Attitudes Toward Emergency Response Team

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine if the First United Methodist Church of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, was capable of creating and sustaining an emergency response team. The study focused on general aspects of emergency response, denominational requirements for such a team for registration or association with United Methodist Committee on Relief, UMCOR, and statistical data generated from a survey given to participating members of the church regarding their own level of interest in participating on such a team.

The survey was conducted among members who voluntarily picked up the survey and returned the completed survey. Forty surveys were distributed and nineteen were returned. Reliability and validity of the survey were determined by a Cronbach alpha reliability test, which determined that the respondents’ scoring was consistent. A single sample t test was performed to test the hypothesis, which was not supported. The results from the data mining analyses were considered exploratory and did determine some possible hypotheses for future testing. These hypotheses were submitted to the church for consideration.

Introduction and Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this project was three fold. One was to determine the feasibility of implementing training processes for volunteers at the First Methodist Church in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, to respond to natural disasters. The second purpose of this study was to determine if members of the church would volunteer if such a program were
implemented. In addition, this study was to determine what legal, denominational, and personal requirements were needed to initiate the program.

The church was committed to finding the answers to the question of whether or not a volunteer based, mission oriented disaster response program would be successful. The results were determined by a survey of potential team members during the summer of 2008. The survey identified the number of potential members who were interested in participation, amount of time they were willing to work, the amount of money they were will to spend, and whether or not the volunteers would travel statewide, nationwide, or worldwide to respond to disasters.

Organizational Context

Setting of the problem. The First United Methodist Church in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, is the largest Methodist church in Creek County. The current membership is approximately 300 people and the active member attendance is approximately 250 people a week. The church’s mission statement is “We exist as a community of faith to witness to all people that Jesus Christ is Lord and is alive through our lives. With this knowledge, we love, care for, and support one another. Consequently, we reach out to the community and world to profess God’s love and actively care for all people.”

With this objective in mind, the pastor and several members wished to establish a mission oriented service to the community, state, and nation that would minister to the victims of natural disaster. However, there were no volunteers, teams, or church guidelines set up to accomplish this goal.

It was necessary to interface with local officials, such as the police department and fire departments, as well as state and national organizations such as the Federal
Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), to determine state and local guidelines. Other questions centering on the problem of no current volunteers were how to recruit people, how to train people, how to work with other relief agencies, and what level of participation would be ideal for the congregation. It was determined that this was a mission outreach, so this was made part of the missions committee who would direct this type of outreach.

*History and background.* The Methodist Church was the first Protestant Church to establish work in the area now called Oklahoma. From 1817 to 1895, circuit riders taught the gospel to the frontier people, and paved the way for the establishment of the First United Methodist Church in Sapulpa, Oklahoma in 1895. Chief Sapulpa, the first settler in the area, around 1850, set up a trading post near Polecat and Rock Creek. Chief Sapulpa served in the Confederate Army, and became a Christian around 1875. He was a member of the Methodist Church, South, until his death in 1887. By this time, Sapulpa had a population of about 300, and the church numbered about 40. By 1901, the population of Sapulpa had increased to approximately 900, and the church continued to grow.

Natural disasters occur worldwide. Sapulpa, Oklahoma, had not been exempt from these devastating happenings. When communities experience a natural disaster, whether it is tornado, fire, flood, or hurricane, they have to rely on others to help pick up the pieces and restore normalcy.

Relief agencies would respond with volunteers who help to make the area safe, sanitary, and secure. Without this organized effort of trained volunteers, efforts toward recovery would be slow and inefficient. When disaster strikes, there are never enough
trained volunteers to help the victims; therefore, the need for disaster early response teams was found to be urgent. Nationwide, in 2007 there were 63 natural disaster declarations, and as of October 1, 2008, there had been 62 natural disaster declarations, including four disasters in the state of Oklahoma (www.fema.org). (See Figure 1.)

