



Social Science Extreme Events Research (SSEER) Network: 2018 and 2019 Comparisons

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SSEER in Context

For More Information

The **mission** of the Social Science Extreme

What is SSEER?

The National Science Foundation currently supports

Events Research—SSEER—network is to *identify* social scientists involved in hazards and disaster research in order to *highlight* their expertise and connect social science researchers to one another, to teams, and to communities at risk. The **goals** of SSEER are to *amplify* the contributions of social scientists and to *advance* the field through expanding the available social science evidence base in order to *enhance* collective well-being.

SSEER Researchers Map



seven Extreme Events Research (EER) networks focused on: geotechnical engineering, social sciences, structural engineering, nearshore research, operations and systems engineering, sustainable material management, and interdisciplinary research.



What Methods Do Social Scientists Use to Study Disasters? An Analysis of the Social Science Extreme Events Research Network American Behavioral Scientist. 2020, Vol. 64(8) 1066–1094 © 2020 SAGE Publications Article reuse guidelines: agepub.com/journals-permissions OCE 10.1177/0002744(220938105 journals-sepspub.com/homerabs ©SAGE

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Abstract

Article

Methods matter. They influence what we know and who we come to know about in the context of hazards and disasters. Research methods are of profound importance to the scholarly advancement of the field and, accordingly, a growing number of publications focus on research methods and ethical practices associated with the study of extreme events. Still, notable gaps exist. The National Science Foundation funded Social Science Extreme Events Research (SSEER) network was formed, in part, to respond to the need for more specific information about the status and expertise of the social science hazards and disaster research workforce. Drawing on data from 1,013 SSEER members located across five United Nations (UN) regions, this article reports on the demographic characteristics of SSEER researchers; provides a novel inventory of methods used by social science hazards and disaster researchers; and explores how methodological approaches vary by specific researcher attributes including discipline, professional status, researcher type based on level of involvement in the field, hazard/disaster type studied, and disaster phase studied. The results have implications for training, mentoring, and workforce development initiatives geared toward ensuring that a diverse next generation of social science researchers is prepared to study the root causes and social consequences of disasters.

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Research Approaches Used

converge.colorado.edu/researchnetworks/sseer/researchers-map SSEER is part of this larger EER ecosystem, which is designed to help coordinate disciplinary communities, while also encouraging cross-disciplinary information sharing and interdisciplinary integration.



Researcher Type

Most Frequently Studied Disasters

Researcher Involvement

