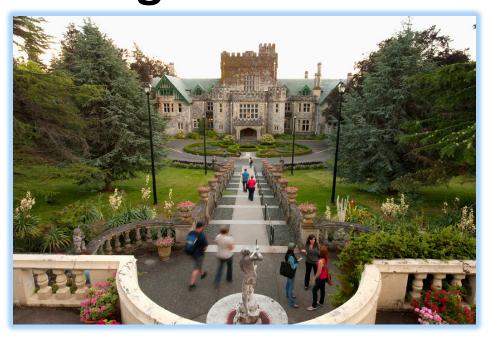
The Characteristics of Disaster Volunteerism in a Digital Age: Implications for Emergency Management Practice



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Session Overview

- Types of emergency management volunteers and characteristics of convergent volunteer behaviour
- 2. Types of organized response to disasters and association of volunteers with these types
- Planning assumptions regarding the interface between volunteers and organized response to disasters
- 4. Social media influence on volunteer participation in disaster response and recovery

Collective response to disasters



Natural hazard related disasters viewed as "acts of God."

Disasters were mostly dealt with locally.

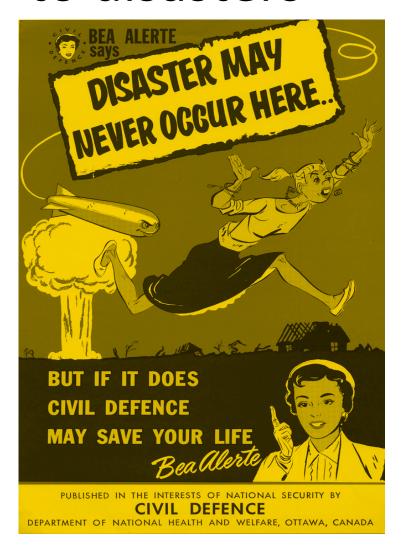


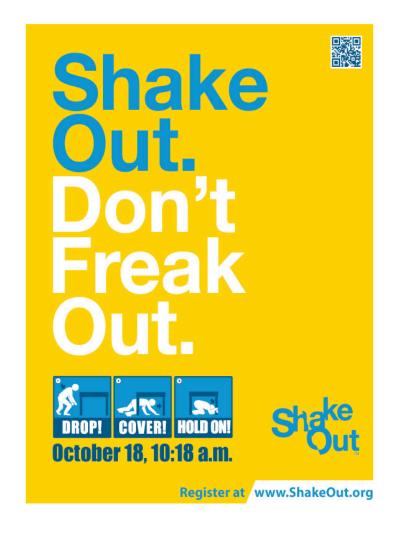
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Response and recovery was done by the affected populations, helped by family, community, church, and sometimes local civic organizations.

Government was only marginally involved. No expectation of federal disaster assistance.

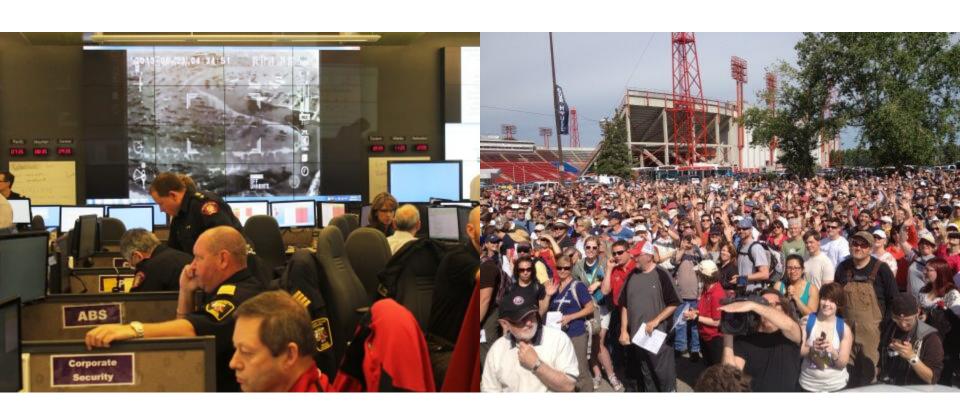
Formalized organized response to disasters





Formal organized response:

Domain>Tasks>Resources>Activities



Collective behaviour:

Activities>Resources>Tasks>Domain

Kreps, K. & Bosworth, S. (2006). Chapter 17: Organizational adaptation to disaster. In Rodriguez, H., Quarantelli, E.L. & Dynes, R. (Eds), *Handbook of disaster research* (pp. 297-315). New York: Springer.

