CIOSSA
40 YEARS OF ADVOCACY & ACTION

CONSORTIUM of SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONS

2021 Annual Report
The Consortium of Social Science Associations (COSSA) is a nonprofit advocacy organization working to promote sustainable federal funding for and widespread use of social and behavioral science research, as well as federal policies that positively impact the conduct of research. COSSA serves as a united voice for a broad, diverse network of organizations, institutions, communities, & stakeholders who care about a successful and sustained social and behavioral science research enterprise.

COSSA enjoys a robust and diverse membership—a community that shares a commitment to ensuring a secure future for federally supported social and behavioral science research. Membership in COSSA is institutional and comprised of professional and disciplinary associations, scientific societies, research centers and institutes, U.S. colleges and universities, and private sector affiliates. COSSA’s complete membership list can be found on the back cover of this report and is available online at cossa.org/members.

Our MEMBERS

Don’t see your organization on COSSA’s membership list?
Learn how to join at cossa.org/join.

Sign Up for COSSA’s Email List Today!

Did you know anyone affiliated with a member organization is eligible to receive COSSA's members-only resources?

That’s right! If you belong to one of COSSA’s member associations or work for or attend one of our member universities, YOU are already a COSSA member. You can sign up to receive COSSA’s member benefits directly, including timely updates on policy and funding impacting social and behavioral science, invitations to members-only events, and action alerts when your voice is needed to effect change on Capitol Hill.

Sign up today at cossa.org/members/mm-subscribe.
Dear Colleagues,

“Consortium” was not exactly the word of the year for 2021 – that honor went to “vax” and “insurrection” – but it certainly was top of mind for the way it captures how COSSA staff, working together with our Board and our members, have come together this year with a collective voice in support of evidence-based social and economic policies, for public investments in social science research, and for preserving the integrity of the federal statistical agencies.

With the new Biden-Harris Administration, we saw an accelerated pace of change, with significant public investments in emergency relief and infrastructure. The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy welcomed sociologist Dr. Alondra Nelson as the Deputy Director for Science and Society, and the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology welcomed new appointees bringing expertise in social and behavioral science, Dr. Lisa A. Cooper, Dr. Jonathan Levin, and Dr. Jennifer Richeson. We said goodbye to long-time friends, Skip Lupia leaving his leadership post at the National Science Foundation, Bill Riley retiring from his role as head of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research at the National Institutes of Health, and Mary Ellen O’Connell retiring from the Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education at the National Academy of Sciences.

We are deeply grateful for the work of our staff and organizational members, and extend our best wishes for a healthy 2022, filled with kindness and caring.

Ed Liebow
Chair, COSSA Board of Directors

Dear Friends,

COSSA is celebrating its 40th year in 2021-2022. When milestones like this come around, we cannot help but look back at where we have been and how far we have come.

COSSA was formally organized in 1981 as a consortium of like-minded scientific societies and professional associations concerned with targeted funding cuts to social and behavioral science research, specifically at the National Science Foundation. The coming together of our community helped to rebuild funding for social science in the years following, underscoring the value and strength of partnership.

Over the course of the last 40 years, we have witnessed unprecedented highs and intermittent lows in funding and policymaking for social science. However, one must only look at the role social science is playing on the national stage today to see just how much progress has been made. While federal funding for research grants will always be a perennial issue—and something we need to fight for year-to-year—the most progress can be seen in the ways social and behavioral science is being utilized by policymakers to inform the work of government and improve the lives of the population. Calls for insights from the social and behavioral sciences from the lawmakers on Capitol Hill and throughout the Executive Branch, including within the White House, have soared since the start of the pandemic. By continuing to band together, our community can rise to the occasion before us, like we have over these last four decades, and solidify the role of our sciences in the national dialog and effect real change.

I am honored to serve as COSSA’s Executive Director and can’t wait to see what the next decade brings!

Wendy Naus
COSSA Executive Director
On August 10, 2021 the COSSA team participated in its annual service outing. Staff volunteered at the Capital Area Food Bank (www.capitalareafoodbank.org), helping to prepare boxes of nutritious food to serve those in need in the Washington, DC region. The Capital Area Food Bank works to provide equitable access to food and opportunity to people struggling with hunger and food insecurity, providing more than 45 million meals each year. COSSA initiated the service outing in 2015 as a way to give back to the DC community and identifies a different organization to support each year.