![Declared Disasters Per Year](image)

**Figure 1.** Disasters Per Year (from www.fema.org)

**Scope of the Problem**

One of the foundational principals of Methodism is service to others. The United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) is a national committee that works directly with federal agencies in response to disasters worldwide. FUMC had no direct link or official ties with this organization; therefore, the church was prohibited from sending volunteers to respond to natural disasters under the auspices of UMCOR’s Volunteers in Missions (VIM). Another problem was that many federal, state, and local disaster areas are governed by policies that require trained volunteers. How to handle and record donations, how to work a chain saw, and what work is necessary to make an area safe, sanitary, and secure, require special knowledge to stay within compliance guidelines with Innovation and Empowerment: SNU-Tulsa Research Journal, Volume 1, Issue 1
insurance regulations and FEMA requirements. Since the church had virtually no history of volunteerism in this capacity, a study was needed to determine what level of response FUMC could effectively offer the community.

Significance of the Project

A study was needed to determine if members of the congregation would be willing to do what it would take to become a Certified Early Response Team. The American Red Cross offered this training, but in order to work under the umbrella of the United Methodist Committee of Relief, additional training from UMCOR would need to occur. Research indicated in order for a congregation to have a viable, effective team, that ideally a minimum of twelve volunteers would be needed. The absolute minimum of people needed on a team would be six. UMCOR recommended, but did not require, a trailer to be purchased and stocked with relief supplies, as well as enough food, water, and shelter to sustain the team at a disaster site. That expenditure would be approximately $10,000 - $15,000.

Another issue for the potential volunteers to consider was secondary stress and trauma. UMCOR training teaches volunteers how to avoid becoming victims themselves. How often a person volunteers, the nature of the disaster, and support systems in place, all impact a person’s resilience in dealing with disaster recovery.

Definition of Terms

FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency. FEMA coordinates the Federal Response Plan of the various federal agencies that have responsibility in disaster assistance. Most assistance is directed to the repair of infrastructure. Individual Assistance is largely in the form of low interest disaster loans administered by the Small
Business Administration. Some grant money is awarded through the Individual and Family Grant Program, coordinated between federal and state agencies. FEMA can only come to a state’s aid at the invitation of the governor and approval of the President in the form of a disaster declaration. (FEMA website)

Mitigation - Any attempt by individuals or organizations to reduce future damage and harm, such as relocating or elevating homes or building infrastructure to reduce flooding.

UMCOR - United Methodist Committee on Relief - The avenue through which United Methodist work in refugee resettlement, world hunger and disaster response in over 90 countries.

Phone tree – An organized calling plan where one member of the “tree” calls the next member, who calls the next member, etc. The function of the phone tree is a coordinated effort to pass along information during an emergency.

ICS – Incident Coordination System – recommended organization structure for staging relief communication. Each organization has one; therefore, if organizations are going to work collaboratively, their ICS should work conjunctively.

Review of Literature

In 2005, Hurricane Katrina emphasized the need for training of early response teams. For emergency response training to be effective, research indicated three goals should be accomplished (Schroll, 2002). The first goal was to make sure the responders knew how to secure their own safety. The second goal was to avoid making the incident worse. The United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) called this worsening ‘a second disaster’. A second disaster was determined to occur when large groups of volunteers came into a disaster area uninvited, and used the resources left (water, food,
shelter) for their own consumption (www.okumc.org/vim/ok.asp). The third goal was to provide an effective response that helped resolve the emergency. Research indicated planning and developing of emergency response strategies took analysis, performance objectives, support materials, and training that not only prepared the volunteer, but also ensured legal compliance.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) reported 3000 counties in the United States were declared a disaster from 1998 – 2002 (Roland, 2007). Since there are many types of disasters, it was determined that the church needed to determine the focus of their disaster planning. Initially, as cited in The Journal of Disability Policy Studies (Roland, 2007) the pre-event stage of planning and resource organization, the church would have addressed both the vulnerable population, such as the needs of the elderly or the transportation of the disabled, as well as the normal population. It was found that the second stage of planning addressed what information was to be given to the media and public, and what preparations would be made to assure the line of communication would be accurate, efficient and comprehensive.

