



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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Testimony in Support of Fiscal Year 2018 Funding for the
National Science Foundation, Census Bureau, National Institute of Justice, and
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Prepared for the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations

United States House of Representatives
Submitted by Wendy A. Naus, Executive Director
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On behalf of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), I offer this written testimony to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies for inclusion in the official committee record. For fiscal year (FY) 2018, COSSA urges the Committee to appropriate **\$8 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF), sufficient funding to the Census Bureau, \$40 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and \$48 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).**

First, I wish to thank the Subcommittee for its longstanding support for federal science agencies. Despite the tough, ongoing fiscal challenges, the Subcommittee has continued to maintain funding for basic research as a top priority.

COSSA serves as a united voice for a broad, diverse network of organizations, institutions, communities, and stakeholders who care about a successful and vibrant social science research enterprise. We represent the collective interests of all STEM disciplines engaged in the rigorous study of why and how humans behave as they do as individuals, groups and within institutions, organizations, and society. *Social and behavioral science* often refers to the disciplines of and fields within anthropology, communication, demography, economics, geography, history, law, linguistics, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics, as well as countless multidisciplinary subfields.

Social and behavioral science research is supported across the federal government, including at the National Science Foundation and the Department of Justice. Further, federal statistics collected by the Census Bureau and other federal statistical agencies provide important data needed to conduct social science research that informs policy decisions. Taken together, federal

social and behavioral science and statistical data help to provide us with answers to complex, human-centered questions such as:

- How to convince a community in a path of a tornado to heed warnings;
- What are the best strategies for slowing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, or more recently, the Ebola crisis; and
- How to support counter-terrorism efforts and prevent conflict.

In addition, new findings continue to increase the efficiency of our industries, improve the quality of K-12 education, help us understand crime patterns and evaluate prevention strategies, help manage our natural resources, keep our troops safe, help us to be informed as consumers, and allow paralyzed individuals to communicate. Among the countless innovations enabled by federal support for basic social science research are telecommunications spectrum auctions, life-saving kidney exchanges, and warning systems to protect lives and property from extreme weather events, to name a few.

In short, knowledge derived from social and behavioral science research has made our population healthier, our democracy fairer, our nation safer, and our economy stronger. Without these sciences, policy-making on major national issues would not be based on evidence, and billions of dollars would be wasted.

National Science Foundation

COSSA joins the broader scientific community and the 162 Members of the House of Representatives who signed the April 4, 2017 bipartisan letter to the Subcommittee in support of \$8 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF) in FY 2018. This amount would put NSF back on a growth trajectory and would allow the agency to recover some of the purchasing power lost in recent years due to sequestration and caps on discretionary spending.

Recognizing the centrality of scientific research to America's broader economic, social, and security interests, more than 500 organizations representing top U.S. industries (including Boeing, John Deere, Microsoft, National Association of Manufacturers, and Northrop Grumman), higher education, and scientific and engineering societies endorsed the statement, *Innovation: An American Imperative* in 2015. The statement calls for at least 4 percent annual growth for federal basic science research agencies, such as NSF. The \$8 billion request for NSF would put the agency on track for this necessary four percent increase. 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 to achieve the greatest payoff.

NSF funds basic scientific discovery, workforce training, and state-of-the-art facilities that keeps the U.S. ahead of our global scientific competitors. It is the only U.S. federal agency tasked with ***supporting scientific research across all fields of science.*** NSF supports about a quarter of all federally-funded basic scientific research conducted at colleges and universities nationwide and

serves as the largest single funder of university-based basic social and behavioral science research. Though the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)—one of seven research directorates at NSF—represents less than 5 percent of the entire NSF research budget, it supports around two-thirds of total federal funding for academic *basic research* in the social and behavioral sciences (excluding psychology).

Social and behavioral science discoveries funded by NSF have helped to improve public health, enhance the safety of troops in combat zones, understand how to prepare for and respond to natural and human-made disasters, reduce violence among our youth, improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, and generate billions of dollars for the U.S. Treasury with the creation of the telecommunications spectrum auctions.