DRC Typology of Organized Responses

Tasks: Regular

Structure:
old
Type 1:
Established
Expanding

Structure:
old
Type 3:
Extending
Emergent

Type 4:
Emergent

Tasks: Non-regular

Types of Volunteers





Specially trained volunteers act as Environment Canada's eyes and ears for Southwestern Ontario



By Jennifer O'Brien, The London Free Press Friday, May 2, 2014 7:43:33 EDT PM

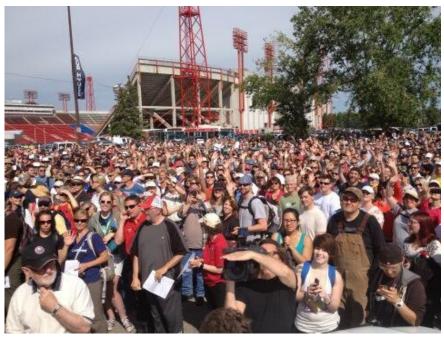


Formal organized response:

Affiliated volunteers

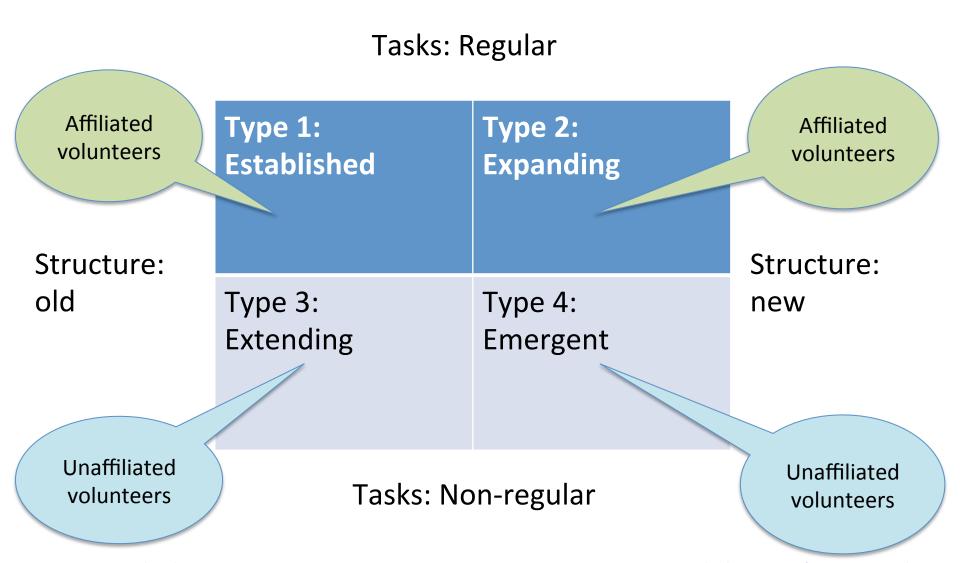
Types of Volunteers





Collective behaviour: Unaffiliated volunteers Convergent volunteers Spontaneous volunteers

DRC Typology of Organized Responses



Kreps, K. & Bosworth, S. (2006). Chapter 17: Organizational adaptation to disaster. In Rodriguez, H., Quarantelli, E.L. & Dynes, R. (Eds), <u>Handbook of disaster research</u> (pp. 297-315). New York: Springer.

