

Social Science Extreme Events Research (SSEER) Network:

Reports on the Status of the Workforce

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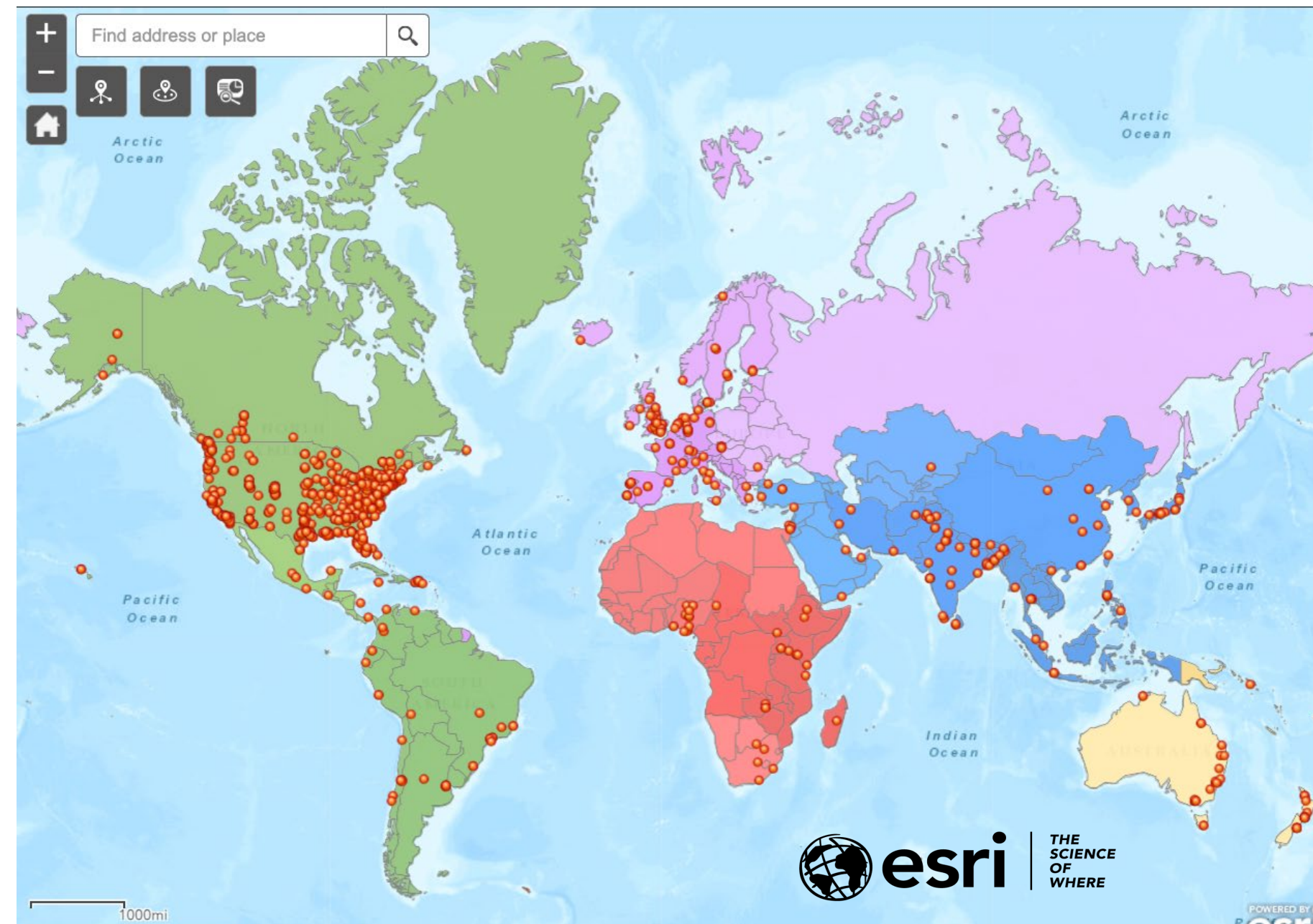


What is SSEER?



SSEER is a **global network of social scientists** who study hazards and disasters. SSEER **identifies** researchers to develop the social science workforce and **coordinates** social science research teams in large-scale disasters to **advance scholarship** on the root causes and human consequences of extreme events.

