



CONSORTIUM of SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

2017 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA for SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

1 Cancel harmful sequestration cuts for FY 2018 and beyond and protect nondefense discretionary spending.

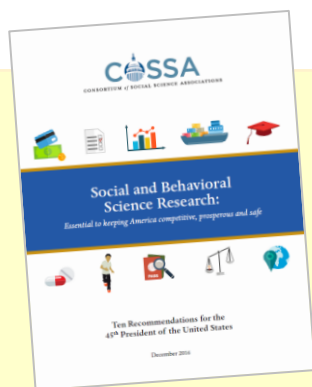
Nondefense discretionary programs encompass a wide range of critical federal functions from education and job training, to housing and science, to natural resources and veterans services, to public health, safety and security. These and other programs have been cut dramatically and disproportionately in recent years (13.4 percent altogether since 2010, adjusting for inflation) as lawmakers have sought to reduce the deficit, even though experts across the political spectrum agree that the discretionary side of the federal budget is not a driving factor behind our nation's mid- and long-term fiscal challenges.

The *Budget Control Act of 2011* and the *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013* established a parity principle that treats defense and nondefense discretionary programs equally. It is critical that this principle be maintained in any deal to replace sequestration, recognizing the equally important role of both defense and nondefense programs in protecting the safety and security of Americans.

2 Provide real growth in research funding, including for basic research across all STEM disciplines.

Federal science agencies like the **National Science Foundation (NSF)** and the **National Institutes of Health (NIH)** have kept American innovation ahead of global competitors, thanks to decades-long, sustained support for **basic research**. We cannot risk ceding our leadership to other countries that are enhancing their investments in scientific research. Government investment in basic research is just that—an investment. The economic, national security, and human health-related benefits of basic research tend not to be immediately realized because basic research is a long-term endeavor; it is impossible to predict where the path of scientific inquiry will lead us, other than forward. Unfortunately, the long-term nature of science too often makes research funding an easy target for cuts when budgets are tight and priority-setting is needed. But, like any investment, divesting in science today has significant impacts on the future timeline of discovery.

In 2015, COSSA joined top U.S. businesses, universities, and scientific organizations in endorsing the statement *Innovation: An American Imperative* (<https://www.amacad.org/content/innovationimperative>). The statement calls for at least **four percent annual growth for federal basic science research agencies, such as NSF and NIH**. The U.S. scientific enterprise requires stability, predictability, and sustainable funding growth, and federal policies that are patient and can tolerate a reasonable amount of risk in order to achieve the greatest payoff.



For more information, check out COSSA's report,
**Social and Behavioral Science Research: Essential to keeping
America competitive, prosperous and safe**
Available at www.cossa.org

3 Support the use of social science research across federal agencies to ensure policies are based on sound evidence.

While NSF and NIH provide the lion's share of federal support to social and behavioral science researchers, other departments and agencies support and, just as importantly, utilize social science research in service of their missions. Federal investment in the social and behavioral sciences helps to ensure that policy-making is based on evidence and that tax-payer dollars are wisely allocated. This science touches all sectors, from national defense to agriculture, health, education, and justice. For example:

- Through the **National Institute of Justice** and **Bureau of Justice Statistics**, the Department of Justice provides local jurisdictions with information on pressing issues such as drivers of domestic radicalization, understanding mental health needs of people involved in the criminal justice system, community policing, and officer safety.
- The **Department of Defense** looks to social science to study regions of the world of strategic importance to the U.S., and to understand questions like how information is spread and how organizations change.
- The **Institute of Education Sciences** provides critical evidence to support the Department of Education's efforts around improving child outcomes and developing sound assessment measures.
- The **Department of Agriculture** relies on social science to help reduce childhood obesity, address water shortages, and protect our food supply, all through understanding behavior and economic incentives.
- The **Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality** has used social science to identify ways to reduce hospital-acquired conditions by 17 percent over 5 years, saving an estimated 87,000 lives and \$20 billion in health care costs.

4 Invest in and protect the federal statistical and data enterprise.

Federal statistics and data provide decision makers on the federal, state, and local level with much-needed empirical evidence for making policy and evaluating the performance of government programs. They are used in the private sector to determine where and how to make strategic investments, and the availability of objective, public data helps level the playing field in the economy and keep markets stable. Federal statistical data are rigorously collected and analyzed, generalizable, comparable across time periods, and touch on nearly every aspect of life in America, including demographics, health, the economy, employment, transportation, agriculture, crime, education, energy, and science. The federal statistical system can be significantly strengthened by providing adequate resources and safeguards to ensure that federal statistics are appropriately free from external influences and bias.

The **Census Bureau**, for example, is responsible for the Constitutionally-mandated decennial census for apportionment and redrawing of Congressional districts. In addition, the data are also used to inform the distribution of over \$400 billion in federal aid to states and localities each year, not to mention the utility of the data to businesses, local governments, emergency managers, and scientific researchers. In the lead up to the 2020 Census, essential tests need to be conducted in 2018 to ensure that the decennial is not only successful, but costs less than the 2010 count. The Census Bureau requires a stable annual budget that allows the agency to adequately plan years in advance.

A vital component of the decennial census is the **American Community Survey (ACS)**, which is the nation's only source for comparable, consistent, timely, and high quality demographic and socio-economic data for all communities in the U.S. Inadequate resources as well as changes to the mandatory nature of the survey could mean that annual data would not exist for entire communities, likely less populous, rural areas of the country.



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