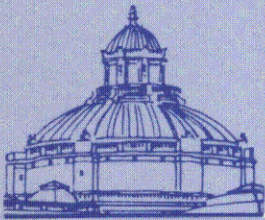


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FEDERAL FUNDING FOR BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

Issue Brief



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FEDERAL FUNDING FOR BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH

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ISSUE DEFINITION

The Reagan Administration's FY81, FY82, and FY83 budgets proposed major realignments and cuts in behavioral and social sciences research programs. The FY82 budget called for significant reductions of federally funded programs in the behavioral and social sciences in most Federal agencies, on the grounds that these programs were "low priority," not critical, or would contribute little to economic recovery. Some of the reductions were restored due to lobbying and congressional opposition. In terms of constant dollars, most agencies' behavioral and social research programs were decreased in the President's FY83 budget. Many of these cuts were sustained during congressional action on the FY83 budget.

For FY84, proposed, social and behavioral sciences research budgets are increased in such agencies as NSF, Labor, and some parts of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration. However, increases do not bring these budgets up to the FY80 levels. Many social and behavioral research budgets associated with major social services delivery programs are cut considerably in the FY84 budget request.

The basic issue is: Will cutbacks in Federal support for behavioral and social sciences research hurt development of these disciplines, or will the hiatus in funding provide a time for reassessment of the purpose, progress, and utility of Federal funding for research and training for these sciences?

BACKGROUND AND POLICY ANALYSIS

Rationale for Changes Instituted by the Reagan Administration

The Reagan Administration has made major realignments and cuts in budgets for behavioral and social sciences research. Calculations, based on figures collected by the National Science Foundation, show that Federal funding for research in social sciences decreased 24.1% from FY80, when funding totaled \$523,811,000, to FY83, when funds are estimated at \$397,778,000. Federal funding for psychology increased 29.7% over the period from FY80, when funding totaled \$199,009,000, to FY83, when funds are estimated to total \$257,986,000. However, major realignments occurred in Federal support patterns for psychology research between the fiscal years 1980 and 1983. Consistent with increases overall in defense research, funding for psychological research by the Department of Defense increased 65.7%, from \$63,552,000 to \$105,333,333, the largest increase in funding for psychology registered by any agency. However, support by the National Science Foundation for research in psychology decreased 36.7% over this period, from \$13,496,000 in FY80 to \$8,621,000, in the FY83. NSF Director John Slaughter in testimony before the House Committee on Science and Technology on the FY82 budget explained the Administration's policy as follows:

The administration's proposed budget for fiscal year 1982 makes major reductions in NSF's social science research support. Unquestionably, these reductions result from a need to reduce overall Federal spending.

As a consequence, the National Science Foundation has found it necessary to reduce some of the spending planned in areas perceived to be of lower priority.

The Office of Management and Budget in an April 1981 document entitled Additional Details on Budget Savings explained that reductions made in funding for some behavioral and social research occurred because "the support of these sciences is considered of relatively lesser importance to the economy than the support of the natural sciences."

This issue brief deals with FY82, FY83, and FY84 budgets, in that order, for behavioral and social research.

FY82

Because the cuts for behavioral and social sciences research were disproportionately larger than the cuts for other areas of science, except for the cuts in science education (see Issue Brief 82062, U.S. Science and Engineering: Education and Manpower), some observers have charged that the proposed cuts were ideologically motivated, that is, the Administration views social scientists as liberal social reformers or biased advocates of social change.

Among the largest cuts proposed in 1982 were those in: (1) the National Science Foundation (NSF), where the Administration requested cuts of about 60% over the Carter Administration 1981 budget in funding for psychology and social and economic sciences, and (2) the three agencies of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) in the Department of Health and Human Services, where social and psychological research was slated for cuts between 50 to 70% in the National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH), with cuts of lesser magnitude in the two other agencies (the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)). The proposed cuts in the NSF were especially significant since, typically, the NSF has provided about 75% of all Federal funding received by universities for some social sciences disciplines.

The Administration also called for an elimination of support for "social research," except that related to mental illness or other clear-cut agency missions at the ADAMHA institutes. According to the American Psychological Association's status report on the FY82 budget and as reported by Chubin and McCartney in The American Sociologist, v. 17: 231, ADAMHA officials have drafted and now are implementing the following exclusionary definition of social research (this one applies to NIMH):

Unless explicitly focused on mental illness or mental health, NIMH does not support studies of: large-scale social conditions or problems (e.g., poverty, unemployment, inadequate housing and slums, divorce, day care arrangements, accidents, and criminal behavior); social class and groups and their interrelations; the structure and function of groups, institutions, or societies; social roles and career determinants; cultural beliefs and values; the legal or educational systems; game theory and decision-making; sociolinguistics; and animal models of social structure and interactions (DHHS, ADAMHA, NIMH, Research Support Programs, August, 1981).

Reaction to the FY82 Budget

There was considerable congressional discussion about the Administration's FY82 funding proposals for behavioral and social research, but Congress did not pass separate authorization and appropriations bills for most of the agencies that fund the bulk of federally-funded behavioral and social research. Most agencies were funded by means of a series of continuing resolutions through FY82. However, an appropriations bill (P.L. 97-101) was enacted for two agencies which fund behavioral and social research in the the Veterans Administration and the National Science Foundation.

Opposition to Cuts Proposed in the NSF Behavioral and Social Research Budget

In addition to holding authorization hearings on the FY82 NSF budget, during which testimony was heard from officials of the major social and behavioral sciences disciplines (see the article by Prewitt and Sills in the reference section), special efforts were made to document the specific contributions of social science and behavioral research to economic growth, innovation, and productivity. The House Committee on Science and Technology, for instance, held a seminar on "Innovation and Productivity: A Human Perspective." Subsequently, its Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology held a set of hearings on "The Human Factor in Innovation and Productivity." In addition, during a meeting of the American Chemical Society, a special symposium was held on the issue of the contribution of behavioral sciences tools to reindustrialization and improved decisionmaking in the chemical industry in the United States.

In June 1981, the National Science Board, NSF's governing body, issued a policy statement which urged that these sciences be accorded treatment equal to other fields of science, and cited especially their contributions to statistics, the information industry, and economic recovery.