INTERNS WANTED!

COSSA invites undergraduate interns to join the team throughout the year, especially students from COSSA member institutions. We had the privilege of hosting two virtual interns in 2021:

Spring: Nicholas Lynn, Virginia Commonwealth University
Summer: Lilly Chmielewska, University of Wisconsin, Madison

To inquire, email bgoodrich@cossa.org.
COSSA unveiled a new and improved website in 2021: cossa.org. Redesigned from the ground-up, the new website makes it easier to get the latest information on social science policy and news. New features include easier browsing of our biweekly newsletter, the COSSA Washington Update, an Action Center where you can learn how to become an effective advocate and find opportunities to engage directly with elected officials, and a library of policy and advocacy resources containing fact-sheets, topical issue briefs, and in-depth analyses of legislation and funding proposals to keep you informed.

Visit us today!

COSSA’s 2021 Social Science University Rankings

COSSA released its 2021 College and University Rankings for Federal Social and Behavioral R&D in February, highlighting the top university recipients of federal research dollars in the social and behavioral sciences among more than 500 U.S. institutions. The COSSA rankings, which are based on the most recent available federal data, use an inclusive selection of fields representing the breadth of the social and behavioral sciences to calculate the total federal R&D funding received by universities in the social and behavioral sciences.

**Top 10 Social Science Funding Recipients for 2021:**

1. University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill* - $207,442,000
2. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor* - $191,060,000
3. University of Maryland* - $95,066,000
4. University of Southern California - $62,945,000
5. Arizona State University - $60,886,000
6. University of Minnesota* - $53,884,000
7. Harvard University* - $53,884,000
8. Pennsylvania State University* - $52,060,000
9. Duke University* - $48,507,000
10. University of Wisconsin, Madison* - $47,374,000

* COSSA member

To see how your institution stacks up, check out the full rankings at cossa.org/social-science.
In late 2020, COSSA developed and transmitted to the Biden-Harris Transition Team a report, *Putting Social and Behavioral Science to Work for America*, which contained 32 near-term actions the incoming Administration can take to support social and behavioral science research and—just as importantly—utilize our sciences to inform policy solutions to the challenges confronting the nation.

With these recommendations as a guide, the COSSA team engaged with leaders in the new Administration throughout 2021, including within the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), Office of Management and Budget, and countless federal departments and agencies. By the end of President Biden’s first year in office, many of COSSA’s recommendations had been acted upon or achieved.


**Biden-Harris Administration: First-Year Actions**

Beginning on his first day in office, President Biden issued a series of executive orders and presidential declarations focused on undoing damaging actions of the previous Administration. These early actions set a tone for the role science and evidence will have in the new Administration. A sample of these actions include:

**Equity & Inclusion.** The Executive Order on Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Under-served Communities Through the Federal Government revoked Trump Administration policies prohibiting trainings and other activities that contained content on white privilege, structural inequality, implicit bias, and other supposedly “divisive” concepts based on decades of social science research. In its place, the EO set a policy of actively working to improve racial equity government-wide and established an Inter-agency Working Group on Equitable Data tasked with facilitating the collection of detailed demographic data on ethnicity, gender, disability, income, veteran status, or other key demographic variables to measure and advance equity across the government.

**COVID-19.** The Executive Order on Ensuring a Data-Driven Response to COVID-19 and Future High-Consequence Public Health Threats pledged that the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic would be guided by the best available science and data.

**Climate Change.** The Executive Order on Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis directs federal agencies to review and, where appropriate, take corrective action to address or reverse actions of the Trump Administration found to be unsupported by the best available science and harmful to the environment or public health.

**Scientific Integrity.** The Memorandum on Restoring Trust in Government Through Scientific Integrity and Evidence-Based Policymaking states the Administration’s policy to ensure evidence-based decisions are informed by the best available science and states that political interference has no place in scientific research. It established a Task Force on Scientific Integrity to review existing government scientific integrity policies and recommend improvements.