Characteristics of Emergent Response

- Emergent groups: spontaneous organization of people to address hazard and response generated needs (e.g., crisis café)
- Emergent structures: new structures, new division of labour, new networks (e.g., unmet needs committee)
- Emergent norms: new behaviours and new ways of doing things (e.g., sheltering options)

1987 Edmonton Tornado



Retrieved from: http://www.edmontonsun.com/2012/07/31/remembering-black-friday-in-edmonton

Search & Rescue





Formal organized response:

Type 1 - First responder agencies

Collective emergent behaviour: Type 4 - Unaffiliated volunteers

Registration and Inquiry



Formal organized response:

Type 2 – Red Cross affiliated volunteers

Collective emergent behaviour:

Type 4 - Unaffiliated volunteers

Clean Up & Debris Management



Formal organized response:

Type 1 & 3 - Need for specialized resources

Collective behaviour:

Type 4 - Unaffiliated volunteers

Relief & Recovery Assistance

- Government assistance
- Private Insurance
- **Red Cross**
- **Salvation Army**
- Mennonite Disaster Services

Formal organized response:

Type 1 - Government assistance Type 2- Voluntary sector assistance

Relief Services looks for disaster

Journal Staff Writer Disasters don't strike on a

nine-to-five basis.

And Edmonton's Emergency Relief Services Society doesn't operate on bankers' hours either.

When a call comes in, it's: "In the truck we go - not should we do it?" said Cindi Hache of the volunteers who help victims of fires, floods, tornadoes, and sim-

Hache, society assistant director, said she and fellow volunteers don't wait for disaster to strike, or victims to come to them.

One December, Heather Airth and Carol Smith, two other society executives, noticed downtown core-area women braving the cold without warm winter coats.

The society warehouse had an excess of nev dies winter coats left over fre a lions for tor-nado victims. So Smith and Airth drove to Boyle Street and handed out coats to the shivering women,

The society now operates out of a donated warehouse in the old public works building at 104th Street and 102rd Avenue.

It started in October 1986 when housefire struck a neighbor of Smith, Airth and Kathy Prudhan,

The women and Smith's husband, Dave, collected furniture and clothing donations to help their neighbors get back on their

When another family had a fire just days later, people automatically brought donations to them. "There was furniture from one

end of their houses to the other,"

They decided the following March to make their group a society, and found donated warehouse space for furniture and

In the beginning, furniture donations trickled in. "I used to go to the warehouse and they had the furniture set up like little living rooms, with doilies, because there wasn't that much," Hache

But when the July 1987 tornado hit Edmonton, leaving 27 dead, and hundreds homeless, the warehouse became the hub of volunteer efforts.

"In a matter of hours you couldn't get in the door. The bags of clothes were higher than I

Airth said more than 1,700 people were helped by the society, in August alone, after tornado.

When the society started they were seeing perhaps 40 families a month. Now they're seeing about 250 a month, including fire fami-lies, battered wives and kids, and flood victims, Airth said.

The society is holding an open house at its warehouse next Saturday from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. to kick off a fund-raising campaign to gather \$60,000 for operating expenses, Airth said.

Recently, it received \$50,000 from the Wild Rose Foundation, part of which will be used to put two volunteers on salary for the first time, she said.

They need volunteers, particu-larly people with secretarial skills and someone able to fix small appliances, she said.

"It's really rewarding, but it's a lot of work. All of a sudden you get one person who comes in and you really realize what you're there for," he said. Sometimes transients come to the warehouse because they need clothes, "Then they drop a dollar in the box. You feel like taking it out and saying