The response phase of the church plan needed to be coordinated with civil and city plans already in existence. It was found that the operations and duties of the members of the response team would have been assigned well in advance of the disaster. Roland also showed that urban and rural resources vary, so response readiness would need to address the need of the community being studied. In an interview with the city of Sapulpa’s Chief of Homeland security, Kevin Lawson, it was found that the church’s plan would need to be on file with the official city plan, in an effort to keep communication lines and plans coordinated.
Planning has shown the need to address social units, such as families, schools, or neighborhoods. Eisenman’s study of Katrina’s evacuees stated that churches could be central to disaster planning. Research indicated that a phone tree, a plan of communicating that involves telephoning assigned members, in a consecutive, methodical outreach, until all have been contacted, would have been an effective tool for warnings, particularly pre-disaster. No matter what the communication device or method, disaster-warning messages had to be “consistent, timely, actionable, and empathetic…” (p. S114).

It was found that the church’s plans needed to incorporate the guidelines of civic and municipal plans. Sapulpa fire and police departments had public order, safety, and response guidelines that had to be incorporated into the church’s plan. For example, while it was not possible to predict the devastation of a specific natural disaster, there were methods of public health guidelines for flood response, which had been created with appropriate general response tactics. Therefore, understanding local ordinances, policies, and even demographic information on natural hazards would enhance the church’s plan. Research showed that working with local officials brought benefits to disaster response teams (Rottman, S, 2005).

UMCOR’s training manual stated that the early responders’ goals were to make the site “safe, sanitary, and secure” (p. 8). To go beyond these guidelines would potentially lead to further difficulties for the survivor for the following reason: FEMA and insurance agencies would need to assess the value of loss before financial relief could be granted. Therefore, it was found that repairing structures were not part of the duty of early responders. Training guidelines defined what was safe, sanitary, and secure, and
these guidelines, as tested by experience in UMCOR, FEMA and others would need to be incorporated into the church’s disaster response plans.

The UMCOR training manual listed levels of disaster. A Level One Disaster would involve one to thirty households; A Level Two Disaster would affect 40 – 150 households. At this level of disaster, a victim would qualify for a $10,000 grant from UMCOR, as well as state and FEMA assistance. A Level Three Disaster would affect more than 150 households. Level Three Disasters received a FEMA declaration of disaster. Level Four was a catastrophic disaster as defined by public law (Disaster Response Manual, p4). A catastrophic disaster is of such a magnitude, the government agencies and emergency groups would not know how to prioritize the needs of the survivors. The Coordinator of Disaster Response in the Oklahoma Conference of the United Methodist Church, Karen Distefano, stated the following guidelines that would be used to determine the approximate time needed for the rescue, relief, and rebuilding phases of a disaster.

Relief time would be approximately ten times the actual number of days required for emergency rescue; rebuilding would be approximately one hundred times the rescue time. Hurricane Katrina rescue took approximately 60 days for emergency rescue. Therefore, approximately 600 days would be needed for relief, and 6000 days needed to rebuild. Based on this, it was determined that to rebuild from the devastation of Hurricane Katrina would take about eighteen years (Volunteer in Mission Conference, attended Jan. 25, 2008, Karen Distafano trainer).

Research has determined the long-term recovery phase of a disaster goes beyond rescue and initial clean up, to actual rebuilding of the community. Because every disaster...
was different, types of long-term recovery differed. Organization and the casework were managed by the local communities affected. Typically, this was shown to be the time when infrastructures and permanent dwellings were being rebuilt, and recovery groups utilized all available resources to address the recovery needs. This was when the initiation of government and/or mitigation programs began. All mitigation activities should be part of the preparedness activities, or planning, as well (Long-term Recovery Manual-National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters, 2004).

