



Managing Climate Change Impacts Through Social Resilience: Building an Empirical Model

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Preliminary Model Building

- Exploratory Analysis of two different data sets
 - AP-NORC Post-Sandy Survey (Summer 2013)
 - Eagleton Institute of Politics/Internews Post-Sandy Survey (Summer 2014)
- Visualization of the Model
- Operationalization:
 - Definition of Social Resilience
 - Index Building
 - Variables
 - Calibration of Hypotheses
- Based on Field Research in NJ and NYC after Sandy:
 - Surveys
 - Interviews
 - Focus Groups
 - Observation/Participant Observation

Research Questions

- RQ1: What factors predict strong reliance on local sources of assistance after disaster?
 RQ2: Which organizational factors predict community recovery within a specified period after the storm?
 RQ3: What role does Information and Technology (ICT) use play in community recovery?
 RQ4: Does socio-economic status impact the organizing processes of community recovery?

Social Resilience: What is it?

Social resilience is a collaborative process that occurs at community and organizational levels, and is reliant upon social ties, communication channels, information flows, and the attributes of a community and its citizens .

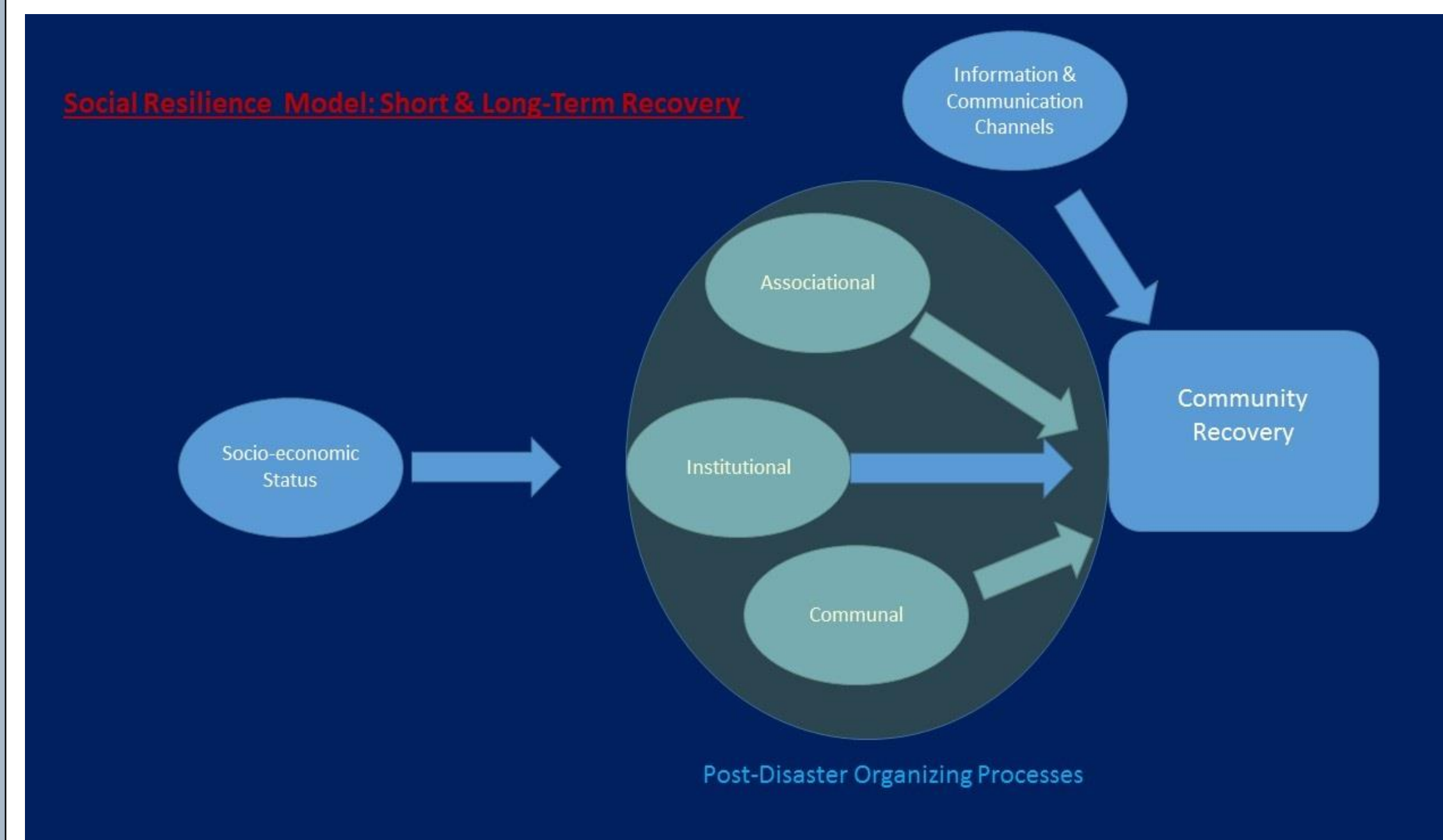
Social Resilience Operates at Three Levels

