VIRGINIA TECH

Recreancy

Recreancy is defined as the failure of institutional actors to fulfill their responsibilities to the extent that earns them societal trust (Freudenburg 1992, 1993). The potential for recreancy increases as social interdependency grows. Perceptions of recreancy refers to attitudes regarding specialized organizations. All relevant institutions must competently fulfill their responsibilities to protect the interests of the collective society. Most recreancy literature operationalizes recreancy with the dimension of trust.

Winter Storm Uri

Winter Storm Uri devastated the United States, parts of Mexico, and Canada in February **2021.** The storm generated blackouts for nearly ten million people and is notably considered

the cause of the 2021 Texas power crisis. ERCoT, the state's foremost power supplier, was drastically unprepared for the severity of the storm, despite being made aware of flaws within the power grid system after experiencing similar storms (Hamilton Forthcoming).

Objective and Research Questions

We asked two research questions: 1) Are some dimensions of recreancy more salient than others? and 2) Are perceptions of recreancy related to avoidance behaviors and experiences with loss of access to utilities, communication, and basic services? This research aims to identify attitudes about the role of recreancy in the context of Winter Storm Uri.

Perceptions of Recreancy in the Context of Winter Storm Uri Kathryn Hamilton, Liesel Ritchie, Duane Gill **Department of Sociology, Virginia Tech**

Methods



Utilizing survey data collected in Texas in April and May of 2022, we examine eight dimensions of recreancy related to ERCoT's failure: blame; responsibility for storm preparedness; fiduciary responsibility for storm-related losses; trust; competence in effectiveness of responding to the storm; confidence in ability to prevent future failures; willingness to prevent future failures; and capability of preventing a similar power grid failure in the future (Ritchie Forthcoming [a & b]; Ritchie, Gill, and Hamilton 2022).

Findings

Dimension of ERCoT Recreancy & In

Blame—"How much responsibility for the storm and subsequent power grid fa attribute to ERCoT?"

Preparedness—"*How much responsibi* storm preparedness did ERCoT have?" Fiduciary—"How much responsibility, ERCoT have for compensating for stori losses?"

<u>Trust</u>—"Based on your experiences wi how much do you trust or distrust ERC **Competence**—*"How effective or ineffe* ERCoT in <u>responding</u> to the storm?"

<u>Confidence</u>—"*To what extent do you h* confidence that ERCoT will prevent a s power grid failure in the future?" <u>Willingness</u>—"How willing or unwilling think ERCoT is to make changes to pre similar power grid failure in the future. **Capability**—"To what extent, if any is <u>capable of preventing</u> a similar power g in the future?"

ndicator	Mean	S.D.
<u>r impacts</u> of ailure do you	1.73	.99
<u>ility for</u> ,	1.97	1.19
r, if any does rm-related	2.03	1.23
ith the storm, CoT?"	2.23	1.27
ective was	2.43	1.41
have similar	2.67	1.44
ng do you <u>event</u> a ?"	3.07	1.43
ERCoT grid failure	3.73	1.43

Preliminary Conclusions

- Three dimensions of recreancy, ERCoT Trust,
- **ERCoT Competence, and**
- **ERCoT Confidence**

- the context of Winter Storm Uri.

failures.

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significantly correlated with the Avoidance Subscale, Loss of Utility Access, Loss of Communication, and Loss of Services in

• Higher Avoidance subscale scores were correlated with less trust in ERCoT, perceptions of ineffective responses by ERCoT, and less confidence that ERCoT will prevent future power grid

Longer periods of loss of Utilities, Communication, and Services were correlated with less trust in ERCoT, perceptions of ineffective responses by ERCoT, and less confidence that **ERCoT** will prevent future power grid failures.

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