Congressional opposition to some of the cuts was reflected in the debate surrounding passage of the House version of the NSF FY82 authorization bill, during which the House acted to restore some \$26 million, or 60%, of the cuts proposed for the behavioral and social sciences in NSF. The sums endorsed by the House were not sustained since no authorization bill was enacted for NSF. The agency's funding was based exclusively on passage of an appropriations bill, P.L. 97-101, which included an additional \$20 million for all research in NSF, with the Director of NSF to allocate funds at his discretion. The House sustained the language after rejecting, by a vote of 264-152, a motion to delete the added funding. The debate referred to the contributions of the behavioral and social sciences. During hearings on the FY83 budget, NSF Director John Slaughter said that the OMB admitted that the original cutback in the FY82 budget for behavioral and social research, prompted by OMB economizing measures, "was a mistake." As a result, during the budget allocation process, about 60% of the funds which OMB originally proposed to be cut were restored. This enabled NSF to allocate additional funds to support longitudinal (historical over time) social science databases, a chief priority of many social researchers. (For additional details, see, in the reference section, publications of the American Psychological Association, dated December 1981 and July 1982.)

Congressional Action Regarding the Exclusionary Definition of Social Research

The Congress also made efforts to restore funds that the Administration proposed to cut in other agencies. For instance, in its report on Department of Health and Human Services appropriations, the Senate Committee on Appropriations restored one-half of the funds cut for NIMH mental health research. Also the Administration promulgated a policy of excluding from support basic research in most social policy areas. The committee criticized the Administration's exclusionary definition of social research in NIMH, and required a report to Congress as follows:

The Committee reserves a final decision on the question of eliminating social research entirely, and until further consideration and study permits the Department of Health and Human Services to maintain certain priority research in the social science areas. The Committee directs the Department to prepare a report to be submitted not later than January 15, 1982, which details the justification for termination of social research and related training areas. The report should include enumeration of the kinds of social research funded over the last 3 years and which would be terminated should the Congress concur with this request in subsequent years.

Additionally, the House Committee on Appropriations instructed that the Administration make funds available for clinical training programs in NIMH (which the Administration had proposed to eliminate.)

Disciplinary Lobbying Groups

During the FY82 congressional budget cycle, behavioral and social scientists, acting through their umbrella professional associations and through a specially created Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), undertook active lobbying efforts to raise budgets. They argued that cuts would permanently erode infrastructure and would impair the maintenance of longitudinal social science databases. The American Psychological Association (APA) mounted an extensive effort to inform its members about the funding proposals for all relevant agencies and urged them to lobby Members of Congress to raise budgets. It has begun to publish its budget analysis materials; the latest title, Status Report on the Federal Budget as It Affects Psychology and Behavioral and Social Research, Training, and Services, was released on July 1, 1982.

National Academy of Sciences Report

In addition, during 1982, the National Academy of Sciences published Behavioral and Social Sciences Research: A National Resource, an inventory and description of major accomplishments of these disciplines requested by the National Science Foundation.

FY83

Preliminary estimates prepared by NSF project that Federal agencies will obligate \$656 million for psychological and social sciences research for FY83. The President's FY83 budget requests for these sciences followed substantially the patterns of the FY82 budget request. The American Association for the Advancement of Science reported:

The recommendations for social and behavioral research in the FY 1983 budget, while an improvement over the phase-out levels recommended in FY 1982, still reflect the low priority given to these research areas by this administration.

There are indications that the Administration gave special attention in 1982 to the issue of funding for behavioral and social research. During the fall of 1982 the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy appointed a Senior Policy Analyst to conduct staff work on the issues of the social and behavioral sciences. In addition the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is requiring some agencies to compile and separately itemize their budgets to display all funding for "social research and development" for FY82, FY83, and FY84 and to create new budget accounts for these activities. This is required by Exhibit 48 of OMB's Circular A-11. Apparently some of the agencies which fund most extramural research are excluded -- NIH, NSF, DOD, and NASA. Included are such agencies as ADAMHA, Transportation, Labor and Commerce. Some social scientists fear that such a list could be used to identify potential further reductions in Federal support for social research. Others prefer to wait to see what OMB does with the material.

An overview of the funding patterns and congressional authorizations and appropriations activity for 1983 for behavioral and social research for the agencies which support the bulk of such research follows.

Department of Defense

The Department of Defense (DOD) is second only to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as a supporter for psychological and social research. HHS funds about 2.5 times as much psychological and social sciences research as DOD. This is funded primarily out of categories 6.1 (basic research) and 6.2 (exploratory development). The American Psychological Association (APA) estimated that funding requested for behavioral and social research in these categories, dubbed "people-related" research by the DOD, would be about \$20 million in category 6.1 and \$70 million in category 6.2, about the same level as in FY82. However, the funding, even for this research has not kept pace with inflation. This contrasts with real dollar increases for DOD research and development funding, overall. According to the APA:

From FY 1980 to FY 1983, 6.1 (basic) research has had an average annual increase of 3 percent (adjusted for "real dollars, 1982 level). The average annual increase for 6.2 research during this same period has been 5 percent.

DOD appropriations were authorized by enactment of P.L. 97-377, the Continuing Resolution for FY83 Appropriations. Funding was authorized at \$22.7 billion, \$1.7 billion lower than requested in the budget for the category "Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation," which includes categories 6.1 and 6.2 social and behavioral research. It Estimates vary about the DOD funding level for these sciences. The Consortium of Social Science Associations, in its Feb. 11, 1983, newsletter, estimates that DOD allocated \$25.7 million to behavioral research in category 6.1 for FY83. According to the Intersociety Working Group's analysis of the FY84 budget: "The overall FY83 budget for (DOD) 'people-related' research is \$233.8

million, of which about one-third falls in the 6.1 and 6.2 categories."

