	16.0			14.0	10.0	-29%	-38%
Child welfare	7.6			12.0*	8.4	-30%	+11%
Adoption oppor.	5.0			2.0	1.4	-30%	-72%
Social services	5.0			**	**		
Subtotal	33.6	22.0	21.8	28.0	19.8	-29%	-41%
TOTAL R&D	\$104.1	\$ 51.8	\$ 48.5	\$ 57.4	\$ 33.3	-42%	-68%

*The child welfare research and development appropriation is scheduled for a \$.4 million rescission in FY 1985; the figure shown above does not account for this rescission.

**Funding for social services research is a portion of the child welfare budget.

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

This office 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 flexible mandate to examine issues of national policy significance in health, health care financing, income security, and social services. While other agencies within HHS -- for example, HCFA, NCHSR, and SSA -- have large research capabilities and programs, ASPE's research is intended to confront long-range, forward-looking, or complex policy issues, as distinct from short-range or management operating concerns, and to bring rationality into the entire health and human services system, which is now the largest single sector in the federal budget. Policy research funds are budgeted directly to ASPE (the figures shown below); other evaluation research funds are transferred to ASPE on a formula basis from other operating units in HHS.

For the second year in a row, following recommendations by the Grace Commission that policy research be decentralized into the HHS operating agencies rather than remaining under the Office of the Secretary, the administration this year proposed originally to zero-fund ASPE. The Secretary opposed the plan, and ASPE is now slated for \$6.0 million. That is a level of funding that is 25% (in current dollars) of what ASPE had in FY 1980. The sharp recent drop, from FY 1985, in part reflects the fact that several large-scale field-based projects in income security, income maintenance, and health insurance were active this year but will be winding down or finished in FY 1986.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Current FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
							FY85-86	FY80-86
\$ 24.0	\$ 20.1	\$ 13.4	\$ 14.7	\$ 10.0	\$ 9.8	\$ 6.0	-39%	-75%

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). Although the SSA research budget has consistently received increases in funding over the past few years, the FY 1986 administration proposal is 12% less than last year's appropriated budget level and 6% less than the FY 1985 request. In the past, most of this research has been intramural; however, an increasing proportion of research at SSA is being done externally.

	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Current FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
					FY85-86	FY83-86
Total research	\$ 8.9	\$ 10.7	\$ 20.0	\$ 17.7	-12%	+99%

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

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). Unlike the rest of the Department's budget which is severely reduced in the President's request, the PD&R budget request is up by 12% over the FY 1985 appropriation. Congress reduced the research budget at HUD last year in order to put more money into housing programs. It may do the same this year.

The \$18.9 million request includes \$12 million for the Annual Housing Surveys (up \$3 million from last year) and \$3-\$4 million for public housing demonstration research. Despite this year's increased request, the PD&R budget level for FY 1986 is less than half of the FY 1980 budget.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY80-86</u>
\$ 44.7	\$ 51.3	\$ 21.3	\$ 22.7	\$ 19.2	\$ 16.9	\$ 18.9	+12%	-58%

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJP)

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) provides funds for basic and applied research for the following: the improvement of federal, state, and local criminal and civil justice systems; the discovery and evaluation of new methods to prevent and reduce crime; the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals; and the dissemination of the results of such research efforts. After a major battle, NIJ was reauthorized in 1984 for four more years. The proposed budget for FY 1986 reflects level funding at the FY 1985 appropriation level which Congress reduced by 2% from the FY 1985 request.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u>	<u>FY81-86</u>
\$ 13.7	\$ 14.7	\$ 17.6	\$ 18.6	\$ 19.5	\$ 19.5	--	+42%

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 studies of the Uniform Crime reports initiated by the FBI and the National Crime Survey. The

1984 reauthorization gave BJS the authority to develop systems designs for statistical analysis. Congress reduced the FY 1985 request by \$1.6 million. The Bureau is scheduled for level funding in FY 1986.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY81-86</u>	
\$ 14.7	\$ 16.2	\$ 14.6	\$ 17.2	\$ 16.7	\$ 16.7	--	+14%

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

The OJJDP develops, implements, and coordinates a comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency program. OJJDP was reauthorized in 1984. It was also the subject of intense congressional scrutiny over the awarding of research grants and contracts. The reauthorization included procedures for competition and peer review in the awarding of future grants and contracts by OJJDP. However, despite all this, the administration once again has asked that funding for this agency be terminated. The administration argues that the major thrusts of the OJJDP grant program "have been achieved to the extent practicable." The Congress rejected in FY 1984 and again in FY 1985 the administration's attempts to zero fund this agency. 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.

