

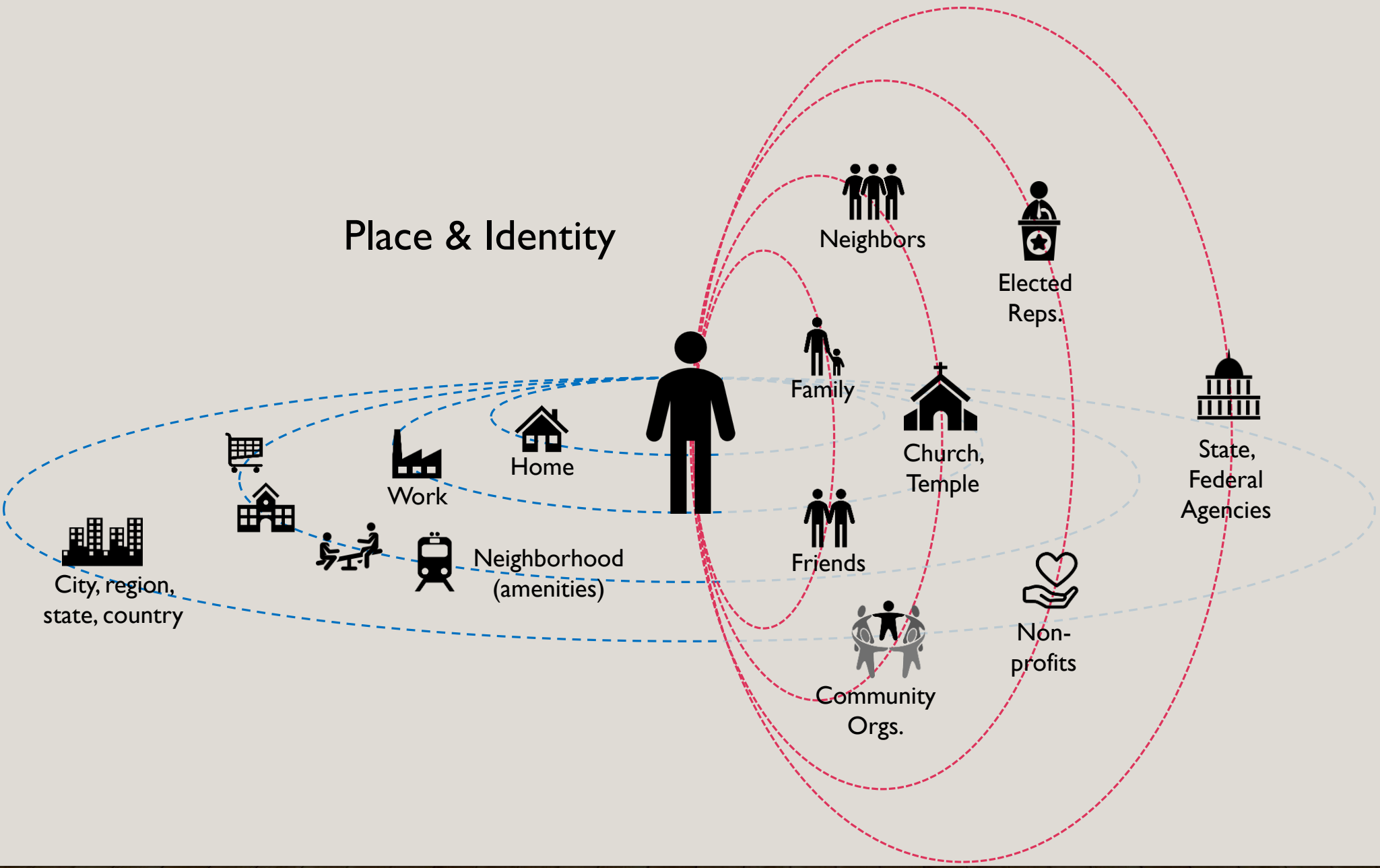
THINGS THAT MATTER.

HOUSEHOLD RECOVERY FROM DISASTERS

Divya Chandrasekhar, Assistant Professor, City & Metropolitan Planning
University of Utah, D.Chandrasekhar@Utah.edu