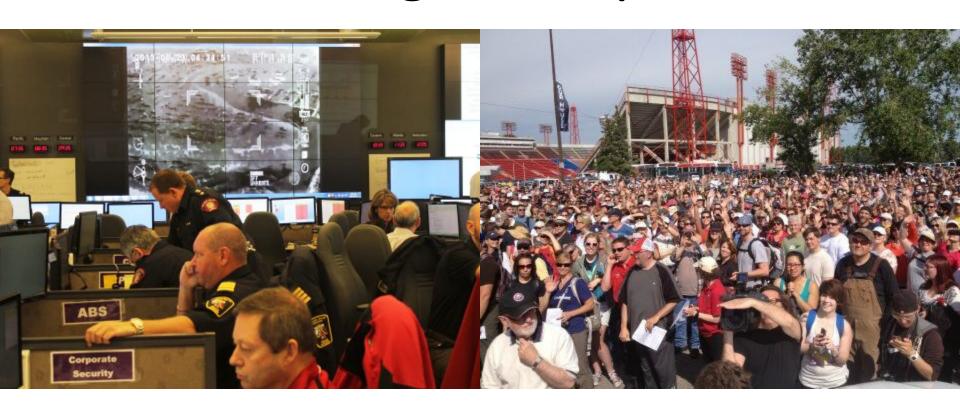


Emergency Relief Services volunteers in crowded warehouse operation grew from an effort to help a burned-out neighbor

Collective behaviour:

Type 4 - Unaffiliated volunteers

Planning Assumptions



Formal organized response



Collective behaviour

Kreps, G. & Bosworth, S.L. (2007). Organizational Adaptation to Disaster. In Havidán, R., Quarantelli, E.L., & Dynes, R.R. (ed.), *Handbook of Disaster Research* (pp. 297-315). New York: Springer.

Chernobyl commemorative coin [Online image]. Retrieved from: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3A1996_Chernobyl%2C_Ukraine_commemorative_coin__200%2C000_Karbovanets.png

Characteristics of Convergent Behaviours

- 1. Helping responders and those impacted by disaster
- 2. Being anxious about the status of family and friends
- 3. Returning to the disaster area
- 4. Supporting by saying thanks
- 5. Being curious about the hazard effects and impact
- 6. Mourning those who died
- 7. Exploiting for personal gain or profit

Collective Behaviours

Pre-disaster social relationships are a predictor of collective response:

- pre-disaster community characteristics
- pre-disaster social networks
- previous experience



Unaffiliated Volunteer Response

 Hazard generated unmet needs: search and rescue, clean-up and debris management, emergency and recovery assistance

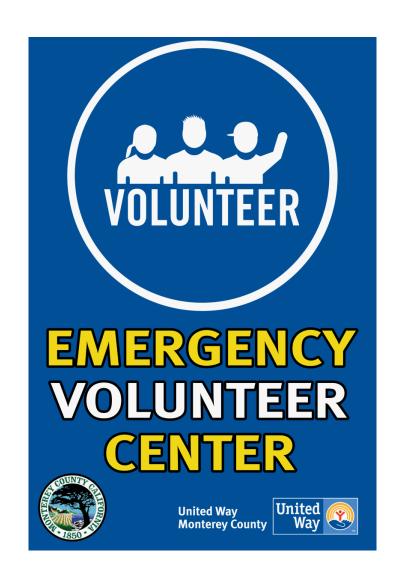


 Volunteer attributes: motive to help, knowledge of local community, general and specific skills, access to resources



 Response generated need: coordinating the work of convergent volunteers and emergent volunteer groups

Type 1: Established group organization of unaffiliated volunteers





Type 1: Established group engagement with unaffiliated volunteers



Expect volunteers with specialized knowledge & skills, including knowledge of local context

Type 2: Expanding group organizing

- Benefits from prior relationship with formal response system
 - Predefined tasks & emergent tasks
 - Capacity to absorb convergent volunteers



Type 3: Extending group organizing

- May or may not have prior relationship with formal response system
- Use of existing resources to meet needs
- May or may not have capacity to coordinate convergent volunteers



- Businesses
- Volunteer centres
- Organizations
 working with high risk populations

Type 4: Emergent response organizing

- 1. Individual or group response
- 2. No prior relationship with formal response system emergent activities
- 3. Relationship with formal response system may or may not be established during a response
- 4. Methods of organizing behaviours
 - a. Pre-established social networks
 - b. Parking lot organizing; street corner organizing

Volunteer Response

- Oklahoma City Bombing: 12,000 volunteers
- **Ground Zero**: 30,000 volunteers
- Hurricane Katrina: 60,000 volunteers
- Kobe Earthquake: 630,000-1.3 million