Department of Health and Human Services: ADAMHA

Typically, the Department of Health and Human Services has been the largest Federal supporter of behavioral and social research. NSF estimates HHS will obligate about \$270 million on psychological and social sciences research for FY83. The largest element of such support is the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA). ADAMHA consists of three agencies: the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAA). For FY83, overall, OMB requested a 13% increase in research funding for ADAMHA, but primarily for biomedical research. According to the American Psychological Association, consistent with the pattern started in the FY82 budget, the FY83 budget proposed for ADAMHA showed that social research would be "phased down." Clinical training programs also were to be eliminated. In addition, most of the modest research funding increase was slated for in-house research, since it has been estimated that total extramural research at the NIMH has declined by 9.4% since the original FY81 budget and in NIDA and NIAA larger increases were proposed for intramural, rather than extramural, research. (NIMH is discussed in greater detail in the following section.) The FY83 budget request indicated that ADAMHA wanted to continue the policy promulgated in 1981 of excluding from support basic social science research. The APA criticized this policy and concluded that "Clearly, exclusionary policies are contrary both to productive scientific inquiry and to the ultimate solution of many critical social problems in our nation."

ADAMHA is not authorized annually. Appropriations bills were not enacted, although action occurred in both Houses. Funding through 1983 is appropriated in H.J.Res. 631, a continuing resolution, enacted in December 1982 (P.L. 97-377).

Department of Health and Human Services: ADAMHA, National Institute of Mental Health

The President's request for the NIMH extramural research budget for FY83 is \$99.5 million, a 9% decrease from the FY81 budget of \$109.6 million. According to the APA, this is a \$5 million increase over the amount provided in the Continuing Resolution for FY82. Not all of this research is behavioral or psychological, since it includes support for "basic and applied research in neurology, psychopharmacology, ... clinical activities, and biomedical technology."

The distribution of funding by program area, according to APA, and based upon congressional justification materials, is as follows:

NIMH Extramural Research
(in millions of dollars)

	1981	1982 est.	1983 request
Schizophrenic Disorders	20.0	16.9	17.4
Depression & Manic Depressive Illness	17.0	14.1	14.7
Mental Disorders of Aging	5.4	4.3	4.9
Childhood Disorders	7.2	5.6	6.3
Anxiety Disorders	3.8	2.8	2.8
Stress & Psychosomatic Disorders	13.0	11.3	11.3
Basic Studies in Brain & Behavior	28.3	26.1	27.1
Epidemiology	5.6	5.8	6.4
Prevention	4.0	3.1	4.1
Other Mental Health Areas	<u>5.4</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Total	109.6	94.5 (103.0)	99.5

Funding for NIMH extramural research was increased over the FY82 level and the FY83 requested level. A supplemental appropriation brought the FY82 total to about \$103 million. The House Appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education for FY83, H.R. 7025, passed on Dec. 1, allowed \$152.3 million for NIMH extramural research. The Senate bill, reported Dec. 8, appropriated the same amount. The continuing resolution, P.L. 97-377, did not specify an amount for NIMH research. According to the Consortium of Social Science Associations, NIMH allocated \$106.9 million to extramural research for FY83.

The House Appropriations Committee added \$29 million to the total NIMH budget for FY83 in its report on the appropriations bill (H.Rept. 97-894). The addition, which probably would benefit social and behavioral research, is described as follows. The committee restored funding and designated NIMH to administer and do research to evaluate the community support program for released mental patients (\$8 million). Research funding was enlarged by \$2.3 million -- primarily to go for indirect costs. The committee's report also stated that NIMH should be encouraged to support "Social research in the field of mental health, which holds to rigorous scientific methodology..." The Senate Appropriations Committee report (which appeared in the Congressional Record, Dec. 8, 1982) emphasized restoration of funds for indirect costs and, concerned over imbalanced research funding, stated:

The Committee directs the NIMH to emphasize basic and applied research in the neurosciences; behavioral sciences, psychopharmacology; clinical investigations; and evaluations of treatments and services.

The Administration proposed cuts in funding for research training and clinical training in NIMH, partially on the grounds that there is an oversupply of mental health professionals. Research training in the NIMH was funded at the level of \$18.9 million in FY81 and \$15.4 million in FY82. It was proposed to be cut to \$14.4 million in FY83. According to the American Psychological Association, the number of research trainees supported has dropped from over 1,000 in FY81 to 945 in FY82 to 803 in FY83. The House bill as passed allowed \$14.4 million for research training; the Senate Appropriations Committee added \$950,000 to this figure to total \$15.36 million, in order to support an additional 50 trainees over the number supported by the budget. The continuing resolution, P.L. 97-377, sustained the Senate amount. The Administration's FY83 budget proposed to eliminate all funding for NIMH's Clinical Training Program. The program was funded at the level of \$61.9 million in FY81 and \$42 million in FY82; about 15 to 20% of annual clinical training expenditures went to psychologists. The House bill, H.R. 7205, as passed, allowed \$18 million for clinical training; the Senate Appropriations Committee report added \$7 million, to total \$25 million. The Senate Committee reported:

The Committee cannot agree with the administration's proposal for phasing out this important program in view of the documented demand for care. The committee expects that the agency will fund an equitable proportion of grants from the four core disciplines: psychiatry, psychology, nursing and social work. Further, the Committee is especially concerned that priority be given to training minority mental health professionals and the Minority Fellowship Program in

particular, as well as prevention and child-oriented training programs. The Committee in general concurs with the House in its methods of distributing funds for clinical training focusing on mental health shortage areas, minorities, and disadvantaged students; and supporting State manpower development programs.

The continuing resolution, P.L. 97-377, allowed an increase of \$3.5 million over the House level and concurred with the Senate recommendation that support go to training in the four core disciplines.

Department of Health and Human Services: The National Institutes of Health

The 14 National Institutes of Health support a relatively small amount of behavioral and social research, but most of it is related to health research and, according to most analysts, has not been cut substantially. The National Science Foundation report Federal Funds for Research and Development; Fiscal Years 1981, 1982, and 1983 estimates that NIH will obligate \$39 million for psychology research and \$16 million for social sciences research in FY82. The Administration requested \$3.7 billion for NIH in FY83, an increase of \$106 million over the FY82 budget. The continuing resolution for FY83, P.L. 97-377, allowed \$4.001 billion. However, the APA estimated that academic behavioral and social research probably would receive less support since most increases will go for intramural research, with cutbacks in the number of extramural research grants and in the number of trainees that will be supported.