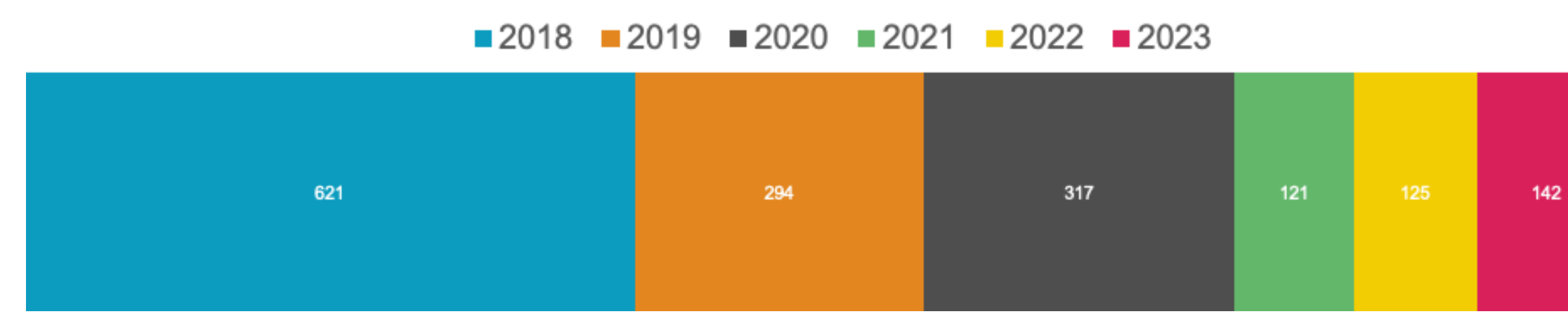
SSEER Researchers Map



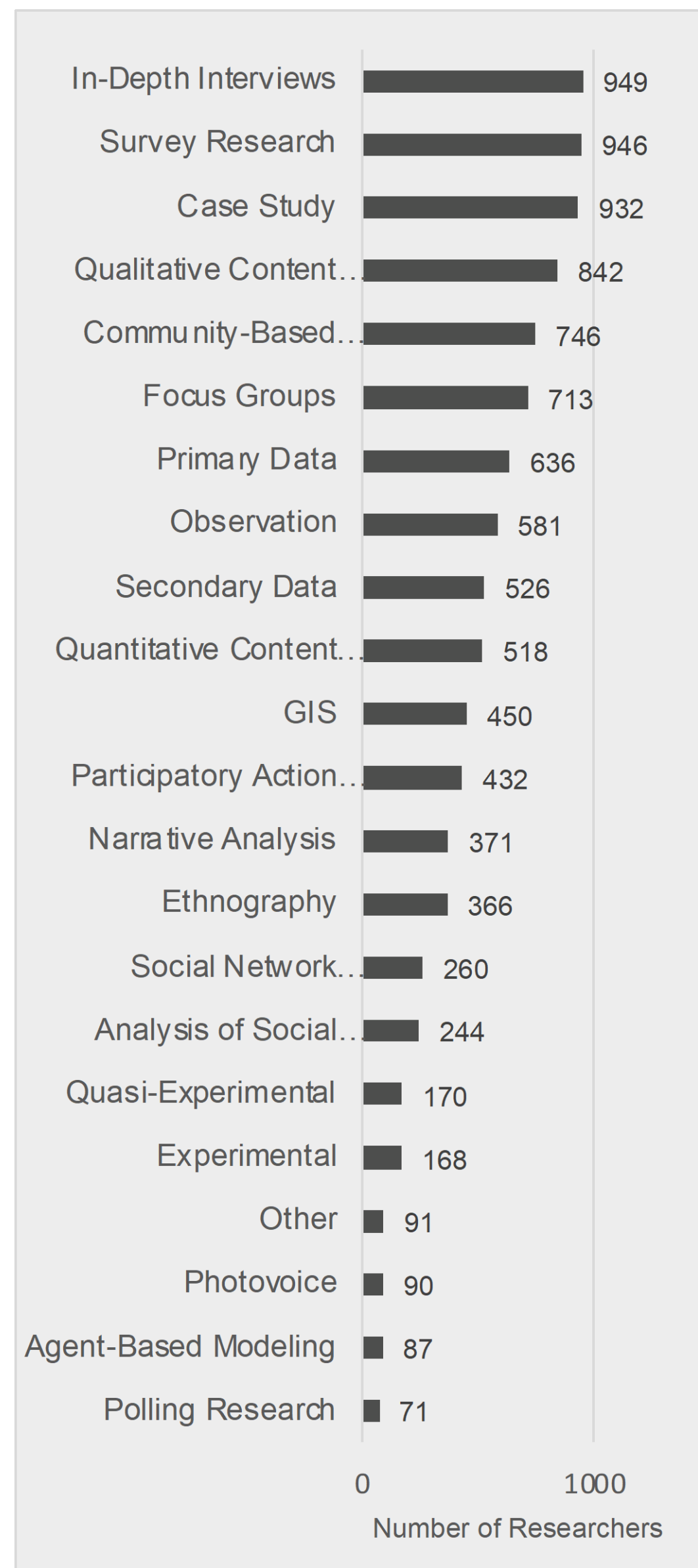
converge.colorado.edu/researchnetworks/sseer/researchers-map