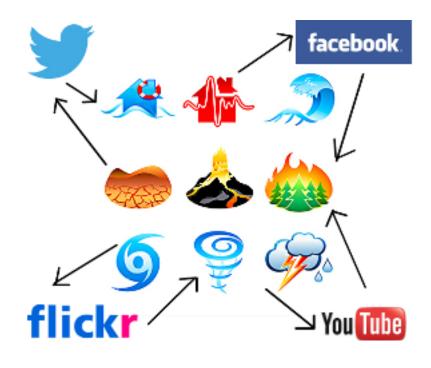
volunteers



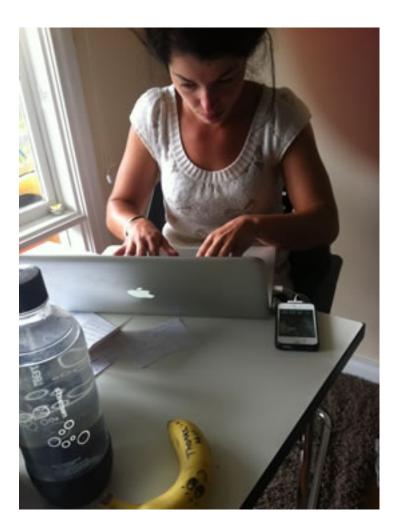
Online Social Convergence

Changes to:

- methods of communication
- speed of convergence
- participation distance
- characteristics of activities, resources, tasks, & domains of volunteer participation



Type 4: Individuals coordinating convergent response



So. I am not Government, business, charity, NGO, NFP...I am just an individual, connecting you to anyone from anywhere who is trying to help, whether that be connecting you with other individuals, NFPs, NGOs, charities, businesses or the Government!



Being anxious and helping behaviours

What is this? **Stories** I want to help I need help VET Before... Stuff Contact Mel Home

TASSIE FIRES we can help f > A X & SES & A X A & A







ALERT TAS WEBSITE

This is the Tasmanian Government Emergency Website.



HELP

I WANT TO HELP NOW

I NEED HELP NOW

We need as many aid requests entered as possible so that people can start texting in to help! Text SANDY to 69866 to report a need.

OCCUPYSMS

OccupySMS expedites mutual aid on the ground by connecting people seeking and offering aid based on their specific location and needs in areas without power or Internet.

Volunteers offering aid (pumping, clean-up, repair, and supplies) will be given the addresses of households seeking those resources. Learn more.







TEXT SANDY TO 69866 TO REPORT A NEED

Note: Please do not include distribution centers; this is for individual (household) needs.

TEXT MUTUAL AID TO 69866 TO OFFER A RESOURCE

Note: Please only text in your resource if you are on-site at an affected area.

Type 4: Group coordination of convergent response

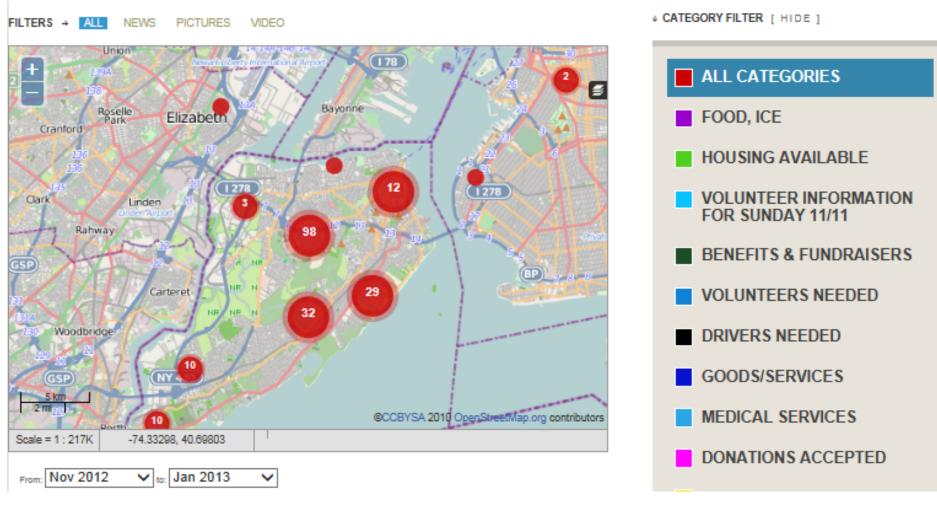




Type 4: Emergent community response



Type 3/4: Crowd mapping emergency and recovery needs and assistance



Helping behaviours

Type 3: Extending organization response, new tasks



✓ Notifications ▼

Paris Terror Attacks

FACEBOOK SAFETY CHECK

Quickly find and connect with friends in the area. Mark them safe if you know they're OK.