Other Behavioral and Social Research in HHS

Research supported by some of the social services oriented agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) was slated for substantial budget changes between FY81 and FY83, according to an analysis by the APA in its report Intersociety Preliminary Analysis of the FY 1983 Budget. Much of the research funded by these units has traditionally gone to behavioral and social research. Overall the changes proposed in the research budget for the period FY81 to FY83 are as follows: National Center for Health Services Research (in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health) minus 67%; Human Resources Research and Demonstration (in the Office of Human Development) minus between 16 to 35%; and Administration on Aging, minus 55%; Health Care Financing Administration, minus 40%. The Health Services Administration's R&D training support program is budgeted for a cut of 92.5%, although some of its functions were incorporated into the Maternal and Child Health block grant program, giving the States some discretion about whether or not to fund the activities.

In their report on H.R. 7205, which includes FY83 appropriations for HHS, the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations made the following changes. The committees allowed about \$11 million funding for research in the Health Services Administration. They added \$9.5 million to discretionary activities such as research and demonstrations in programs for children, youth, and families and about \$2 million for programs in aging. The House bill cut policy research in the Office of the Secretary (Office of Planning and Evaluation) by \$1.3 million to \$13.4 million, specifically requesting cutbacks in the Mental Health Demonstration program. Overall the continuing resolution increased funding for many social services delivery programs, a move which would probably benefit policy researchers.

For policy research, the language of the continuing resolution, P.L. 97-377, appropriated \$14.7 million as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$13.4 million as proposed by the House. This is for research authorized by section 1110 of the Social Security Act to provide policy-relevant data and research on income sources of the low-income population; on the impact, effectiveness and distribution of benefits under existing or proposed programs; and on other issues that cut across HHS agency lines. The law also earmarked \$1.5 million to continue research on poverty conducted by the Institute for Research on Poverty, as proposed by the Senate.

National Science Foundation Behavioral and Social Research

Regarding support for behavioral and social sciences in the National Science Foundation, the NSF Director testified that some funds were restored during the FY82 budget allocation process following public and congressional criticism. Therefore, in its FY83 budget, the NSF sought only a small increase of \$800,000 over the FY82 level, which is still about 41 percent below the pre-rescission FY81 level. Behavioral research in the Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences was slated to be cut 15% below the FY81 level to \$33.5 million. Social and economic sciences research was budgeted 47% below the FY81 level at \$17.8 million.

During the progression of authorization and appropriations bills, serious efforts were made to raise funding levels for behavioral and social research. Three committees reported authorization bills for NSF for the FY83, and all of them increased funding for this area, as follows:

H.R. 5842, the bill passed by the House on May 19, 1982, raised funding for behavioral and social sciences about \$12 million (psychology, cognitive science, anthropology, economics, and social sciences). S. 2349, the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, set aside a funding increase for the Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate of \$5 million for behavioral, economic, and social sciences. S. 2551, the authorization bill reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, increase by \$5 million funding for the directorate, which funds behavioral and social research, with increases to be made, at the discretion of the Director, in all areas supported by the Directorate. No authorization bill was enacted for FY83.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported the bill containing appropriations for NSF on Aug. 10, 1982 (H.R. 6956, the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1983). The House passed it on Sept. 15, 1982. The bill would have appropriated a total of \$1,109,400,000 for NSF. Included in \$15 million increase for research and related activities was \$9 million to be shared between the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences (with priorities to be determined by the NSF Director) and the Directorate for Scientific, Technological and International Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the HUD-Independent Agencies appropriations bill for FY83 on Sept. 9, 1982. It was passed on Sept. 24, 1982. It shifted funding to the potential advantage of behavioral and social research as follows: It reduced funding for Antarctic operations by \$15.3 million, and instructed that that sum be used to support basic research grants specifically for certain research areas, including, but not limited to, behavioral and social research. The Director was instructed to allocate the funds at his discretion (S.Rept. 97-549).

The conference report (H.Rept. 97-891) for the bill as enacted (P.L. 97-272), in effect, allows an increase of \$7.8 million for research over the level that the President requested. There are no specific directions about how the increase should be allocated.

Behavioral and Social Research in the Department of Education As now organized, the bulk of the Department of Education's research effort is funded via the National Institute of Education. The Institute's final FY82 budget for social and behavioral research was decreased about 38% over the original FY81 level; the FY83 request proposed funding at about the same level, totaling about \$53 million. This is down from a recent high of \$83 million in FY79. The American Association for the Advancement of Science made the following comments on the fiscal year 1983 budget request:

Research budgets at the Department of Education appear barely sufficient, in most cases, to meet existing commitments. Support is proposed at or below FY 1981 levels for the National Institute of Education, and for research programs associated with equity in education, international education, and the educational improvement block grants.

The continuing resolution for FY83, P.L. 97-377, appropriated a total of \$64.2 million for educational research and statistics. For the National Institute of Education \$55.6 million was appropriated. Of that, \$30 million was for regional centers and regional education laboratories. Shortly before releasing the FY84 budget, the Administration proposed a rescission of \$6.2 million for the FY83 NIE budget. If enacted, the FY83 budget for NIE would be \$49.4 million. According to the Intersociety Working Group's preliminary analysis of the FY84 budget:

If Congress accepted the rescission request, nearly all competitions for the current year would be abolished (provided that NIE is still able to honor the congressional intent to complete new labs or centers, or increase regional cooperative funds....

The National Institute of Handicapped Research (NIHR), part of the Department of Education, supports basic and applied research, including behavioral and social research on handicapped populations, handicapping conditions, and rehabilitation strategies and technologies. The Administration proposed to transfer NIHR to HHS. In addition, the Administration's FY83 request is at \$26 million, about \$2.5 million less than the level set by the continuing resolution which funded the agency for FY82, and about \$9 million less than the funding level for FY81. In H.R. 7205 the House committee allowed \$28 million for the National Institute of Handicapped Research. P.L. 97-377 appropriated a total of \$1.037 billion for total rehabilitation services and handicapped research. Funding allocated to NIHR totaled \$30.7 million. For additional details see The APA's Status Report on the Federal Budget..., 1982.

Behavioral and Social Research in Other Agencies

Several other agencies support small amounts of behavioral and social

research. The FY83 budget, as enacted, decreased funding for these disciplines in the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Departments of the Interior, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor. Small increases were slated for social research funding in the Department of Agriculture, the Agency for International Development, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Veterans Administration, and the Department of Justice.