**Immigration.** President Biden issued a Proclamation on Ending Discriminatory Bans on Entry to The United States ending several orders from the Trump Administration banning certain individuals from traveling to the United States, primarily, individuals from African countries and countries with large Muslim populations. The proclamation also reverses many Trump-era practices used to aggressively tighten immigration such as restrictions on the visa process and the intrusive screening of individuals’ social media accounts.

**Census.** The Executive Order on Ensuring a Lawful and Accurate Enumeration and Apportionment Pursuant to the Decennial Census affirmed that Census population counts would reflect the total number of residents in each state—regardless of their immigration or citizenship status. It revoked actions taken by the Trump Administration to exclude undocumented immigrants from apportionment counts produced by the 2020 Census.
Biden Administration’s First Budget Resets Priorities on Science

In May, the Biden Administration released its fiscal year (FY) 2022 budget request to Congress. The proposal outlined several shifts in priority from the previous administration as well as recommendations for new activities and initiatives. Of particular note, the Biden budget underscored the President’s commitment to science as a means for addressing large societal challenges, such as climate change, racism, and pandemic recovery. It proposed significant increases for federal science agencies across the government as well as the creation of new entities within the National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health tasked with bridging the gap between research findings and the market. Another major theme in Biden’s first-year budget was equity and inclusion, including significant increases proposed for programs and initiatives that would build capacity at research institutions by supporting best practices for fostering diverse and inclusive research environments.

President Biden’s Science Team Emphasizes Social Science

Alondra Nelson, Office of Science & Technology Policy

Days before his inauguration in January 2021, President-Elect Biden announced key members of his administration’s science team. Included was the appointment of sociologist Alondra Nelson, President of the Social Science Research Council, a COSSA member, to a new senior position in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). As the first-ever Deputy Director for Science and Society, Dr. Nelson is leading efforts around protecting scientific integrity, broadening participation in STEM, and ensuring access to the benefits of scientific and technological innovation for all Americans.

Rob Santos, Census Bureau

In April, President Biden named Robert Santos, Vice President & Chief Methodologist at the Urban Institute, as his Administration’s choice to lead the Census Bureau. Santos, who at the time of his nomination served as President of the American Statistical Association (ASA), a COSSA governing member, has had a distinguished career, holding positions at the University of Michigan’s Survey Research Center, NORC at the University of Chicago, and ISR Temple University. The Senate voted to confirm Santos as Census Director in November 2021, making him the first Latinx and person of color to be confirmed to lead the agency.

President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology

In September 2021, President Biden announced the appointment of 30 members to the President’s Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), the body of external advisors charged with making science, technology, and innovation policy recommendations to the President. President Biden’s PCAST is being led by its first female external co-chairs, Dr. Frances Arnold (Caltech) and Dr. Maria Zuber (MIT), and for the first time, membership includes three experts in the social and behavioral sciences: social epidemiologist and health services researcher Lisa A. Cooper (John Hopkins University), economist Jonathan Levin (Stanford University), and social psychologist Jennifer Richeson (Yale University).

PCAST met three times in 2021 to discuss topics of high priority to the Biden Administration. Throughout, the value of social and behavioral science was highlighted by PCAST members and presenters alike, especially within discussions around public health, future pandemic preparedness, and climate change. COSSA Executive Director Wendy Naus provided public comment during the September 2021 meeting underscoring these points.

More on the activities of PCAST is available at www.whitehouse.gov/pcast.

Biden Signs American Rescue Plan with Funding for NSF, IES, Universities

In March, President Biden signed into law the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (H.R. 1319), a $1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief bill. The measure contained $600 million in funding to support research related to the pandemic at the National Science Foundation and $100 million to support research related to K-12 learning loss at the Department of Education’s Institute of Education Sciences. The bill also included $39.9 billion in funding to support colleges and universities. COSSA worked with countless partners throughout the scientific and higher education communities to secure this much needed funding for the research enterprise still feeling the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
Funding & Policy Highlights

FY 2022 Funding Left Undone as Year Ends
The first session of the 117th Congress ended without completing the fiscal year (FY) 2022 appropriations bills. While FY 2022 began on October 1, 2021, Congress enacted a continuing resolution (CR) punting the annual appropriations deadline into February 2022. Given the many competing priorities confronting the Congress in 2021, the delaying of FY 2022 spending legislation allowed lawmakers to focus on other year-end goals, including a multi-trillion-dollar budget reconciliation package (H.R. 5376), also known as the Build Back Better Act, containing funding for social safety net programs and climate change initiatives, as well as some funding for federal research agencies. However, in the final days of 2021, Democrats failed to secure the votes needed to enact the package, concluding the year with no funding legislation having passed. Congress will aim to complete the FY 2022 appropriations process early in the new year.