<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>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	
Juvenile Justice Formula Grants								
\$ 68.0	\$ 71.4	\$ 40.9	\$ 43.2	\$ 43.1	\$ 42.9	-0-	-100%	-100%
Juvenile Justice Programs								
\$ 48.0	\$ 34.1	\$ 26.6	\$ 29.9	\$ 27.0	\$ 24.7	-0-	-100%	-100%

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL)

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION (ETA)

In a year when the proposed budget for the Employment and Training Administration is being significantly reduced, it is a positive sign that the research program is going to be funded at its FY 1985 appropriation level. Although most of this amount will again go to assessing the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), there will be some funds left over to continue funding the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS). The NLS had been threatened with termination last year. However, very little other extramural research on labor questions will be funded by the Department.

<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1983</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1984</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed</u> <u>FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY83-86</u>	
\$ 14.0	\$ 12.2	\$ 15.2	\$ 15.2	--	+9%

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (BLS)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects and publishes statistics on the labor force, prices and the cost of living, wages and industrial relations, productivity and technology. It also is revising the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The administration has asked for a rescission of \$5.8 million in BLS' FY 1985 appropriation to prevent the expansion of the 1985 pilot mass layoff program into a nationwide statistical activity and to reduce administrative expenses. The proposed FY 1986 budget includes a \$15.9 million transfer from the Employment and Training Administration for the insured employment and wages program in the labor force statistics.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
							FY85-86	FY80-86
\$102.9	\$111.1	\$103.9	\$123.7	\$137.3	\$153.8*	\$148.3**	-4%	+44%

*Does not include rescission.

**Includes transfer from ETA. The funds for this program are not reflected in previous years' totals.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

The Department of Transportation (DOT) supports some 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) provides grants for research. The program is scheduled for a 25% cut in FY 1986 after being level-funded for the past five years. The second program, the Office of University Research located in the Office of the Secretary, coordinates university-based research for other agencies within DOT that have independent research budgets. The proportion of the Secretary's FY 1986 total research and development budget that will be available for this office has not yet been determined. The FY 1985 budget for the Office of University Research was cut by 50% from its FY 1984 level to \$1.0 million. Officials expect a similar budget for FY 1986. DOT also awards contracts for social and behavioral science research through the Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Maritime Administration, and other offices.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
							FY85-86	FY80-86
UMTA Research								
\$ 2.2	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.5	-25%	-32%
Office of University Research								
*	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.1	\$ 3.2	\$ 2.0	\$ 1.0	(not yet determined)		

*Data not available for FY 1980.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

The National Archives and Records Service (NARS) manages the National Archives, federal records centers, the Presidential Libraries, and reviews government documents for declassification. In 1984, NARS was removed from the purview of the General Services Administration -- a move supported by COSSA -- and effective April 1, 1985 will become the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), an independent agency. The scholarly community is now waiting to see who will be appointed Archivist of the United States. In FY 1985, the administration proposed a small increase over FY 1984; Congress increased funding further. In FY 1986 the administration has proposed a small decrease from 1985 levels. However, an entire program, the National Historical Publications and Records Commission Grants -- important to historians and certain institutions that are engaged in publishing extensive series of documents and papers -- is scheduled for termination.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
							FY85-86	FY80-86
\$ 85.2	\$ 88.8	\$ 80.9	\$ 85.6	\$ 91.5	\$100.8	\$ 99.4	-1%	+17%

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 cultural and linguistic anthropology. Funding formats include not only project grants in traditional areas, but also grants in humanistic aspects of science and technology, fellowships, summer stipends, and funds for summer seminars for teachers. As in past years, the administration proposes a significant decrease in NEH funding. (The figures below represent project and related research funding for the Endowment as a whole.) Project research funds of a basic disciplinary nature and for the humanities, science, and technology program are being held level or reduced by relatively small percentages. Fellowships are up by about 6%, especially for summer seminars for teachers, a direct reflection of the increased number of applications. Funds for state humanities councils and commissions are being cut by about 21% (though not equally across all states) -- a reduction that will be felt by research scholars who have depended on those re-granted funds in the past.

In recent years, Congress has funded NEH at levels well above the President's requests. This year, however, Rep. Sidney Yates (D-IL) has suggested that, if other cuts in non-defense areas are voted by Congress, NEH may be in for a reduction relative to FY 1985.

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
							FY85-86	FY80-86
\$150.1	\$151.3	\$130.6	\$130.1	\$140.1	\$139.5	\$126.0	-10%	-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 1986, NSF is scheduled to receive an increase of \$66.7 million or 4.4% over the FY 1985 level. The increase in Research and Related Activities at the Foundation is 7%. Given that non-defense research funding has been held roughly level, the increase for NSF reflects the continuing commitment of this administration to basic scientific research.