FY84

In the FY84 budget, some agencies' behavioral and social research budgets are proposed to be increased, but in most cases, to levels which are still below FY80 levels. Increases are proposed for such agencies as the National Science Foundation; the Department of Labor; and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration; and some other parts of HHS. Generally, decreases are slated for behavioral and social research programs in agencies which deliver social services programs, including in the Office of Human Development Services in HHS; the Policy Development and Research budget in HUD; the clinical training program in NIMH; the research budget in the National Institute for Education and in the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

The National Institutes of Mental Health (NIMH), National Institutes of Education (NIE), National Science Foundation (NSF) National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the National Center for Health Services Research (NCHSR) have begun to experience a decrease in proposal submission rates, which the APA characterizes as having "fallen dangerously below normal." According to a report prepared by COSSA, some of the largest decreases between FY80 and FY82 are in social and behavioral (NIMH), showing a decline of 61%; social and developmental psychology (NSF) showing a decline of 63%; and in NCHSR, registering a decline of 50%. (See table below.) The APA attributed trends like these to uncertainty about the interpretation of the guidelines (for funding) and doubts among psychologists about the possibility of funding. Others have said that proposal rates have dropped because researchers are seeking funding from non-governmental sources, or that researchers are not submitting proposals of marginal quality which they might have submitted before. Congress and the Administration may view this trend as an indication of a particular area's strength. Continued reduction of submission of proposals has the possibility of weakening the support of research programs. In its report to its members, the APA admonished that: "This trend must be reversed, because it could easily be misinterpreted. A decline in quality research proposals places the behavioral and social sciences in an even more vulnerable position; the Administration could easily argue that a low rate of proposals indicates either lack of interest or little need for research funding in these science fields."

Grant Proposal Submissions in the Social and Behavioral Sciences

	<u>FY80</u>	<u>FY81</u>	<u>FY82</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>80-81</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>81-82</u>	<u>Overall</u> <u>% Change</u> <u>80 82=</u>
Div. of Social &						
Econ. Science	1095	876	1185	-20%	+35%	+8%
Economics	313	235	428	-25%	+82%	+37%
Geography/Regional						
Science	96	100	92	+4%	-8%	-4%
Sociology	216	155	181	-28%	+17%	-16%
History & Philos.						
of Science	161	115	198	-28%	+72%	+23%
Measurement						
Methods	55	57	57	+4%	--	+4%
Political Science	149	111	124	-26%	+12%	-17%
Law & Social						
Sciences	105	103	105	-2%	+2%	--
Div. of Beh. &						
Neural Science	1308	1210	1110	-7%	-8%	-15%
Psychobiology	189	155	155	-18%	--	-18%
Neurobiology	294	302	364	+3%	+20%	+24%
Sensory Phys.						
& Perception	210	185	168	-12%	-9%	-20%
Memory &						
Cognitive Dev.	85	84	71	-1%	-15%	-16%
Social & Dev.						
Psychology	136	127	50	-7%	-61%	-63%
Linguistics	97	99	62	+2%	-37%	-36%
Anthropology	297	258	240	-13%	-7%	-19%
<u>NIMH</u>						
Total	1307	1262	978	-3%	-22%	-25%
Science &						
Behavioral	401*	320*	156*	-20%	-51%	-61%
<u>NIE</u>	415	207	270	-50%	+30%	-35%
<u>NCHSR</u>	374	250	185	-33%	-26%	-50%
<u>NEH</u>	529	480	404	-9%	-16%	-24%

* Adapted from COSSA Washington Update, May 6, 1983, p. 3.

The following paragraphs present a summary of the funding requests for the agencies which support the bulk of behavioral and social research. Most of the information comes from the COSSA Washington Update, Feb. 11, 1983 and the chapter on Social and Behavioral Research in the FY 1984 Budget from the Intersociety Working Group's Preliminary Analysis, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, utilizing the budget, agency justifications, and explanations from informed agency officials.

Department of Defense

The FY84 budget request for behavioral science research is \$22.6 million, slightly more than FY83 at \$21.6 million, and FY82 at \$19.5 million.

Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA): Institute of Mental Health (NIMH)

Consistent with the Administration's previously expressed policies, social research is being phased down in all ADAMHA institutes, and behavioral and biological research will be stressed. Extramural research in NIMH is proposed to be increased 12% over FY83; with emphasis, according to the Intersociety Preliminary Analysis, on prevention, child and adolescent disorders, schizophrenia, affective disorders, psychosocial treatment and the neurosciences. Clinical training will be eliminated. According to information published by COSSA, 5-10% of NIMH's intramural funds support social and behavioral research (Update, Mar. 11, 1983: 6). Comparative budget details, prepared by COSSA are:

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	% Change FY83-FY84
Extramural research	\$109.6	102.9	106.9	19.2	+12
Intramural research	41.7	44.0	51.4	52.9	+4
Research training	18.9	15.2	15.4	15.5	+1
Clinical training	62.4	42.3	20.1	0	-100

ADAMHA: National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA)

About one-half of the NIAAA research budget goes for social and behavioral science research. This will increase about 38% between FY83 and FY84. COSSA-prepared comparative data on total research budgets are: FY81: \$26.5 million; FY82: \$23.2 million; FY83: \$33.3 million; FY84: \$45.6 million.

ADAMHA: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

COSSA reports that 14% of the NIDA research budget goes to behavioral and social research. Research funding was cut from \$54.4 million in FY81 and \$41 million in FY82. A small increase was made in FY83 to \$47 million; the FY84 request is \$56.2 million, a 20% increase. According to the Intersociety Preliminary Analysis, this means an extramural research budget for alcohol studies of \$35 million in FY84, for research topics, including: the inherited biochemical and physiological factors in susceptibility to alcoholism; familial, cultural, and occupational causes; and prevention of alcoholism and alcohol abuse.

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Each of the NIH institutes, which support primarily biomedical research, also fund behavioral and social research, with this portion estimated not to exceed 20% of each agency's research budget. Precise data are unavailable. According to the Intersociety Preliminary Analysis the total for behavioral and social research in NIH is approaching \$100 million. FY84 funding for most extramural behavioral and social research, which is conducted by university-based behavioral and social scientists, will remain level with FY83. Two exceptions are for funding increases for behavioral and social research studies in cancer control in the National Cancer Institute and pain control in the Dental Research Institute. Most projects are interdisciplinary. The largest NIH supporters are the institutes dealing with Cancer; Heart, Lung and Blood; Dental; Child Health and Human Development; Aging; and Eye.