SSEER Network Growth

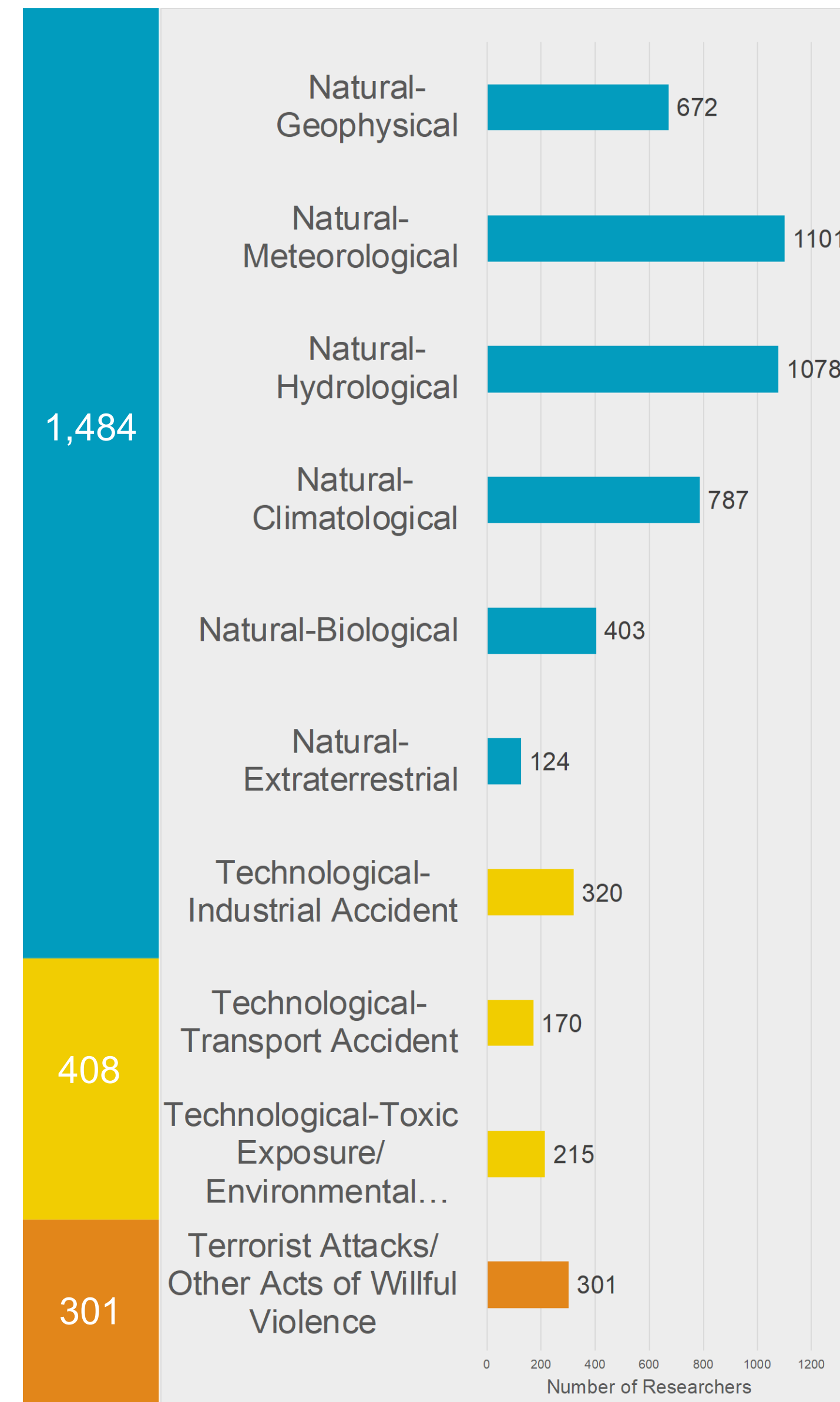
1,620 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS HAVE JOINED SINCE 2018



Research Methods Used



Hazards/Disasters Studied



SSEER Researcher Location (2023)

UN Subregion	Researchers	Percent
Northern America	1231	75.99%
Southern Asia	57	3.52%
Northern Europe	56	3.46%
Australia and New Zealand	54	3.33%
Western Europe	43	2.65%
South America	41	2.53%
Eastern Asia	27	1.67%
Southern Europe	27	1.67%
Western Africa	16	0.99%
Eastern Africa	15	0.93%
South-Eastern Asia	15	0.93%
Western Asia	12	0.74%
Central America	8	0.49%
Southern Africa	7	0.43%
Caribbean	6	0.37%
South-eastern Asia	2	0.12%
Eastern Europe	1	0.06%
Melanesia	1	0.06%
Middle Africa	1	0.06%



Established in 2018, SSEER is part of the National Science Foundation-funded **Extreme Events Research (EER)** network. The EERs work together to coordinate disciplinary communities before disaster and to encourage cross-disciplinary information sharing and data integration.

More Information



What Methods Do Social Scientists Use to Study Disasters? An Analysis of the Social Science Extreme Events Research Network

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Abstract
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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