Research determined that defining an incident as an emergency or disaster would be based upon the impact of damage on the community. A coordinated response would be determined by the degree of disaster, as indicated by the levels mentioned above. Affected communities were expected to manage with local resources when possible. After that, it was found that the local government would receive help from the state when an emergency operation plan was utilized in a state declared disaster. Once a state disaster was declared by the governor, full resources could be accessed to help the victims. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act, Public Law 93-288 was enacted to help support state and local governments and their citizens when disaster occurred. This law established a process for obtaining a Presidential disaster declaration. It also defined the scope of assistance available. The assessments of damage were to be made through FEMA. After these assessments, the governor of the affected state would comply with the cost-sharing requirements of FEMA to bring financial assistance to the survivors of the disaster.

After merit and need were determined, then the President would grant an Emergency Declaration and a Major Disaster Declaration. It was found that the

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Emergency Declaration provided for debris removal, emergency medical care, emergency shelter, food, water, and medicine. A Major Disaster Declaration activated federal programs to assist in the response and recovery efforts (www.fema.gov/media/fact_sheets/declaration).

It was found that other resources, such as The Church World Service (CWS) collaborated with other organizations when disasters were declared. Faith based response teams, such as UMCOR, were organized and coordinated in ways that would be integrated into the community plan. By understanding all the resources, information, and guidelines available, emergency response teams were found to be more prepared and organized. Research shows that civic organizations, social service organizations, and community health organizations should be in collaborative effort during early response. CWS and its sub-organizations often assisted individuals and families who did not qualify for other assistance. It has been demonstrated that organizations such as CWS, were also able to operate as a sole provider of long-term recovery, or be part of a long-term group effort (www.churchworldservice.com)

The Incident Command System (ICS) was the communication model used in coordination efforts of response and recovery. By utilizing the ICS model, organizations kept from duplicating efforts of response, or skipping resources used for response. Guidelines for the ICS model recommended an organization structure that tracks planning, logistics, operations, administrative, and financial functions. FEMA’s public information website offered training and sample models (www.fema.gov).

Research indicated that in addition to the physical responsibilities of making disaster areas safe, sanitary, and secure, early responders needed to consider the spiritual
and psychological response needed for a disaster victim. The Journal of Mental Health Counseling compiled a list of simple, practical guidelines that were used by early responders. These guidelines were called “Psychological First Aid” (PFA). These principles were created to promote a sense of security, a calming and grounding, and helped encourage people’s beliefs about their own capabilities. They were also established to promote a sense of connection and the instilling of hope” (Ruzek, 2007).

Research indicated there were eight core actions of psychological first aid. These actions first involved contacting and talking with the victim. The second core action involved relaying a sense of comfort and safety to the victim. Attempting to calm and stabilize the environment and emotions of the victim was found to be critical. Research also found that the gathering of information of the current needs, concerns, practical assistance, connection with social supports, and information on coping, were important aspects of PFA.

Research indicated physical, as well as emotional needs, had to be met when responding to disasters. The implementation of plans for first response team training and execution of the relief plans, would involve strategy as collaborative efforts with municipal or local emergency teams were considered. It was found that Churches should focus on only one area of relief, such as debris removal or nursing home repair. No matter what the focus of the newly implemented plan, “local faith leaders living and serving in disaster affected areas will serve as a bridge to social services resources and provide spiritual accompaniment to disaster survivors throughout the process of community healing and recovery” (Sutton, 2003, p. ).
In conclusion, the International Bulletin of Missionary Research found that the number of service related agencies staffed by missionaries around the world are currently about 26,000 strong. The projected trend indicated that by 2025, the number of agencies would increase to approximately 36,000 strong. As the above chart indicated, the number of declared disasters in the United States has grown over the past 50 years.

With the current data evaluated, research concluded that as long as disasters occur, training of volunteers would continue to be an important part of community disaster response planning, from pre-event to complete recovery.