The Facebook Safety Check for this crisis has been turned off.

Being anxious and helping behaviours

Type 4 transition to Type 2



Type 2: New Resources

About Us



Back to Redcross.org

Give

Safe and Well Home

List Myself As Safe and Well

Enter Confirmation Code

Search

FAQ

Help

Administrative Login (NHQ staff only)

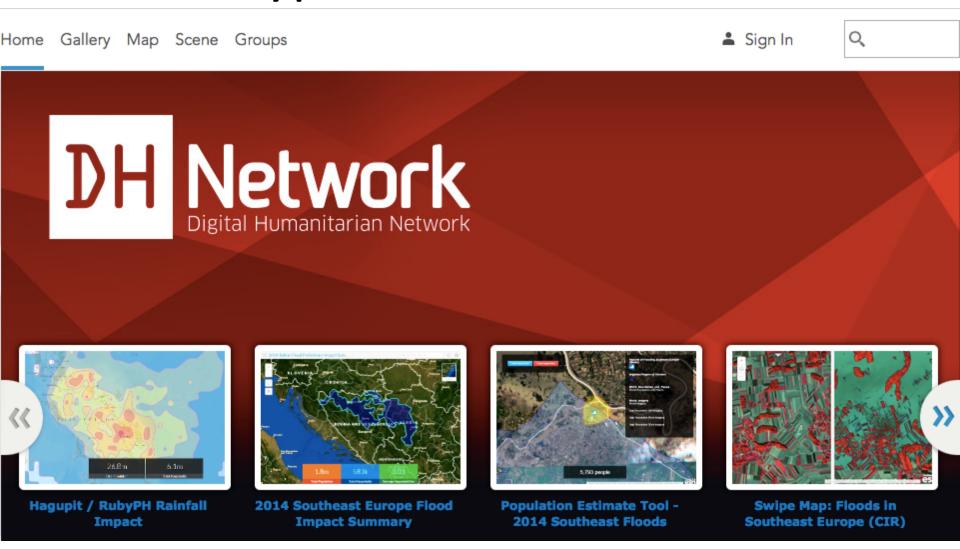
Register on the Safe and Well List

About the Safe and Well Website

If you have been affected by a disaster, you can use th loved ones can view. Registering yourself on the Safe can update your entry at any time. Those searching on name, along with your address or phone number. The name, the date and time of registration, and the messa yourself as Safe and Well, you are agreeing to the use

Being anxious and helping behaviours

Type 2: New Entities



Type 2: New Entities



Helping behaviours

Type 1: Encouraging situational awareness inputs



Brisbane City @ @brisbanecityqld · 26 Jan 2013

Thanks everyone for sharing reports with us on our crowdmap. You're doing great and helping others. #bccinfo bne.cc/CrowdM





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View summary

Being anxious and helping behaviours

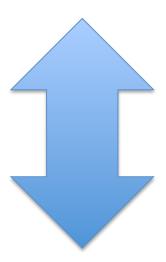
Multi-organizational Coordination



Current Operating Environment

	Regular and routine tasks		
Existing structures	Type 1: Established Increasing professionalization Type 3: Extending Mapping, software developers, social media mining	Type 2: Expanding Virtual operations support teams Type 4: Emergent De-professionalization of technology is changing the characteristic of emergent activities, resources, tasks, domains	New structures
V,1000 C 0	Non-regular tasks		ot 0 11

Formal organized response: Domain>Tasks>Resources>Activities



Collective behaviour: Activities>Resources>Tasks>Domain