P.L. 98-24, the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1983, provides a 2-year funding authorization for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), and the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) at the level requested by the Administration. FY84 funding levels are \$45.8 million for NIAAA and \$56.2 million for NIDA, representing a \$12 million dollar increase for NIAAA and a \$9 million increase for NIDA over FY83. NIMH does not require authorization. The bill adds new areas for research into the behavioral and biomedical etiology, the treatment, and the mental and physical health and social and economic consequences of alcohol abuse, alcoholism, and drug abuse.

H.R. 1904 (Murphy), the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act Amendments of 1983, provides funding authorizations through FY87 for research on preventing child abuse and neglect. Authorizations are \$25 million for FY84, \$26.25 million for FY85, \$27.563 million for FY86, and \$28.941 million for FY87. The majority of the funding will go to the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect (NCCAN), which is required to use at least 30%, of the money for grants to States and the remainder for research and demonstrations.

With respect to the First Concurrent Budget Resolution, the Senate Budget Committee reported that its recommendation for function 550 (health) assumed an increase in budget authority to fund discretionary health service and research programs, while freezing other discretionary accounts in the function at the current law level (S.Rept. 98-63 on S.Con.Res. 27). No specific mention of NIH was made in the committee report. Discussions with committee staff have indicated that the FY84 budget authority level assumed by the House for NIH and other biomedical research activities (subfunction

552) was \$94 million higher than that assumed by the Senate (\$4.543 billion compared to \$4.449 billion).

Other HHS Behavioral and Social Research

An increase of 6% is proposed for the National Center for Health Services Research, to \$17.6 million in FY84, about one-half the FY81 level of \$32.6 million.

The budget for the National Center for Health Statistics has increased steadily: FY81, \$33.7 million; FY82, \$37.6 million; FY83, \$41.3 million; and FY84, \$46.1 million.

A 20% increase from \$13.6 million in FY83 to \$16.3 million in FY84 is planned for the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs.

According to COSSA research and evaluation for all programs in the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) will decrease from FY83 to FY84 as follows:

Dollars in Millions

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY83</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>% Change FY83-FY84</u>
Head Start R and D	\$ 4.5	1.4	-69
Aging research, training and discretionary funds	22.7	5.0	-77
Native American research, demonstration, evaluation	.7	0	-100
Child abuse discretionary	9.5	--	--
Child welfare	10.6	--	--
Social service research (a proportion of Child Welfare funds)	22.0	9.2	-58
Developmental disabilities special projects	2.4	2.3	-4
<u>Total</u>	51.8	17.9	-65

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) supports policy research and evaluation research, with funds tied to HHS agency budgets. According to COSSA, the FY84 \$11 million request for ASPE represents a cut of 25% from FY83 (\$14.7 million), and a reduction of 45% since FY81 (\$20 million.)

Funding requested for research in the Health Care Financing Administration is level with FY83 at \$30 million.

Research in the Social Security Administration is slated to decrease 13.3% from FY83 to FY84.

National Science Foundation (NSF) Behavioral and Social Research

Overall, the NSF budget request is up almost 18% over FY83. The bulk of support for behavioral and social sciences comes from the Directorate for Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences. Support for the behavioral and social sciences is increasing, but at variable rates for different disciplines. The largest earmarked increase in these areas is for the support of large-scale databases, a 17.6% increase over FY83. Increases for other areas of behavioral and social research range from 3% in psychobiology to 28% in economics. Generally, as indicated in the following table, the funding levels requested for FY84 are still far below the pre-Reagan Administration levels in FY80.

National Science Foundation, Level of Funding for Social and Behavioral Science Research Programs in the Directorate of Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences*
(Dollars in Millions)

	<u>Actual FY80</u>	<u>Actual FY83</u>	<u>Proposed FY84</u>	<u>%Change FY80-FY84</u>	<u>%Change FY83-FY84</u>
<u>Division of Behavioral and Neural Sciences</u>					
Nueroscience					
Psychobiology	\$4.5	3.7	3.8	-16%	+3
Cognitive Science					
Memory and Cognitive Processes	2.6	2.3	2.6	0	+13
Social and Developmental Psychology	3.3	2.1	2.2	--	+4
(Applied Psychology	1.4	**	**	--	--
Linguistics	2.7	2.2	2.4	-11	+9
Anthropology	6.6	5.8	6.3	-5	+9
<u>Subtotal</u>	21.1	16.1	17.3	-18	+8
<u>Division of Social and Economic Sciences</u>					
Economics and Geography					
Economics	12.2	7.1	9.1	-25	+28
Geography	1.6	0.8	1.0	-38	+25
Social Measurement and Analysis					
Sociology	3.9	2.4	2.8	-28	+25
Measurement Methods and Data Resources	5.0	3.3	3.5	-30	+6
History and Philosophy of Science	1.5	1.1	1.2	-20	+14
Political and Policy Sciences					
Political Science	3.6	2.3	2.6	-28	+12
Law and Social Sciences	0.9	1.2	1.3	+44	+4
Regulation and Policy Analysis	2.6	0.9**	0.9***	-65	+6
Decision and Management Sciences	--	0.8	1.0	--	+25
<u>Subtotal</u>	31.3	19.9	23.4	-25	+18
<u>Total</u>	52.4	36.0	40.7	-22	+12

* Adapted from COSSA Washington Update, Feb. 11, 1983, p. 18.

** Absorbed into other directorates

*** Rounding artifact

The House passed H.R. 2066 with amendments on May 12, 1983, authorizing appropriations for NSF for FY84. The Act makes selective increases for NSF, with additional funds allocated from each research directorate. Funding for the Directorates of Biological, Behavioral, and Social Sciences was increased by \$12.8 million, to provide \$15 million in additional funding for the social, behavioral and information science. However, FY84 requested funding is still below the FY81 levels.