With this information as a foundation for cause, a survey and analysis was undertaken to determine if the First United Methodist Church in Sapulpa could create and sustain an emergency response team.

Methods and Procedures

Hypothesis

The stated hypothesis for this study was as follows: The First United Methodist Church in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, has the resources and people necessary to implement and support an emergency response team. The intended outcome would indicate the number of available, supportive members who will physically volunteer, and would show if the members are willing to support the team financially.

Design

The research design employed a single sample t analysis to test the hypothesis. The dependent variable(s) were the scores or responses gathered from the first nineteen questions on the survey instrument. The answers were recorded on a Likert Scale with four possible answers, ranging from “high interest” to “no interest”. An independent
variable was not considered in this study. Additional questions to determine factors of age, gender, health, and marital status were utilized to help focus on capabilities beyond the willingness to participate.

Participants

The survey participants were members of the First Methodist Church in Sapulpa, Oklahoma. Forty surveys were distributed. Nineteen were returned and tallied. The surveys were distributed among two adult and one teenage/youth Sunday school classes. Individuals were surveyed, not family units, so teenagers over 13 years old were participants, as well as adults. Each participant was given the same survey.

Instrumentation

The dependent variables were measured by a survey of 23 questions, tallied on a Likert Scale to measure willingness to participate in emergency response teams. A high score indicated a willingness to participate on a team. A low score indicated an unwillingness to participate at that time. For example, the answer “High Interest” was 4 points; “Some Interest” 3 points; “Little Interest” 2 points; “No Interest” 1 point. Reverse scoring was not used in the survey. Since 4 was a high score, a score of 3.5 (the \( \mu \)) was considered the reference constant.

All answers from the nineteen respondents were recorded in columns labeled with the same headings as the Likert Scale and assigned a numerical value. (See Appendix for copy of survey instrument). The statistical reliability was confirmed using Cronbach’s alpha reliability procedure, which indicated the respondents were scoring consistently.

Procedure
Because emergency response teams are generally staffed by volunteers, the goal was to find out if the congregation would volunteer for an emergency response team sponsored by the church. The questions on the survey asked the respondent to rate their responses to questions related to their own interest in an emergency response team, their personal willingness to participate physically or financially, and their interest in serving in specific locations, such as local, statewide or nationally.

Data Analysis

Descriptive analysis. After recording the results of the survey, each category was calculated. The mean and the standard deviation were determined for each variable from the survey information data. WebSTATISTICA (StatSoft, Inc., 1992-2004) was used to produce informational graphics. Histograms, box and whisker charts, and pie charts were produced to illustrate the analysis.

Inferential analysis. The null hypothesis predicted the data would show an unwillingness to create and sustain an emergency response team. The original hypothesis stated the church would have the people and resources that would sustain an emergency response team. The null and the alternative for the statistical hypothesis were tested using a single sample t at the .05 level of significance. The study determined if the hypothesis was to be rejected or accepted.

Limitations

The determinations of this survey and statistical information should be considered tentative because the questions on the survey may have been limited in scope and may not have covered enough information. Another possible limitation to the survey is that a...
very small percentage of the congregation participated. There were no larger population studies with which to compare the survey results.

The biggest outside influence for the church to consider may be with the United Methodist denomination guidelines. There are internal requirements for team size, financial responsibilities, and safety issues that have to be incorporated with the results of this survey for the church in Sapulpa. Every effort was made to insure the survey instrument was an accurate and reliable tool.

Results

The study to determine if the First United Methodist Church in Sapulpa, OK was ready to create and sustain a disaster response team indicated the following information. The results as they pertain to the hypothesis are described below.

