



CONSORTIUM *of* SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

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Testimony in Support of Fiscal Year 2023 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, U.S. Senate

Submitted by Wendy A. Naus, Executive Director

Consortium of Social Science Associations

May 27, 2022

On behalf of the Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA), I offer this written testimony for inclusion in the official committee record. For fiscal year (FY) 2023, COSSA urges the Committee to appropriate:

- **\$11 billion** for the **National Science Foundation**
- **\$2 billion** for the **Census Bureau**
- **\$50 million** for the **National Institute of Justice**
- **\$60 million** for the **Bureau of Justice Statistics**

First, allow me to thank the Committee for its long-standing, bipartisan support for scientific research. Strong, sustained funding for all U.S. science agencies is essential if we are to make progress toward improving the health and economic competitiveness of the nation. The need for increased investment in science has become even more pronounced in light of the disruptions caused over the past two years by the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

behavioral science and statistical data help provide answers to complex, human-centered questions.

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, and not just in times of crisis. Without these sciences, policymaking on major national and global issues would not be based on evidence, and billions of dollars would be wasted.

National Science Foundation

COSSA joins the broader scientific community in support of **\$11 billion for the National Science Foundation (NSF) in FY 2023**. The U.S. scientific enterprise, including NSF, requires stability, predictability, and sustainable funding growth, as well as federal policies that are patient and can tolerate a reasonable amount of risk in order to achieve the greatest payoff.

Supporting All of STEM

NSF is the only U.S. federal agency tasked with supporting basic 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 NSF's Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences Directorate (SBE)—one of eight research directorates at NSF—represents less than five 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). As the primary funding source for the majority of our disciplines, stagnant or reduced funding for SBE has an outsized impact on the social and behavioral science community. As increased investment is made in NSF, we are hopeful the social, behavioral and economic sciences will see commensurate investments.

Further, while by far the smallest of the research directorates, SBE's impact is huge. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine stated in its 2017 consensus report, *The Value of Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences to National Priorities*¹, that “nearly every major challenge the United States faces—from alleviating unemployment to protecting itself from terrorism—requires understanding the causes and consequences of people's behavior. Even societal challenges that at first glance appear to be issues only of medicine or engineering or computer science have social and behavioral components.” We all observed first-hand the importance of understanding behavioral and social systems over the last two years as the world collectively worked to gain control of the COVID-19 pandemic. From mask mandates to vaccine hesitancy, the social and behavioral sciences have been shining light on this uniquely human challenge and informing policy solutions at all levels.

¹ <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24790/the-value-of-social-behavioral-and-economic-sciences-to-national-priorities>

Keeping NSF Competitive

As we speak, a conference committee is considering sweeping innovation legislation (the America COMPETES Act) that contains reauthorization provisions for NSF and seeks to push the agency into new frontiers in technology transfer and convergence research. As the committee knows, NSF has already started moving in this direction with the establishment of the Technology, Innovation and Partnerships Directorate (TIP) in FY 2022. COSSA hopes that future support for and investment in TIP and related activities is also met with a commitment to maintaining the NSF's defining characteristic, which is to be the incubator for basic scientific discovery across all areas of science. NSF's investigator-initiated, discovery-driven identity is what makes it special and has kept the American science enterprise at the leading edge of innovation. We look forward to seeing how social and behavioral science will be incorporated into the work of the new TIP directorate in addition to ongoing support for social science across the foundation.

Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce

COSSA requests that the Committee appropriate \$2 billion for the Census Bureau in FY 2023.

Social scientists across the country rely on the Census Bureau for accurate, timely, objective, and relevant data to better understand the U.S. population and to produce findings that help us shape policies that better serve the American people.

After a decade in which the Census Bureau received inconsistent and delayed funding, had to curtail essential research and testing of operations, and experienced significant pandemic-related disruptions, investments are needed to not only help the agency recover, but to also help it improve the collection and delivery of official statistics for the nation. A modest increase in funding in FY 2023 could help the Census Bureau recover from years of postponed enhancements, sustain and strengthen its mission, and pursue numerous necessary operational innovations.

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 Decennial Census, the ACS is a "mandatory" national survey. The Census Bureau needs additional funds to expand the ACS sample size (which has not been expanded since 2011) to produce more timely, granular data for a significant number of geographies and sub-populations than currently achievable. This would provide communities more timely data to fill in any gaps in the 2020 Decennial Census results caused by the pandemic.

National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice

COSSA requests that the Committee appropriate at least \$50 million for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) within the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs (OJP). NIJ

provides funding for research, development, and evaluation projects at institutions across the country to shed light on the most pressing issues facing our nation's criminal justice system today, including the drivers of domestic radicalization, responses to the opioid epidemic, improving school safety, advancing forensic science, and fostering positive relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve—not to mention our urgent need to better understand and respond to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the incarcerated population and on our court systems.

We recognize that tough funding tradeoffs must be made each year; however, we were disappointed to see the 19 percent cut to NIJ in the final FY 2022 appropriations bill. Despite our growing need for objective, science-backed solutions, over the past decade, NIJ's purchasing power has dropped by 40 percent due to the combined effect of declining appropriations and inflation. Compounding this pressure are Congressionally mandated directives for specific activities, nearly always without the inclusion of additional funding to the agency's bottom line. As a result, 60 percent of NIJ's FY 2022 appropriation will be directed to Congressionally requested research, not including a number of additional projects requested without a specifically allocated funding level. An increase to the NIJ base budget would give the agency the flexibility to direct funding to the most pressing and promising areas of science across all domains of justice research, while still being responsive to topics of Congressional concern.

Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice

Similarly, we were disappointed by the 11 percent cut to the Bureau of Justice Statistics in the FY 2022 appropriations bill. As the Department's principal statistical agency, the Bureau of Justice Statistics produces high-quality data on all aspects of the United States criminal justice system, including corrections, courts, crime type, law enforcement personnel and expenditures, federal processing of criminal cases, Indian country justice statistics, and victims of crime. **COSSA urges the Committee to appropriate at least \$60 million for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).**

Steady declines in funding have resulted in antiquated systems and, especially, staffing shortfalls, which can only be resolved by sustained investment. Despite a growing demand from policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders for high-quality criminal justice data across an expanding array of variables, BJS' purchasing power has dropped by nearly one-third (32.7 percent) since FY 2012 due to the combined effect of declining appropriations and inflation. Additional funding would allow the agency to modernize its data collection and dissemination systems, hire the necessary experts, and to begin to develop the next generation of statistical products to keep pace with the ever-changing criminal justice environment.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer this statement. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require additional information.