- Social resilience relies on relational ties between the public, private, and plural sector (Doerfel & Harris 2016; Harris & Doerfel 2016).
- Social resilience requires connective logics (Bennett 2013) that link all organizations active in a disaster-struck community (Harris & Doerfel 2016).
- Three levels are necessary:

- 1) **Institutional:** Public Agencies, Nonprofits, Utility Companies
- 2) **Associational:** Private and Plural Sector Organizations
- 3) **Communal:** Individuals (friends, family), neighborhood, grassroots organizing

Information & Communication Technologies:
Platforms, Channels, Information (ICTs)
Socio-economic Status (SES)

Social Resilience Model



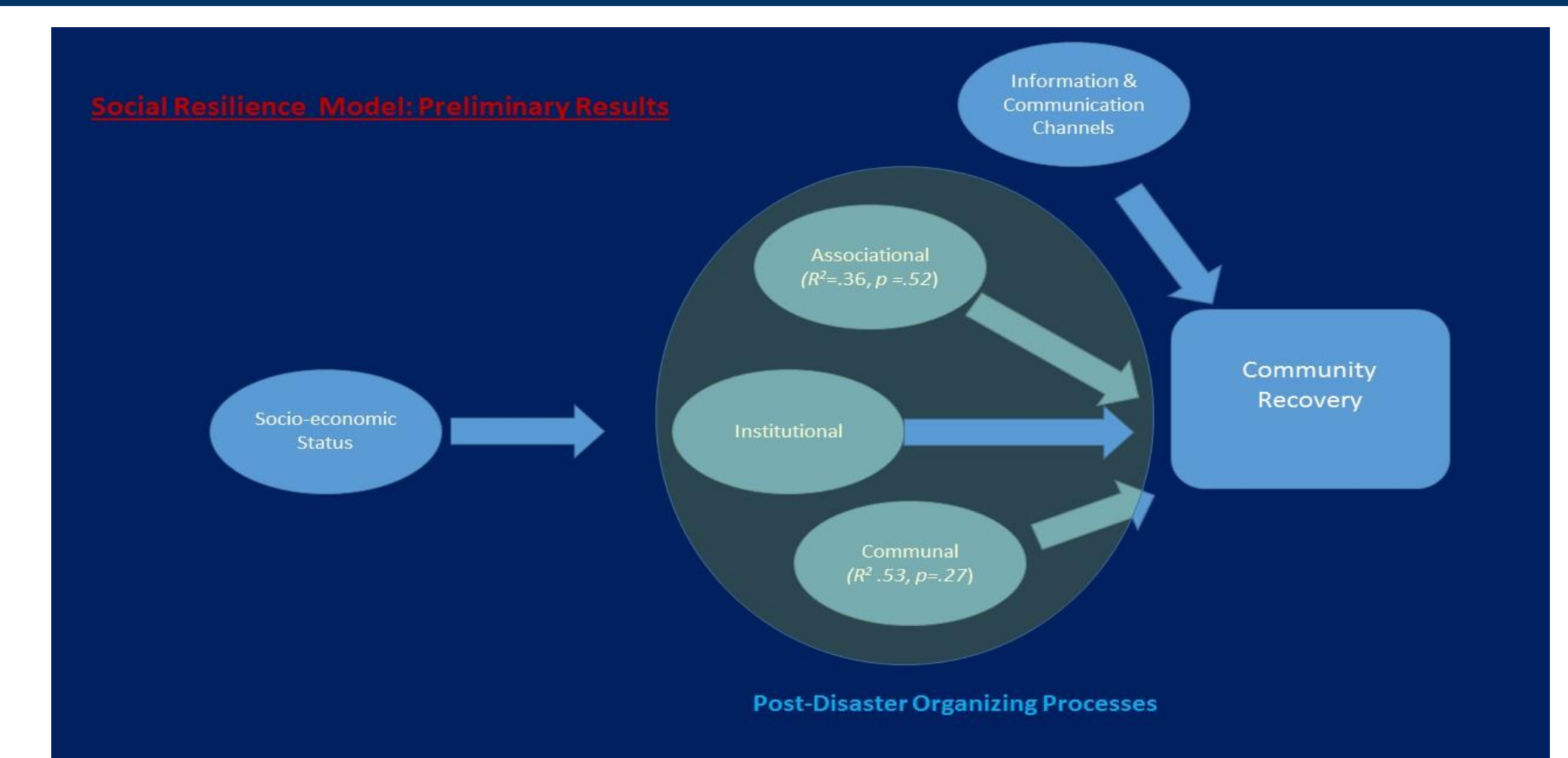
Preliminary Hypotheses

- H1:** Communal and associational activities are primary components of social resilience.
H2: Associational activities are the primary drivers of community recovery and adaptation.
H3: SES negatively impacts the efficacy of local assistance activities.
H4: Community recovery and adaptation are dependent upon social resilience.

