

Table 8.1: Key Findings for Understanding Local Disaster Resilience

Table 8.1: Key Findings for Understanding Local Disaster Resilience	
Urban - Rural	<i>Meaning of Resilience:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller, rural counties—more likely to perceive resilience as self-sufficiency and community responsibility. (Chapter 4)
	<i>Adaptive Capacity:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smaller, rural counties are associated with lower adaptive capacity. (Chapter 5)
	<i>Adaptive Process:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Larger, more urbanized counties—emergency managers more likely to have positive coordination with citizens but municipal elected officials more likely to have to negative coordination with local, county, and state government. (Chapter 6)
	<i>Overall Resilience:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most resilient group comprised of counties with various population sizes across metropolitan and urban context but no very small, rural counties. (Chapter 7)
Disaster Experience	<i>Meaning of Resilience:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurricane damage severe—more likely to perceive resilience as preparedness. (Chapter 4) • BP oil spill severe—more likely to perceive resilience as recovery. (Chapter 4)
	<i>Adaptive Capacity:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurricane damage severe associated with lower adaptive capacity. (Chapter 5)
	<i>Adaptive Process:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurricane damage severe—emergency managers more likely to have positive ratings of coordination with private partners, local government, and federal government; municipal elected officials more likely to have positive ratings with county emergency management. (Chapter 6) • BP oil spill severe—municipal elected officials more likely to have positive ratings of coordination with all levels of government. (Chapter 6)
	<i>Overall Resilience:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hurricane damage severe but not the worst of all groups—most resilient. (Chapter 7) • Hurricane severity—overestimated perceptions of resilience. (Chapter 7)
Resources	<i>Adaptive Capacity:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA Public Assistance grants associated with higher adaptive capacity. (Chapter 5)
	<i>Adaptive Process:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher local government expenditures on emergency management—emergency managers more likely to have positive ratings of coordination with the federal government; municipal elected officials more likely to have positive ratings of coordination with non-profits, county emergency management, and state government but negative ratings of coordination with citizens and neighboring municipalities. (Chapter 6) • Years of county emergency manager experience—emergency managers more likely to have positive ratings of coordination with citizens, nonprofits, and private partners. (Chapter 6)
	<i>Overall Resilience:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants, number of emergency management staff, and college-educated emergency managers—most resilient. (Chapter 7)

Citation:

Ross, Ashley. *Local Disaster Resilience: Administrative and Political Perspectives*. New York: Routledge, 2014.