

***Local Disaster Resilience:  
Administrative and Political Perspectives***

**Book Corrections & Clarifications<sup>1</sup>**

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When asked for advice to beginner writers, Mark Twain said: “*The difference between the almost right word and the right word is really a large matter—’tis the difference between the lightning-bug and the lightning.*”<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, there are a few “bugs” that were not caught in the manuscript before publication. The below is a list of corrections and clarifications. If you find others, please don’t hesitate to contact the author at [ashley.ross@shsu.edu](mailto:ashley.ross@shsu.edu) so that she may add them to the list.

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**Chapter 5: Adaptive Capacities for Disaster Resilience across the Gulf Coast**

“The parish resilience scores in Louisiana range from moderate to very high with one exception – St. Bernard Parish is ranked low. This parish is home to the Ninth Ward and was devastated by Hurricane Katrina.” page 107

*Correction:* The Ninth Ward is located in Orleans Parish. St. Bernard Parish is adjacent to the Lower Ninth Ward. Both the Lower Ninth Ward and the majority of St. Bernard Parish were severely flooded when the levees that surround the two jurisdictions were breached during Hurricane Katrina’s onslaught.

**Appendix K: Adaptive Capacity for Disaster Resilience Scores**

*Clarification:* The adaptive capacity for disaster resilience index is the sum of six component indices that range from zero to one – social resilience, community capital, economic resilience, institutional resilience, infrastructure resilience, and ecological resilience. The mean of the adaptive capacity for disaster resilience scores is 3.26 on a scale that theoretically ranges zero to six. The standard deviation is 0.25. The resilience raw scores were converted to z-scores then coded as follows: 1 = very low (less than 1.5 standard deviation units below the mean), 2 = low (between 1.5 and 0.5 standard deviation units below the mean), 3 = moderate (between 0.5 standard deviation units below the mean and 0.5 standard deviation units above the mean), 4 = high (between 0.5 and 1.5 standard deviation units above the mean), and 5 = very high (more than 1.5 standard deviation units above the mean). These converted scores are reported in Table K.1.

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<sup>1</sup> The author is responsible for this list; Routledge Press is not affiliated with these corrections.

<sup>2</sup> Mark Twain, letter to George Bainton, October 15, 1888, cited by Bainton, *The Art of Authorship* (D. Appelton and Company, 1890), pp. 87-88.

## **Appendix L: Adaptive Capacity for Disaster Resilience Scores across Components**

Adaptive capacities for disaster resilience were measured across six components – social resilience, community capital, economic resilience, institutional resilience, infrastructure resilience, and ecological resilience. The raw scores for the component indices were generated by averaging several rescaled (min-max method) indicators; therefore, the original indices ranged from zero to one. The component raw scores were converted to z-scores then coded as follows: 1 = very low (less than 1.5 standard deviation units below the mean), 2 = low (between 1.5 and 0.5 standard deviation units below the mean), 3 = moderate (between 0.5 standard deviation units below the mean and 0.5 standard deviation units above the mean), 4 = high (between 0.5 and 1.5 standard deviation units above the mean), and 5 = very high (more than 1.5 standard deviation units above the mean). These converted scores are reported in Table L.1.

## **Appendix M: Adaptive Capacity for Disaster Resilience Scores across Disaster Phases**

Adaptive capacities for disaster resilience were also measured across the four disaster phases – mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. The resilience scores for the disaster phases were generated by summing component indices then standardizing them for comparison. These standardized scores, ranging from zero to six, were converted to z-scores then coded as follows: 1 = very low (less than 1.5 standard deviation units below the mean), 2 = low (between 1.5 and 0.5 standard deviation units below the mean), 3 = moderate (between 0.5 standard deviation units below the mean and 0.5 standard deviation units above the mean), 4 = high (between 0.5 and 1.5 standard deviation units above the mean), and 5 = very high (more than 1.5 standard deviation units above the mean). These converted scores are reported in Table M.1.