*Descriptive Statistical Information*

The statistical data computed determined there were three categories or variables that scored a necessary 3.5 in order to be considered significant. Question 1, with a mean of 3.9, showed a 95% high interest in personal involvement for a disaster recovery team. Question 10, with a mean of 3.53, showed a 58% high interest in responding to local disasters. Question 14, had a mean of 3.53, showed respondents had 63% high interest in becoming a trained and registered volunteer. These analyses used WebSTATISTICA (StatSoft, Inc., 1992-2007). Figures 2 and 3 show the distribution of total scores.
Figure 2. Histogram of Total Scores
Figure 3. Box and Whisker Plot of Total Scores

\[ \mu \] was 3.5 (15 questions), or 52.5. The mean was 46.295, and the unbiased estimate of a population standard deviation was 8.649. The number of scores in the sample was nineteen, with a standard error of mean of 1.984.

I tested the internal consistency of the answers to the questions by the participants using the Cronbach alpha method. The Cronbach alpha was .918 and the standardized alpha was .924. This indicated that the participants were responding in an internally consistent manner.

Inferential Analysis

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The original hypothesis stated the people and resources would be sufficient to create and sustain an emergency response team (Ha: \( \mu_s > \mu \)). The null hypothesis predicted the data would show an unwillingness to create and sustain an emergency response team (Ho: \( \mu_s \leq \mu \)). With 18 degrees of freedom the critical value of t was +1.734. A single sample t significance test was the procedure used to test the hypothesis. The t (actual) value was -3.127. The actual value was in the wrong direction on the distribution of means. This study did not reject the hypothesis; rather the study indicated the church did not seem ready to start the emergency service at this time, thus not supporting the hypothesis. I was surprised and somewhat disheartened.

General Discussion

The stated hypothesis for this study, “The First United Methodist Church in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, has the resources and people necessary to implement and support an emergency response team”, was tested via a survey instrument, a single sample t significance test, and data analysis. The survey respondents were also determined to be scoring consistently; therefore, the reliability and item analysis were found to be good, per Cronbach’s Alpha reliability test.

The results did not confirm the church was ready to form a disaster relief team. The score was below the mandated critical value indicating they were not ready at this time. However, there were three questions on the survey that scored above the critical value. These questions indicated the following three points of interest. 1) There were high personal interests in a team being formed for emergency response, as indicated below.
2) Figure 5 shows that there were high personal interests in becoming trained and certified responder.
Figure 5. Interest in Becoming Trained and Registered

3) There were high personal interests in serving in local disaster recovery as seen in the pie chart below (Figure 6).

![Pie Chart](image)

Figure 6. Willingness to Serve in a Local Disaster

Since these variables could be seen as the foundation and backbone requirements for an emergency response team, the church may want to consider training and certifying volunteers now to have a team qualified for the future. Another scenario would be to have the trained and certified individuals work with another church, or another team, to gain experience and promote enthusiasm for the creation of such a team. Pie charts illustrating every variable of the survey, as well as the survey instrument are shown in the Appendix.

A possible significant problem or limitation indicated by the study, were a lack of interest in leading or co-leading the team, as well as a low numbers of respondents who were male, and a significant number of respondents were over 50 years old. These perceived limitations may affect the type of disaster to which the church would be able to respond in the future. Or, if the church so chooses, these perceived limitations could be
thought of as simply components of the team and respond to disasters in a capacity that is appropriate for the age, strength and experience of willing volunteers.

The strength of the study was the definite findings for the three variables/questions found to be significant. These findings correlate to an independent survey conducted in the church, which indicated an interest in responding to local disasters as a main ministry focus. The weakness of the study may be in the survey distribution. Approximately 50 members who responded to the independent survey conducted by the church, did not respond to this study’s survey instrument, so the actual support of such a team may be stronger than indicated.

