Urban Infrastructure

3) social vulnerability: the different impact of physical vulnerability on people and communities in different categories (monetary income, socially-constructed, racial and ethnic categories, age, physical abilities, etc.)

Trying to come with measure or something you can assess in advance. Trying to measure: (from research):

1. Personal wealth
2. Density of the built environment
3. Single sector economic dependent
4. Race and ethnicity

Then eventually you get to a “score” for an individual

*Climate change vulnerability in contra-costa county: a focus on heat*

These index and maps are really easy to make. But eventually we should carefully look at these maps and see what there’s behind these maps. Maybe the different “red” areas” tell very different story for the cause of being red.

Centering community knowledge

The political ecology of wildfire risk

1991 – Oakland Hills fire – the harbinger of much larger fire events

An alternative take: a political ecology of fire hazard

Stage 1 – resource extraction & a new socio-ecology- change of species to more lighting ones

Stage 2- real estate development

Stage 3 – further exploitation and (crisis prone) conservation of a stability regime

Fire risk and further exploitation and (crisis prone) conservation of a stability regime

2. firefighting

3. insurance – הביטוח נתן לאנשים המון כסף כך שיכלו לבנות בסוף בתים גדולים ויפים יותר. הביטוח מעריך את השווי של הבית שלך- היו שם בתים ישנים בשיטות בנייה יקרות כיום.

* To ask about pollical ecology, what was their decision?