Rocky Mountain Land Use Institute, Western Places/Western Spaces, March 9, 2018

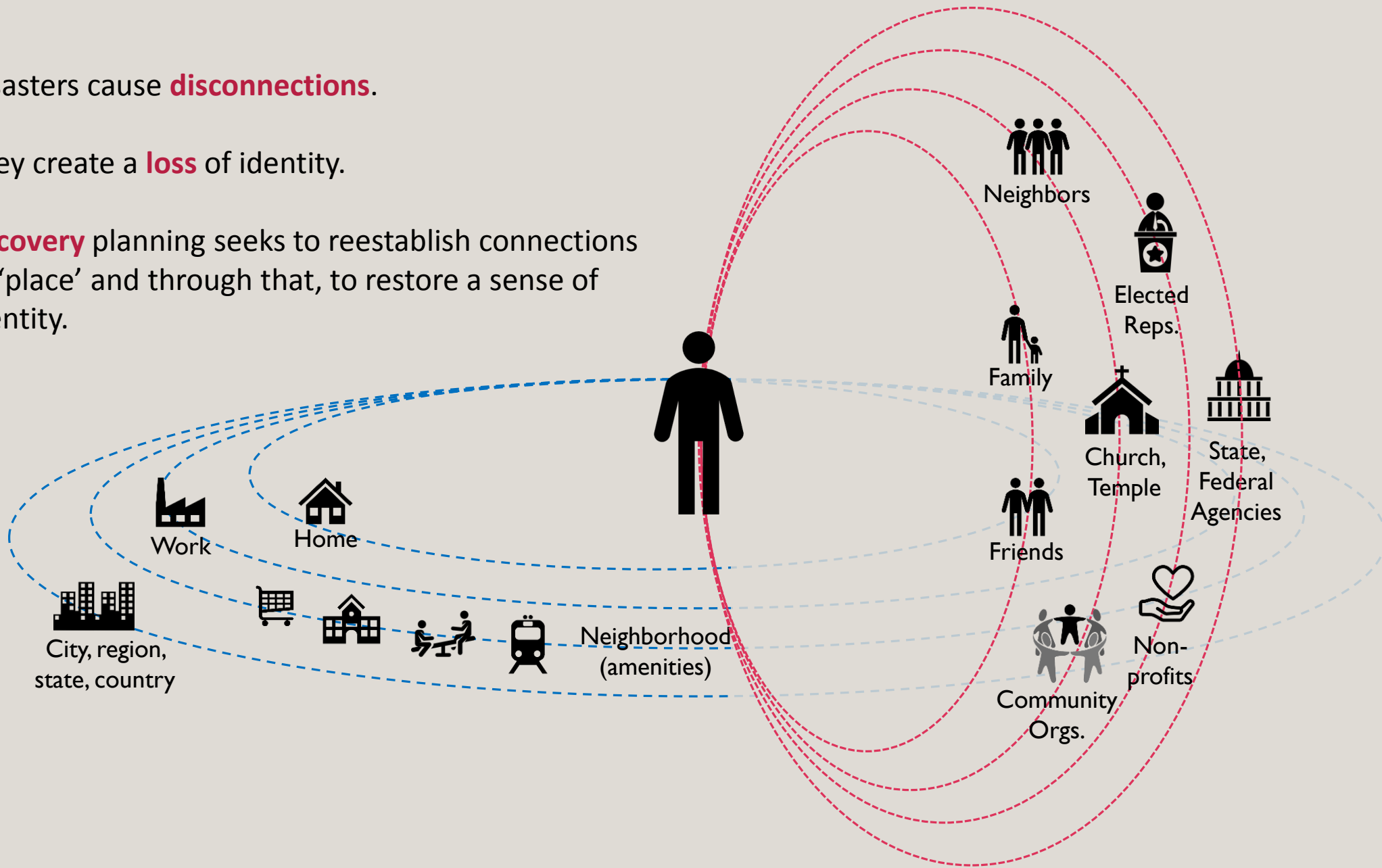
Place & Identity



Disasters cause **disconnections**.

They create a **loss** of identity.

Recovery planning seeks to reestablish connections to 'place' and through that, to restore a sense of identity.



FACTORS AFFECTING RECOVERY PERCEPTION



Imbalanced work-life

-1.5 times less likely



Reduced community involvement

-17 times less likely



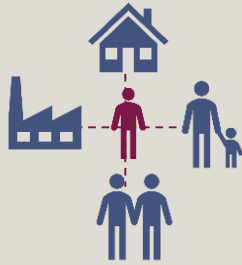
Aid solely from friends and family

-5 times less likely

FACTORS AFFECTING RECOVERY PERCEPTION



Increased community involvement
+12.19 times more likely



Proximity to friends, family, job
+ 1.7 time more likely



Help from friends, family
+ 4.5 time more likely



Neighborhood Restored
+ 2 times more likely



Aid from non/govt. agencies
+ 4.5 times more likely

CONCLUSION

Maintaining primary links to family, friends and local community groups is essential to recovery.

But it is **not enough** in itself.

Secondary groups also play a big role.

Governmental aid fills critical **recovery resource gaps**.

Govt. and nonprofits **help other actors** (schools, shops, workplace) to recover.

Neighborhood restoration (re)creates **a sense of community**.

Equity matters. Where we invest first determines who returns.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



National Science Foundation
WHERE DISCOVERIES BEGIN

This material is based upon work supported by the
National Science Foundation under Grant No.
1559664 & 1333155.

Collaborators

Yu Xiao, Portland State University
Donovan Finn, Stony Brook University

Research Assistants

Robin Rothfeder, University of Utah
Kai Wu, Texas A&M
Dylan Corbin, University of Utah