COSSA’s full appropriations coverage is available at www.cossa.org/policy.

Congress Weighs Competing Merits of ARPA-Health
A major policy priority for the Biden Administration’s first year was increased investment in high-risk, high-reward biomedical research to address sweeping societal health issues. To that end, President Biden proposed establishment of a new research agency in 2021, the so-called Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health (ARPA-H), the goal of which would be to accelerate discovery in areas like cancer research, Alzheimer’s disease, diabetes, and various broad societal challenges. Throughout the year, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) and the National Institutes of Health hosted dozens of conversations with research organizations, including COSSA, to gain stakeholder input to guide the new agency. Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees proposed funding for the new agency in FY 2022, albeit at different funding levels. In addition, two competing authorization proposals were introduced in the House, each taking different approaches to the new agency, the primary difference being whether ARPA-H should be established as an independent agency within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) or incorporated into NIH as proposed by the Biden Administration. ARPA-H is expected to continue as a top issue for policymakers in 2022.

Learn more about ARPA-H at cossa.org/tag/arpa-h.

National Data Service Moves Closer to Becoming a Reality
Momentum began building in 2021 to establish a National Secure Data Service that would facilitate the linking of data from sources across the government while safeguarding privacy. The idea surfaced in 2017 when the Commission on Evidence-Based Policymaking included it as a central recommendation in its report. The Advisory Committee on Data for Evidence Building, created by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, released its first report in 2021 and, in it, affirmed the need for a data service and committed to spending the second year of its charge on developing recommendations for operationalizing it. On Capitol Hill, Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA) introduced the National Secure Data Service Act (H.R. 3133) to establish a data service pilot at the National Science Foundation’s National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics (NCSES). The bill, which COSSA endorsed, was incorporated into House-passed NSF authorizing legislation (see related story). Meanwhile at NSF, NCSES created America’s Data Hub Consortium, a network focused specifically on data linkage needs related to the science and engineering enterprise. While the scope of a national data service would be broader than the Data Hub, NCSES’s experience is expected to inform the development of an eventual government-wide data service.

Follow COSSA’s coverage at cossa.org/tag/national-data-service.

Research Security as a Means for U.S. Innovation and Competition
Alongside efforts to boost investment in scientific research in 2021 was prioritizing research security as a means of improving U.S. competitiveness. The Biden Administration embraced and built upon National Security Presidential Memorandum (NSPM)-33, a policy issued in the waning days of the Trump Administration, as a potential roadmap for research security policy. NSPM-33 declared various priorities for U.S. research security policy and directed federal research agencies to respond to various threats to the security of federally funded research from foreign influence. Notably, the Biden Administration has emphasized the need for research security recommendations to explicitly disavow xenophobia and racial profiling against individuals from minority populations, especially Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, and others of Asian descent. The Biden Administration is expected to release implementation guidance for federal agencies to carry out the recommendations in NSPM-33 informed by stakeholder input. Research security provisions have also been included in House and Senate legislation related to innovation and competitiveness (see related story).

More information can be read online at cossa.org/tag/research-security.
**NSF Reauthorization, Innovation, and Competitiveness Legislation**

For more than a year, top leadership in the House and Senate as well as the White House have been working to craft legislation to boost U.S. scientific and technological competitiveness, especially with respect to China. While proposals have taken various forms throughout the process, most agree that the U.S. is losing its edge globally and that major new investments are needed, especially in more “use-inspired” and translational research.

By the end of 2021, two leading bills dominated the discussion in the House and Senate: the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act (S. 1260) and the NSF for the Future Act (H.R. 2225). House and Senate leadership announced in December that a conference committee will commence, likely in 2022, to reconcile the differences between the two bills.