Based on the results of the survey and subsequent data analysis, it was recommended that the disaster response team should be strongly considered as a ministry focus at a future date. It is thought that training for personal certification and training for compliance to denominational guidelines would be well received by the members. If the data were correct, financial backing for furnishing the disaster recovery trailer and supplies would also be supported by the membership. One further analysis was done; a feature selection and root cause analysis. An interesting importance plot resulted (see Figure 7 below) which indicates the one variable most important to the respondents. The plot seemed to indicate support for an annual financial drive to fund a team. This idea could be explored by the church in the future.
Proposed Alternative Courses of Action

An initial proposed course of action would be to leave the church’s mission ministry as it currently stands, without adding a response team. Alternatively, it was thought that an increase of interest toward disaster response might develop in the future. Exposure and information may be needed to develop the interest required to have a successful emergency team. To develop the required number of members on the team (between 6 and 12) ready for ministry opportunities would take time and commitment. The church may consider the feasibility of the disaster response team in conjunction with cost of supplies, cost of trailer, cost of insurance, and costs associated with travel.
Another consideration may be the denominational guidelines governing numbers of team members required and the cost required to be a trained, registered volunteer with UMCOR’s Volunteers in Missions program.

With a caution that one should not measure outcome based on model predictions, as an aside interest, a feature selection and root cause analysis was studied and presented with following results. The only teenager respondent was likely to be a team leader. With that interesting bit of data mining, one might assume a new survey instrument distributed specifically for younger people would likely give a new perspective to this study.
References


[www.fema.org](http://www.fema.org) ([www.fema.org/annual major disaster declarations totals.htm](http://www.fema.org/annual major disaster declarations totals.htm)).
Appendix

Figure 8

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24v*19c)

Active Participant

Financial Contributor

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Figure 9

Figure 10
Emergency Response: Tami Exendine

Figure 13

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24*19c)

- High Interest
- Little Interest
- Some Interest

Relief Phase

Figure 14

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24*19c)

- No Interest
- High Interest
- Little Interest
- Some Interest

Recovery Phase

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Figure 15

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24x19c)

State of Oklahoma

Figure 16

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24x19c)

National Level

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Figure 21

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24\%19c)

Yes

No

Family Unit

Figure 22
Figure 23

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24v*19c)

Yes
No

Single Volunteer

Figure 24

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24v*19c)

Yes
No

On Call

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Figure 25

Innovation and Empowerment: SNU-Tulsa Research Journal, Volume 1, Issue 1
Figure 26

Pie Chart (Exendine, Tami 24/18c)

Yes

No

Annual Drive

Figure 27
Figure Captions

Figure 1. Declared Disasters per Year – FEMA

Figure 2. Histogram of Expected Normal Total Score

Figure 3. Box and Whisker Plot

Figure 4. Pie Chart indicating personal interest in response team

Figure 5. Pie Chart indicating interest in becoming trained and registered volunteer

Figure 6. Pie Chart indicating interest in responding to local disasters

Figure 7. Importance Plot

Figure 8. Pie Chart indicating interest in being active participant

Figure 9. Pie Chart indicating interest in being a financial contributor

Figure 10. Pie Chart indicating interest in being a team leader

Figure 11. Pie Chart indicating some interest

Figure 12. Pie Chart indicating interest in planning phase

Figure 13. Pie Chart indicating interest in alerting phase

Figure 14. Pie Chart indicating interest in relief phase

Figure 15. Pie Chart indicating interest in recovery phase

Figure 16. Pie Chart indicating interest in response team for Oklahoma

Figure 17. Pie Chart indicating interest in response team for national

Figure 18. Pie Chart indicating interest in furnishing trailer

Figure 19. Pie Chart indicating interest in obtaining more information

Figure 20. Pie Chart indicating gender

Figure 21. Pie Chart indicting age

Figure 22. Pie Chart indicating serving as family unit
Figure 23. Pie Chart indicating serving as single person

Figure 24. Pie Chart indicating interest in being on call

Figure 25. Pie Chart indicating concerns about health
SUREVEY INSTRUMENT

SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE FEASABILITY OF FORMING A DISASTER RESPONSE TEAM AT THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH IN SAPULPA, OKLAHOMA