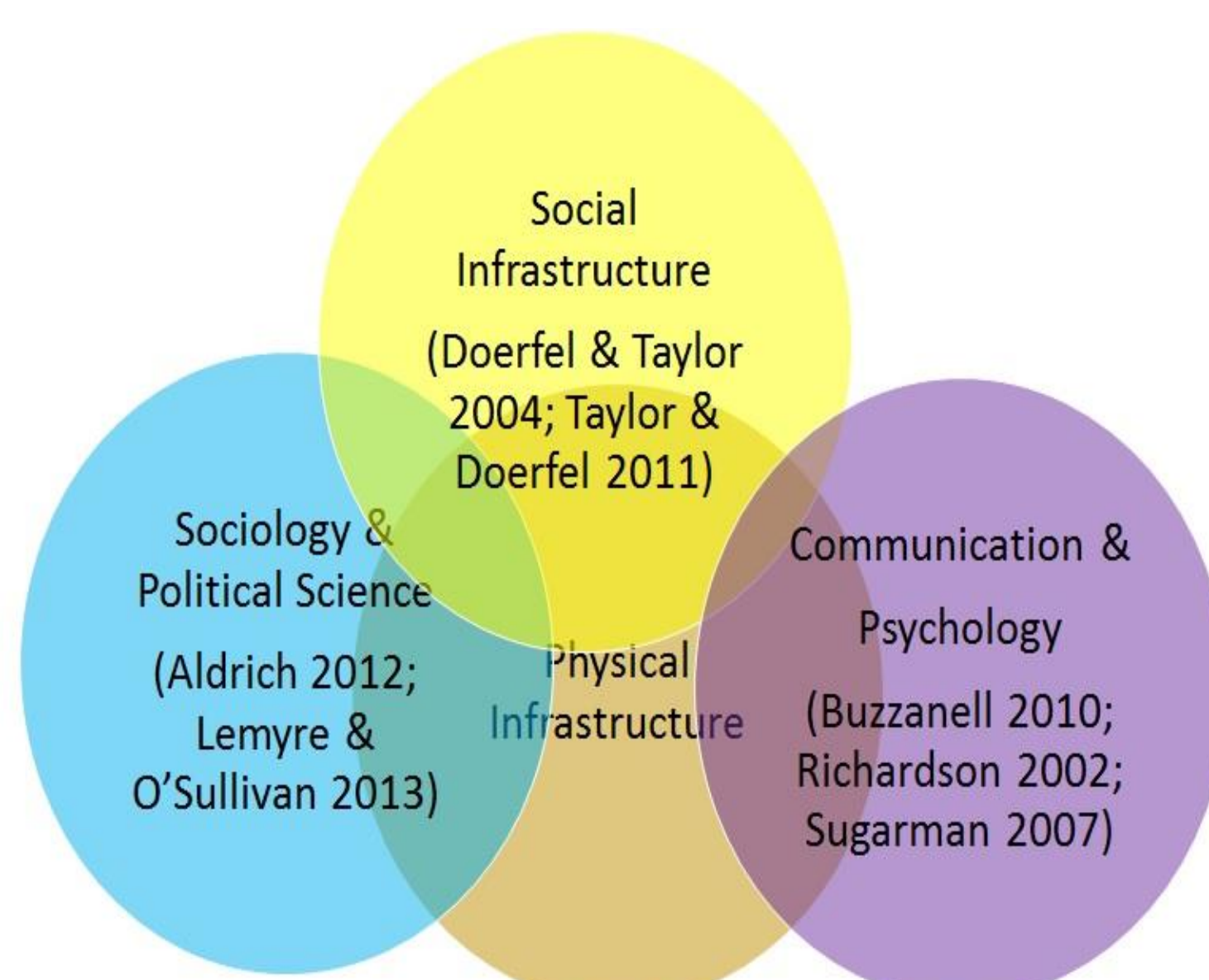
Summary of Preliminary Results

- Cluster Analysis, Multiple Regression
- No Support for hypotheses H1 and H2; H3 & H4 not tested
- Possible Issues with Org-level data:
 - Clarification of Institutional-level variable is needed
 - Small org-level samples
 - Possible survey fatigue

Associational & Communal Impacts



Theories of Social Resilience



Variables

- Institutional (IV)** = Support/assistance from government agencies and national nonprofits
Associational (IV) = Activities of FBOs, local businesses, local organizations & associations
Communal (IV) = Friends & Family, Neighborhood, sharing of resources and information
ICT = (IV) = Social Media, Technology, Face to Face (Doerfel & Haseki 2013; Doerfel, Chewnig & Lai 2010)
SES (IV) = age, income, education, race, ethnicity
Community Recovery (DV) = Extent/Level of Recovery

AP-NORC *n* = 2,025, EIP *n* = 749

Next Steps/Future Research

- Revise hypotheses & test revised hypotheses
- Analyze and publish on methodological issues on collecting organizational level data after disaster
- Development of revised/modified survey and interview questions for dissertation research
- Generate additional data through qualitative network analysis
- Development of a predictive model of community recovery using social resilience factors