Senate bills S. 1024 and S. 1087 authorize appropriations for NSF for FY84. Neither of the Senate bills contains language similar to H.R. 2066. Differences exist in S. 1024 and S. 1087. Authorizations for appropriations in S. 1087 are increased over S. 1024 in the following amounts: \$12.5 million for mathematical and physical sciences, \$12.5 million for engineering, and \$2.5 million for scientific, technological, and international affairs. S. 1024 appropriates an additional \$39 million for science and engineering education. Authorizations in biological and behavioral and social sciences, astronomical, atmospheric, earth and ocean sciences, and Antarctic research programs are identical to each other and to the President's requested funding. Continuing the jurisdictional disagreement that the two Senate Committees have had for the last few years, the bills differ in language defining recipient of oversight and reporting information with the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee claiming the same jurisdiction as the Labor and Human Resources Committee.

The House passed H.R. 3133, the Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agency Appropriations bill, which includes NSF, on June 2, 1983. The Act provides \$1,315.3 million, \$23 million more than requested. Funding for research and related activities is \$1,242.4 million, \$8.3 million less than requested. It increases authorized additional funding in biological, behavioral and social sciences with an emphasis of \$5 million to be placed on social and economic science.

Department of Education

Overall, the Administration's FY84 budget request for educational research in the Department of Education is approximately 17% below the FY83 level.

The National Institute of Education's (NIE) budget request for FY84 is \$7.4 million less than the FY83 level of \$55.6 million. However, the Administration is also proposing a \$6.2 million rescission for FY83. Most of the FY83 budget is committed to labs, centers, and other institutional agreements so, according to the Intersociety Working Group analysis, if Congress accepts the rescission request nearly all competitions for the current year would be abolished. According to this analysis, "The FY84 budget would severely damage any attempt to run research competitions in important areas of effective secondary schools, math and science education, instructional uses of computers, and improved literacy through the improvement of teaching and learning.... Although they will not be funded until FY85, the competitions for 15 of the 17 labs and centers (mandated by Congress) will be severely limited if the budget is accepted."

Approximately level funding between FY83 and FY84 is requested for the National Center for Education Statistics (FY84 request: \$30.1 million); and some program evaluation studies. A 50% cut is requested for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (to \$6 million). Under the Administration's proposals for FY84, all support for international education

in the Department of Education would be eliminated (including funding for overseas research under the Fulbright Hays Act).

Program evaluation research under the heading "Education for Disabled Children" is proposed to be funded at \$5.7 million, a \$1 million increase over FY83. R&D in the vocational education program is expected to be funded at the same level as in previous years. The latest data that are available are for 1979-1980, when approximately \$100 million was allocated to national level evaluation and R&D.

The NIE plans to establish a scholar in residence program at NIE, beginning in the fall of 1983. It will provide open competition for funds for national laboratories and research centers. Approximately \$25 million will be available for new labs and centers in FY84 and FY85.

House report 98-41, part 1, which accompanies the House version of the First Concurrent Resolution on the budget for FY84, H.Con.Res. 91, recommended the freeze level for programs in subfunction 503 -- general education and research -- which is \$1.15 billion in budget authority and \$1.2 billion in outlays in FY84.

Behavioral and Social Research in Other Agencies

Small amounts of specific kinds of social and behavioral research are supported in other agencies. Increases for these disciplines are requested in the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, Decreases are slated for behavioral and social research in the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Justice, and Interior; and the Natinal Endowment for the Humanities. Level funding for these sciences is requested for the Department of Transportation and the Agency for International Development.

Statistics

Many social scientists, as well as policymakers dealing with the economy, environment, energy, housing, and health seem alarmed about the low priority that the Reagan Administration is giving to the collection of statistics and their refinement. The Administration eliminated the OMB's Statistical Policy Branch, whose functions were to coordinate programs and policies for statistics. According to a recent Science magazine article, virtually all the 70 or so Federal Government programs for the collection of statistics have suffered Federal budget cuts, with critics complaining that "the government is embarking on radical changes in social and economic policies while failing to monitor adequately their effects of the Nation." The American Association for the Advancement of Science reported, in its seventh annual R&D budget analysis, that "R and D funding for the Bureau of the Census would remain constant at the FY 1982 level of \$3.6 million, an increase of 24.1 percent above the FY 1982 funding of \$2.9 million." The social science community has voiced its concern about program reductions being made in most Federal statistical programs, including, at the Census Bureau, "eliminating annual population estimates for congressional districts, cancelling the National Travel Survey, and reducing the type and quantity of industrial trade data collected."

A recent report prepared by CRS, Recent Changes in the Statistical Activities of the Federal Government, Part I, reviews Federal agency expenditures for data collections and examines the impact of reducing

expenditures on the ability of the Federal Government to operate.

Data in the report illustrate a real decline in the money spent by the Federal Government on the collection of statistical information. The decline amounts to 5.1% between 1981 and the President's proposed 1983 budget. Adjusting for inflation, the decline is even larger. Part II of the report examines the proposed and already implemented changes in the statistical programs of agencies in the context of the Administration's reorganization of the OMB office that sets statistical policy, reviewing the impact of the changes on the quality of information available to assess National, State, and local trends.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR ISSUES REGARDING BUDGET CHANGES

The major issues affecting moves to change and, in some cases, cut Federal budgets for behavioral and social sciences research are:

-- Is the knowledge and understanding generated by behavioral and social sciences research less economically productive than the knowledge produced by hard sciences and therefore of lower priority than Federal funding for other kinds of research?

-- What is the appropriate balance of support for behavioral and social research as between the Federal Government and such other supporters as industry, foundations, and State and local government?

-- What is the validity of the Administration's belief that the solutions to social problems proposed by social scientists do not encompass the full range of viable alternatives and tend to be biased in favor of governmental intervention?

-- Since social and behavioral scientists are submitting fewer proposals now that Federal funds are being cut, does that mean that some social and behavioral research has been poor quality all along, and that the unacceptable marginal excess is what is now being eliminated, or do lower proposal submission rates indicate that social scientists are seeking funding elsewhere than from the Federal Government?

-- Is the supply of behavioral and social scientists excessive? If so, will retraining help diversify employment prospects? and

-- How legitimate is the assumption that biological and biochemical factors are more important causes of deviant behavior than behavioral/social factors, and that the former rather than the latter should receive priority research support at ADAMHA and NIH?

LEGISLATION

P.L. 97-377, H.J.Res. 631

A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations and providing for productive employment for the FY83. Reported to House from the Committee on Appropriations (H.Rept. 97-959) Dec. 10, 1982. Passed House, amended, Dec. 14, 1982. Reported to Senate from Committee on Appropriations with amendment (without written report) Dec. 15, 1982. Conference report agreed

to Dec. 20, 1982. Signed into law Dec. 21, 1982.