Second, the scientific community strongly contends that experts at NSF, the merit-review process, and the vast network of scholars around the country who provide technical and content expertise to the NSF leadership are best suited to advise the agency on the most promising science worthy of support. NSF, through its gold-standard merit review process, allows the demands of scientific discovery to dictate how best to spend basic research dollars, leaving politics and individual ideologies at the door. This process has been emulated the world over and was affirmed through the *American Innovation and Competitiveness Act*, which was signed into law in January. COSSA urges Congress to maintain NSF’s authority over the distribution of its precious research dollars and not set arbitrary funding levels for NSF’s individual directorates, keeping with current practice. **The House CJS Appropriations Bill should maintain current practice of appropriating funds to the Research & Related Activities account, leaving NSF with the flexibility to fund the most promising science across all fields.**

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce

COSSA urges the Committee to appropriate sufficient funding to the U.S. Census Bureau in FY 2018 to keep the agency on track to execute an innovative and cost-effective 2020 Decennial Census. After years of research, testing, evaluation, and development, activities will culminate next year in the 2018 End-to-End Census Test—a “dress rehearsal,” if you will—which will integrate all systems and operations into a census-like environment. The success of the 2018 End-to-End Test is central to ensuring an accurate and cost-effective Decennial Census. At this critical juncture when testing moves to implementation, **reliable funding is essential.**

Technological advancements just since 2010 make the 2020 Census poised to be the most innovative yet. New counting methods—enabled by Internet response options, digital mapping and imagery to update address lists, and the use of administrative data—hold the potential to save about \$5 billion over the lifecycle of the 2020 Census. To do that, though, the Census Bureau will need to stay on schedule and finalize and test its new design, IT systems, and operations. Fiscal year 2018 is a critical year in the lead up to the 2020 Census.

In addition, **COSSA calls on Congress to fully fund the American Community Survey (ACS) and maintain its status as a mandatory federal survey.** The ACS is the only source of comparable,

consistent, timely, and high quality demographic and socio-economic data for all communities in the U.S. As a component of the Constitutionally-mandated Decennial Census, the ACS is a “mandatory” national survey. The accuracy of the data collected by the ACS relies on this mandatory status. Targeted cuts and changes to its status would significantly undermine the ability to collect usable data on all U.S. counties, particularly in less populous, rural areas of the country.

National Institute of Justice and Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

COSSA urges the Committee to appropriate \$40 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and \$48 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ). NIJ serves as the research arm of the Department of Justice, filling an important role in helping the agency to understand and implement science-based strategies for crime prevention and control. It supports rigorous social science research that can be disseminated to criminal justice professionals to keep communities safe and prevent and reduce crime.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is one of 13 principal federal statistical agencies. BJS produces data that provides statistical evidence needed by researchers and criminal justice policy decision makers. Taken together with NIJ, these modest annual investments represent the only dedicated sources of federal research support committed to enhancing our understanding of crime and the criminal justice system, including around topics like victimization, law enforcement, recidivism and reentry, drugs and crime, and tribal justice.

Numerous pressing criminal justice and law enforcement issues are at the fore of public consciousness today, including understanding the **mental health** needs of people who become involved in the justice system, the **drivers of domestic radicalization**, **effective solutions to opioid addiction**, and **ways to improve police officer safety** and **community relations**. By working with jurisdictions at all levels to compile data and support research, DOJ provides key insights to help improve public safety by funding research through NIJ and BJS. Making the results of this research available to state and local officials and the public allows justice and law enforcement professionals to learn what works, adopt best practices, and improve public safety by leveraging the best research and data to protect the public, reduce recidivism, and support law enforcement and communities. While objective research is needed now more than ever, federal funding in support of such research has been largely stagnant. **Congress must prioritize federal data collection and research if we are to provide local, state, and federal officials with the information they need** to develop strategies to improve public safety in our communities.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this testimony on behalf of the social and behavioral science research community. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require additional information.

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