The Social and Economic Science Division received a \$5.4 million or 18.9% increase over the FY 1985 current plan levels. Most of the increase in this division is requested for the Economics program to expand research in analytical economics and to improve methodological techniques. Increased funding for improved instrumentation to analyze large scale data bases is also proposed. Some of the increase in Economics comes from the elimination of the Regulation and Policy Analysis program.

The Behavioral and Neural Sciences Division received a \$2.8 million or 6.2% increase. Cognitive science will continue to emphasize research on the learning process, while anthropology will continue to stress research into human origins and the development of artifact dating techniques.

The Information Science and Technology Division is scheduled for a 7% increase to \$9.5 million. The three programs in this division deal with information science (e.g. artificial intelligence), information technology (e.g. man-machine interfacing), and information impact (including topics of interest to economists, sociologists, etc.). In FY 1984, 39% of grantees in this division were social or behavioral scientists.

The proposed FY 1986 budget for the Science and Engineering Directorate includes a deferral of \$31 million from the FY 1985 appropriation. Thus, only \$51 million of new spending is proposed for this Directorate. In the past, during the appropriations process, Congress has shifted funds from Research and Related Activities in order to increase funding for Science and Engineering Education.

The Foundation has also proposed to reduce spending by more than 50%, from \$4.7 million to \$2 million for Policy Research and Analysis which is located in the Directorate for Scientific, Technological and International Affairs. NSF argues that its commitment to basic research funding in a tight budget year necessitates the reduction in this policy planning research area.

The complete budget figures for the social and behavioral science research programs in the Biological, Behavioral and Social Science Directorate are given in the tables on the following pages.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

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

	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change FY85-86 FY80-86</u>	
Dir. for Mathematical and Physical Sciences (MPS)	227.0	256.5	272.9	299.7	355.0	396.6	429.0	+8	+89
Dir. for Astronomic/Atmospheric Earth & Ocean Sciences (AAEO)	218.1	236.3	240.0	276.2	328.6	351.7	372.2	+6	+71
Dir. for Engineering (ENG)	76.6	83.8	93.3	101.1	128.6	150.0	170.1	+13	+122
Dir. for Scientific, Tech. and International Affairs (STIA)	36.6	36.0	40.3	44.1	36.2	44.5	38.4	-14	+5
Dir. for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (SES)	185.7	185.6	176.0	190.2	223.4	252.0	272.0	+8	+46%
Social and Behavioral Science Programs in BBS	52.4	43.7	32.3	36.0	42.8	50.3	56.9	+13	+9
<hr/>									
Social & Behavioral Science As Proportion of Research & Related Activities	5.9%	4.6%	3.3%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%		
<hr/>									
Science & Engineering Education	77.2	64.7	20.9	16.1	57.4	82.0	82.0*	--	+6

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

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

	<u>Actual FY1980</u>	<u>Actual FY1981</u>	<u>Actual FY1982</u>	<u>Actual FY1983</u>	<u>Actual FY1984</u>	<u>Actual FY1985</u>	<u>Proposed FY1986</u>	<u>%Change</u> <u>FY85-86</u> <u>FY80-86</u>	
Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences (selected programs)									
Neuroscience									
Psychobiology	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	+7	+4
Cognitive Science									
Memory & Cog. Processes	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	4.5*	4.6	+2	+77
Social & Dev. Psychology	3.3	2.6	1.5	2.1	2.4	3.1*	3.2	+3	-3
Linguistics	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.1*	3.2	+3	+19
Anthropology	6.6	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.6	6.7*	7.3	+9	+11
Subtotal	19.7	17.5	14.7	16.1	18.5	21.8	23.0	+6	+17
Division of Social and Economic Science									
Economics & Geography									
Economics	12.2	9.4	6.3	7.1	9.4	10.2*	14.3	+40	+17
Geography	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3*	1.6	+23	--
Social Measurement & Analysis									
Sociology	3.9	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.9*	4.2	+8	+8
Meas. Meth./Data Improve.	5.0	3.9	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.4*	3.8	+12	-24
History/Phil./Science	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.7*	2.2	+29	+47
Political & Policy Sciences									
Political Science	3.6	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.6*	4.1	+14	+14
Law & Social Sciences	0.9	0.9	1.1**	1.2	1.4	1.8*	2.2	+22	+144
Reg. & Policy Analysis	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3*	-0-	-100	-100
Decision/Management Sci.			0.5	0.8	1.0	1.3*	1.5	+15	N/A
Subtotal	31.3	25.1	17.6	19.9	24.6	28.5	33.9	+19	+8
TOTAL-Social & Behavioral Science Research Programs	52.4	43.7	32.3	36.0	43.1	50.3	56.9	+13	+9