National Science Foundation

P.L. 97-272, H.R. 6956

Housing and Urban Development -- Independent Agencies Appropriations Bill For FY83. Includes appropriations for the National Science Foundation. Referred to House Committee on Appropriations Feb. 8, 1982. Hearings held in February, May, and July. Reported Aug. 10, 1982 (H. Rept. 97-720). Appropriates funds for NSF for FY83 above the level requested, and above the level in the House authorization bill. Committee on Rules granted a rule waiving clause 2 and clause 6 of Rule XXI against specified provisions of the bill Aug. 12, 1982. Amended bill passed in the House on Sept. 15. Reported in the Senate Sept. 16 (S.Rept. 97-549). Passed the Senate, amended Sept. 24. House agreed to conference report (H.Rept. 97-891) Sept. 29. Senate agreed to conference report on Sept. 29. Signed into law Sept. 30, 1982.

H.R. 2066 (Fuqua, by request)

Authorizes appropriations for NSF for FY84 and FY85. Introduced Mar. 11, 1983; referred to Committee on Science and Technology. Passed by House, amended, on May 12, 1983. Increased funding for behavioral, social, and information sciences by \$15 million; placed an \$8 million floor on funding for information sciences. Provides \$1,342.7 million for the research and educational activities of NSF. Provides an increase of \$50.4 million above that recommended by the Administration. Agreed to an amendment that requires a matching grant provision for high technology instrumentation grants in excess of \$175,000.

H.R. 3133 (Boland)

Department of Housing and Urban Development-Independent Agencies Appropriation Act, 1984. Introduced May 24, 1983; referred to Committee on Appropriations. Reported (H.Rept. 98-233) May 24. The House passed the bill on June 2. Referred to Senate Committee on Appropriations June 6. H.R. 3133 appropriates \$1,242.4 million for NSF research and related activities, representing an amount \$8.3 million below the budget estimate. The Biological, Behavioral and Social Sciences Directorate received an increase of \$5 million, with the committee urging that special emphasis be placed on the social and economic sciences.

S. 1024 (Packwood)

Authorizes appropriations for the National Science Foundation for the FY84, and other purposes. Introduced Apr. 12, 1983; referred to Committee on Commerce, Science and Technology. Reported April 21 (S.Rept. 98-58).

S. 1087 (Hatch)

Authorizes appropriations for the National Science Foundation for FY84. Introduced Apr. 19, 1983; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Reported May 16 with an amendment in the nature of a substitute without written report. Placed on Senate legislative calendar May 16 under regular orders (calendar no. 168).

S. 1285 (Hatch)

Authorizes funding for science and engineering education. Introduced May 16, 1983; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Reported May 16 as original measure without written report. Placed on Senate legislative calendar May 16 under regular orders (calendar no. 170). This bill authorizes funding for NSF's science education programs and gives NSF new science education responsibilities.

Behavioral Research

P.L. 98-24, S. 126

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1983. Authorizes FY83 and FY84 appropriations for alcohol and drug abuse research. Introduced Jan. 26, 1983; referred to Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse. Hearings held in February and March. Reported with amendments favorably on March 21 (S.Rept. 98-29). Amended bill passed in the Senate on April 5. Reported to the House and passed by voice vote on April 13. Signed into law on Apr. 26, 1983.

H.R. 881 (Perkins)

American Defense Education Act, Title III, provides support for research and development for improved instruction in science, technology, and mathematics. Introduced Jan. 25, 1983; referred to House Committee on Education and Labor. Referred to Subcommittee on Post Secondary Education, February 15.

H.R. 1904 (Murphy)

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act Amendments of 1983. Authorizes appropriations through FY87 for research on preventing child abuse and neglect and for setting up demonstration programs for the treatment. Introduced Mar. 13, 1983; referred to House Committee on Education and Labor. Committee consideration and markup held May 5. Reported to House, with amendments, by House Committee on Education and Labor (H.Rept. 98-159).

H.R. 2350 (Waxman)

Health Research Extension Act of 1983. (See H.R. 1555). Introduced Mar. 24, 1983; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Committee consideration and markup held May 3, 5, and 10, 1983. Reported with amendments favorably, May 16, 1983 (H.Rept. 98-191). Rules Committee resolution H.Res. 208 reported to House (H.Rept. 98-221) May 24, 1983.

H.R. 1555 (Waxman et al.), H.R. 2350 (Waxman et al.)

Reauthorizes the NIH institutes. Also requires that not less than 4 of the 18 appointed members of each advisory board be behavioral or social scientists. Introduced Feb. 17, 1983; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Hearings held by Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. Clean bill (H.R. 2350) submitted to full Committee on Mar. 23, 1983.

H.R. 1696 (Waxman)

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Amendments of 1983. Consolidates and reauthorizes

ADAMHA agencies. Introduced Feb. 5, 1983; referred to Committee on Energy and Commerce. Referred to Subcommittee on Health and Environment.

S. 169 (Inouye)

Transfers the National Institute of Mental Health to the National Institutes of Health. Introduced Jan. 26, 1983; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Request for executive comment from HHS, February 22.

S. 553 (Hart)

Authorizes appropriations in the Department of Education to be made available to NIE for conducting educational research programs for FY85 through FY87. Introduced Feb. 22, 1983; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Referred to Subcommittee on Education March 7.

S. 773 (Hatch)

Biomedical Research, Training, and Medical Library Assistance Amendments of 1983. Amends the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend programs relating to biomedical research, research training, and medical library assistance, to establish a National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases, and has other purposes. Introduced Mar. 11, 1983; referred to Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Hearing held March 17. Executive comment requested March 23. Committee consideration and markup held Apr. 13, 1983. Reported with amendments favorably, May 16, 1983 (S.Rept. 98-110).

H.R. 7205 (97th Congress)

Makes appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education and related agencies for FY83. Reported to House from Committee on Appropriations (H.Rept. 97-894). Passed House, amended, Dec. 1, 1982. Reported to Senate from Committee on Appropriations with amendment (without written report) Dec. 8, 1982. Reported to Senate from Committee on Appropriations (S.Rept. 97-680).

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