However, the differences between the bills are not minor. The overarching purpose of the House bill—the NSF for the Future Act—is to authorize annual budget targets for fiscal years (FY) 2022-2026 and set research policy for the agency. It authorizes several new activities, including the establishment of a new research directorate, language directing that the social, behavioral, and economic sciences be actively included in cross-cutting and interdisciplinary NSF activities, sections on STEM education and broadening participation in science, and provisions aimed at securing the U.S. research enterprise from foreign and malign influence.

The Senate bill, the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act (S. 1260), is a 2,300-page package comprised of several individual authorization bills covering a wide range of topics dealing with the U.S. scientific enterprise and global technological competition. Within it is the Endless Frontier Act, legislation introduced in March 2021 by Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) and Senator Todd Young (R-IN) aimed at shoring up U.S. leadership in specific technology areas—specifically with respect to China—and to enhance “tech transfer” for scientific research funded by the federal government. While it too contains provisions for the National Science Foundation, it is not a traditional NSF reauthorization bill. It takes a more targeted approach to identify specific NSF activities that should be enhanced to address the bill’s primary purpose—competing with China.

More at cossa.org/resources/hot-topics.

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**Notable Departures**

**Bill Riley**, NIH Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research

William T. Riley, Associate Director for Behavioral and Social Science Research (BSSR) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Director of the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research (OBSSR), retired in December 2021. Riley, who has led BSSR efforts at NIH for the past seven years, has been a tremendous proponent of the social and behavioral sciences through his previous roles at NIH including in the National Cancer Institute (NCI), the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), and the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI). COSSA thanks Bill for his years of service in supporting our sciences.

**Arthur Lupia**, NSF Directorate for Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences

Dr. Arthur “Skip” Lupia’s term as Assistant Director for the Social, Behavioral, and Economic Sciences (SBE) Directorate at the National Science Foundation (NSF) ended in 2021. The Assistant Director for SBE oversees the directorate, which includes the Division of Behavioral and Cognitive Sciences, the Division of Social and Economic Sciences, the SBE Office of Multidisciplinary Activities, and the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics. Lupia served in the position since 2018 and oversaw many significant changes to SBE during his tenure, including a repositioning of several long-standing SBE programs and the inclusion of SBE in new trans-NSF initiatives. The position is expected to be filled in 2022. COSSA thanks Skip for his service.
Amid the ongoing pandemic, COSSA’s Social Science Advocacy Day was held virtually for a second year in 2021, allowing advocates to engage with their elected offices from the safety of their homes. On April 27, 70 social and behavioral scientists and stakeholders participated in COSSA’s 7th annual event, meeting with Members of Congress and their staff about the many ways social and behavioral science is contributing to the nation’s recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and providing insights to help address other critical societal challenges. Advocates representing 20 states participated in 74 meetings with Congressional offices.

A full recap of the 2021 Advocacy Day is available at cossa.org/event/2021-social-science-advocacy-day.

Special thanks to our 2021 sponsors:

“This was a very rewarding experience for me and my faculty. We learned a lot, made some good connections, and have concrete next steps for follow up.”
- 2021 Advocate

“I appreciate the opportunity that COSSA provides and the excellent preparation. I wouldn’t volunteer otherwise!”
- 2021 Advocate

“I am very likely to recommend this to colleagues. They learn a lot from this event, and they make a big impression on our Congressional staff. It’s a win-win!”
- 2021 Advocate

“Very much looking forward to participating in person. [Congressional] office staff seemed very keen to establish better connections with campus.”
- 2021 Advocate
COSSA’s monthly webinar series continued in 2021 with recaps of the most important social and behavioral science news and “deep dive” discussions on timely topics with featured guests.

COSSA HEADLINES
A monthly look at what’s new and noteworthy in social science policy

COSSA’s monthly webinar series continued in 2021 with recaps of the most important social and behavioral science news and “deep dive” discussions on timely topics with featured guests.

Events

Knowledge Brokering Between Research & Government
On September 22, COSSA Executive Director Wendy Naus participated in a panel session at a virtual international conference on Knowledge Brokering between Research and Government. Her presentation discussed making meaningful connections between researchers and policymakers in the U.S. context. Other panelists represented perspectives from Germany and the Netherlands.

What the Biden Budget Means for the Data and Evidence Communities
On June 2, Julia Milton, COSSA’s Director of Public Affairs, participated in a panel discussion on the Biden Administration’s FY 2022 budget request. The virtual event was hosted by the Data Foundation and also featured Nick Hart, Data Foundation President, and Mike Howell, Senior Director, Government Initiatives, ACT-IAC. The experts discussed what the President’s budget proposals mean for advancing a data-driven government and evidence-based policymaking.