1) *DO YOU HAVE A PERSONAL INTEREST IN A DISASTER RESPONSE TEAM BEING FORMED AT THE CHURCH?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGH INTEREST</th>
<th>SOME INTEREST</th>
<th>LITTLE INTEREST</th>
<th>NO INTEREST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2) *WOULD YOU VOLUNTEER AS AN ACTIVE PARTICIPANT IF THE TEAM WAS IN EXISTENCE?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGH INTEREST</th>
<th>SOME INTEREST</th>
<th>LITTLE INTEREST</th>
<th>NO INTEREST</th>
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</table>

3) *WOULD YOU VOLUNTEER TO PARTICIPATE AS A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTOR?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGH INTEREST</th>
<th>SOME INTEREST</th>
<th>LITTLE INTEREST</th>
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4) *WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO SERVE AS A TEAM LEADER?*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIGH INTEREST</th>
<th>SOME INTEREST</th>
<th>LITTLE INTEREST</th>
<th>NO INTEREST</th>
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</table>

5) *WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO SERVE AS CO-LEADER?*

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<tr>
<th>HIGH INTEREST</th>
<th>SOME INTEREST</th>
<th>LITTLE INTEREST</th>
<th>NO INTEREST</th>
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6) *WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO SERVE AS IN THE EARLY PREPARATION PHASE, FOR PLANNING AND TRAINING BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES?*

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>High Interest</th>
<th>Some Interest</th>
<th>Little Interest</th>
<th>No Interest</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7) Would you be willing to work when a disaster was imminent to alert, prepare structures, and help with evacuations?</td>
<td>High Interest</td>
<td>Some Interest</td>
<td>Little Interest</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Would you be willing to volunteer to help in the relief phase of disaster to assess damage via media coverage and emergency needs?</td>
<td>High Interest</td>
<td>Some Interest</td>
<td>Little Interest</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Would you be willing to volunteer for 2-5 days at a time, in the recovery phase of a disaster (which often takes months or years)?</td>
<td>High Interest</td>
<td>Some Interest</td>
<td>Little Interest</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Would you be willing to volunteer for local disasters?</td>
<td>High Interest</td>
<td>Some Interest</td>
<td>Little Interest</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11) Would you be willing to volunteer anywhere in the state of Oklahoma when natural disaster strikes?</td>
<td>High Interest</td>
<td>Some Interest</td>
<td>Little Interest</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12) Would you be interested in national level participation?</td>
<td>High Interest</td>
<td>Some Interest</td>
<td>Little Interest</td>
<td>No Interest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13) WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN HELPING TO FURNISH A DISASTER RELIEF TRAILER TO BE STOCKED AND READY TO LEAVE AT ANY GIVEN TIME?

HIGH INTEREST  SOME INTEREST  LITTLE INTEREST  NO INTEREST

14) WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO BE A TRAINED AND REGISTERED VOLUNTEER?

HIGH INTEREST  SOME INTEREST  LITTLE INTEREST  NO INTEREST

15) WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN FINDING OUT MORE INFORMATION ABOUT WHAT IS INVOLVED?

HIGH INTEREST  SOME INTEREST  LITTLE INTEREST  NO INTEREST

(4) (3) (2) (1)

16. GENDER:

17. AGE:

18. WOULD YOU PARTICIPATE AS A FAMILY UNIT?

19. WOULD YOU PARTICIPATE AS A SINGLE VOLUNTEER (NOT PART OF A FAMILY)?

20. WOULD YOU BE ABLE TO BE ON CALL AT ALL TIMES THROUGH THE YEAR?

21. WOULD YOUR HEALTH HINDER YOU IN PERFORMING VARIOUS DUTIES?

22. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE TO INDIVIDUAL’S FINANCIAL NEEDS OR THE TEAM’S FINANCIAL NEEDS IN PREPARING FOR DISASTER RESPONSE?
23. WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO COMMIT TO AN ANNUAL FINANCIAL DRIVE TO SUPPORT A DISASTER RESPONSE TEAM?