*Includes \$5 million transfer from Science and Engineering Education for teaching and learning research (as directed by Congress)

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

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

The government programs of educational and cultural exchange within the United States Information Agency (USIA) are scheduled to receive an increase of 22% in FY 1986. Since 1980 the Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) budget, which supports academic and visitor exchanges, the Fulbright fellowships, private sector exchanges, and the Humphrey program, has nearly doubled. The majority of the FY 1986 increase (approximately \$28 million) has been allocated to academic and visitor exchanges. It appears the administration is complying with the 1983 Pell Amendment requirement, which called for a doubling of the amount spent on exchanges by 1986.

Education and Cultural Affairs

Actual FY1980	Actual FY1981	Actual FY1982	Actual FY1983	Actual FY1984	Actual FY1985	Proposed FY1986	%Change	
							FY85-86	FY80-86
\$ 82.6	\$ 95.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 84.3	\$100.9	\$130.0	\$159.1	+22%	+93%

* * * * *

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

- | | |
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(SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IN FY 1986, continued from p. 3)

The preferred explanation for the downward trend in ASPE funding is that "the day of large-scale experiments is past," and that "government is not planning major policy changes, so no new critical tests are needed." However, whether or not major reorientations are being planned in these policy areas (and certainly such reorientations are being considered), substantial changes in all the transfer programs are already under way. All transfer programs, most of which are in HHS, take up 40% of the federal budget, or about \$375 billion. To cut 10 to 20 million from the office that is charged with tracking such changes, let alone conducting research on emerging problems and new policies, is folly. The Grace Commission's argument that coordinated policy research can somehow be accomplished by the HHS operating agencies is belied by the proposed FY 1986 budget reduction in the Health Care Financing and Social Security Administrations, for example. (See pp. 16, 18.) Moreover, once again, if ASPE is de-funded, it is difficult to see how the results of policy research performed under grants and contracts throughout HHS can be coordinated, cross-related, and interpreted to those in a position to use research findings in setting policy.

The state of policy research in HHS and elsewhere in government shows the continuing misperception by federal science leaders about the role of 'basic' vis-à-vis 'applied' research. Ultimately, researchers themselves, and their peers, determine how research fits into the intellectual structure of their fields. To a social scientist, scientific investigation does not automatically become 'applied' research simply because it is done under contract, or because it concerns a substantive area that is of practical importance in government.

The misperception is (at least) two-sided. Policy-relevant research tends to be accorded lesser status in terms of putative scientific stature. At the same time, 'basic' social and behavioral research is assumed to be not immediately useful. It is still possible for the text of the FY 1986 federal budget to say: "Scientific knowledge in the fields such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and the various engineering disciplines provide the foundation for the long-term achievement of national objectives of a strong national defense, continued economic growth, and an enhanced quality of life." Much of the material that social and behavioral science investigates is not measured directly into the GNP -- attitudes, learning strategies, subjective life-chance calculations, belief systems -- and yet certainly affect the national well-being on all levels -- intellectual, economic, and human. There is still a massive job of education here to be done, not just in documenting the contribution of our sciences to these ends but in reminding those who set science policy that the very concepts that research develops and refines help make intelligible phenomena that were previously misunderstood, or make visible phenomena that were not conceptualized at all.

Much the same needs to be said on behalf of the humanities and education. In education, the administration has decided again this year that certain programs it deems 'successful' no longer need federal government support. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) and International Education/Foreign Language programs in the Education Department are targeted for elimination in the proposed FY 1986 budget. In addition, five programs that support graduate and law school students are proposed for zero-funding in the new budget. These Department of Education programs, which Congress had supported despite previous administration attempts to eliminate them, provide seed and special incentive funds for important federal goals and objectives in education.

Deep cuts proposed for the National Endowment for the Humanities and some of the National Archives' programs (see p. 22) and proposed zero-funding for the National Trust for Historic Preservation or the Institute for Museum Services -- such trends should be of concern to the social and behavioral science community: not just because historians, anthropologists, linguists, and others draw support from them but because all fields of scholarship and research need and use each others' knowledge, concepts, and methods...and correct each others' parochial limitations. Ultimately, we are all in this together: scientists and the lay public; physicists and biologists and social scientists and humanists. No matter how much knowledge may accumulate, Making Sense is always hard to do.

David Jenness
Executive Director, COSSA

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Development
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of Religion
Society for Social Studies
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Southwestern Social Science
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