A Researcher’s Guide to Advocacy
On February 12, the COSSA team participated in a panel session as part of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology Annual Convention outlining ways researchers can become effective advocates for their science. The COSSA team offers advocacy and policy training to interested members at no additional cost. COSSA’s policy experts design an event to fit the needs of the organization, from 1-hour virtual webinars to half-day or longer in-person workshops. Members work with the team to develop a program that best meets an institution’s goals. Contact Wendy Naus (wnaus@cossa.org) for more information.
**Timely Analysis & Policy Expertise**

COSSA serves as a reliable resource for in-depth analysis of bills, proposed regulations, and other policy developments impacting social and behavioral science research. The team of policy experts boils down often-complicated topics into easy-to-digest briefs, articulating how the issue specifically impacts the social and behavioral science community.

COSSA's POLICY webpage ([cossa.org/policy](http://cossa.org/policy)) is an excellent source for statements, funding analysis, testimony, and other resources.

**Action Center**

COSSA's new website features an Action Center where advocates can find information on how to engage directly in the policy process, from grassroots action alerts to information on how to have an effective meeting with elected officials. Here you will also find COSSA's advocacy resource library with our in-depth Advocacy Handbook, topical one-pagers, and data on federal funding for social science research.

Check out COSSA's ACTION CENTER at [www.cossa.org/action-center](http://www.cossa.org/action-center).

**COSSA Washington Update**

COSSA's most recognizable public resource is its biweekly newsletter, the COSSA Washington Update. A staple deliverable since COSSA's earliest days, Update provides members and the public with comprehensive coverage of policy developments impacting social and behavioral science research.

Check it out and subscribe for free online at [cossa.org/washington-update](http://cossa.org/washington-update).

**State Funding Fact Sheets**

COSSA's state funding fact sheets use federally collected data to show how much federal social and behavioral science research funding is awarded to each state annually. In addition to the total dollars, the fact sheets list the primary federal sources of funding (e.g., NSF, NIH, DOD) as well as the leading university recipients in the state.

View the fact sheets online at [cossa.org/social-science](http://cossa.org/social-science).
Launched in 2017, COSSA's Why Social Science? initiative shares stories about the many ways social and behavioral science helps us understand the world around us and the value it brings to our everyday lives. Check out our guest contributors in 2021. Read all the blog posts at www.whysocialscience.com

**Because Controlling the COVID-19 Pandemic Depends on Vaccine Uptake**
Caitlin E. Burgdorf, PhD, Wen-Ying Sylvia Chou, PhD, MPH, Anna Gaysynsky, MPH, Christine M. Hunter, PhD, National Institutes of Health

**Because We Have a World of Knowledge the World Needs to Know**
Jeff Martin, American Anthropological Association

**Because Engineering is Intended to Benefit Society**
John L. Anderson, National Academy of Engineering

**Because Leaders Need to Know How to Lead with Evidence**
Ellen Peters, PhD, University of Oregon

**Because We Need to Grapple with How We Talk About Asian Americans**
Kevin Carriere, PhD, Washington & Jefferson College

**Because Trans Activism Can Change How We Understand Language**
Aris Keshav, University of California-Santa Barbara

**Because Vaccination is a Human-Not Technical-Process**
Elisa J. Sobo, San Diego State University; Diana Schow, Elizabeth Cartwright, Idaho State University; Emily K. Brunson, Texas State University; Communi-Vax Coalition

**Because It Can Help Employers Compassionately Plan for Returning to the Office**
Sunita Sah, PhD, University of Cambridge

**Because It Can Help Us Design Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence**
Corinna Turbes, Data Foundation

**Because Education & Research are Essential for Solving Crime and Justice Problems**
Heather Pfeifer, PhD, John Worrall, PhD, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

**Because It Can Teach Us How to Be Kinder to Ourselves**
Yuki Miyagawa, Otemon Gakuin University

Interested in contributing to Why Social Science? Contact bgoodrich@cossa.org
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COSSA’s Bylaws are available online at cossa.org/about.
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