



STATE LEVEL FINDINGS: NEBRASKA



Save the Children®

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH



Building State VOAD Capacities to
Protect Children in Emergencies

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Report and Appendices prepared by the Natural Hazards Center at the University of Colorado Boulder.

*For the entire set of report-related materials from this project, please see:
<https://hazards.colorado.edu/research-projects/save-the-children>*

INTRODUCTION

This appendix provides additional detail regarding research conducted in Nebraska by the Natural Hazards Center at the University of Colorado Boulder to evaluate Save the Children's *Building State Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD) Capacities to Protect Children in Emergencies Project* (see Appendix A for detailed findings regarding the other focal state of Arkansas). This project was designed to assess how state-level VOADs can build capacity to address children's needs before, during, and after disaster.

While the comprehensive report illustrates higher-level findings resulting from the evaluation as a whole, this state-level appendix provides descriptive and analytical findings for three of the data collection activities: 1) pre-facilitated survey; 2) participatory asset mapping; and 3) social network analysis survey. We present these findings in the order the data collection activities took place during the project period. At the beginning of each of the following sections, we provide a brief overview of the methods used and data gathered before the presentation of findings.

PRE-FACILITATED SESSION SURVEY

Before the launch of the Save the Children-led training sessions in the two focal states of Arkansas and Nebraska, the evaluation research team developed and disseminated an online survey to VOAD members and those partnered or affiliated informally with Arkansas and Nebraska state-level VOADs. The intent of this survey was to assess individual and organizational levels of disaster preparedness and the state of child-centered disaster preparedness activities.

The Natural Hazards Center team created one primary survey, which was then updated to be specific to each state (see Appendix C). We used the online survey platform Qualtrics to disseminate surveys through anonymous survey links. These links were sent to Arkansas and Nebraska VOADs and their partners on December 3, 2018. In all, a total of 24 surveys in Arkansas (seven of which were partially completed), and 46 surveys in Nebraska (13 of which were partially completed) were submitted via Qualtrics by December 17, 2018. The data were then analyzed to understand organizational baseline knowledge, readiness, and capacity as it pertains to children's needs during disaster. Survey findings also provide an overview of the participating organizations' characteristics, including populations served, services provided, and organization funding sources. Given that we did not require participants to share their organization names and that we initially had a goal of receiving approximately 60 surveys from each state, findings from the survey data may not be generalizable to each state VOAD and VOAD partners. They do, however, provide a baseline understanding of respondent and organization knowledge and experience in working with children during disasters.

Descriptive findings from the pre-facilitated session survey are presented for Nebraska as follows: 1) Individual Respondent Characteristics; 2) Organizational Characteristics and Disaster Planning; 3) Disaster Services and Experience; 4) Child-Specific Services and Experience Working with Children; 5) Knowledge and Awareness About Children in Disasters; 6) Capacity and Readiness for Child-Focused Disaster Response; 7) Organizational Readiness and Experience Serving Children in Disaster; and 8) Perceptions about Child-Focused Disaster Response.

Individual Respondent Characteristics

As part of this initial survey, we included a series of demographic questions aimed at gaining a better understanding of participating organizations as well as the individuals filling out the survey. This is helpful contextual information to have when interpreting survey results, given that states and organizations within states operate in different contexts, face unique challenges and opportunities, and may exhibit differing strengths and weaknesses regarding their organizations' knowledge, ability, and willingness to respond to children's needs during disaster. Table 2.1 provides a breakdown of respondent demographics for Nebraska.

Table 2.1 – Demographic Characteristics of Nebraska Participants

CHARACTERISTICS	TOTAL (N=33)
Gender	
Male	48% (n=16)
Female	48% (n=16)
Prefer not to answer	3% (n=1)
Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian or Alaska Native	3% (n=1)
Asian	3% (n=1)
White/Caucasian	85% (n=28)
Other race or ethnicity reported	6% (n=2)
Missing	3% (n=1)
Hispanic or Latino	
Yes	3% (n=1)
No	88% (n=29)
Prefer not to answer	9% (n=3)
Age	
18-30	3% (n=1)
31-45	24% (n=8)
46-65	55% (n=18)
65+	9% (n=3)
Missing	9% (n=3)
Education	
High school diploma	3% (n=1)
Some college or vocational school	27% (n=9)
BA or BS degree	18% (n=6)
Some graduate work	52% (n=17)

The following figures provide additional insights into the organizational roles and employment experiences of respondents in each state. Figure 2.1 illustrates responses from Nebraska participants in response to the question, "Which of the following best describes your role in the organization?" This was a "check all that apply" question that allowed respondents to write-in options if their role was not adequately represented in the survey response categories. "Program manager" and "senior management" were the two most common responses among Nebraska participants. For those participants who selected "other" (in both states), their responses fell under the umbrellas of "director," "emergency coordination and response," "emergency planner," and "emergency management."¹

Figure 2.1 – Nebraska responses to: “Which of the following best describes your role in the organization? Please check all that apply.”

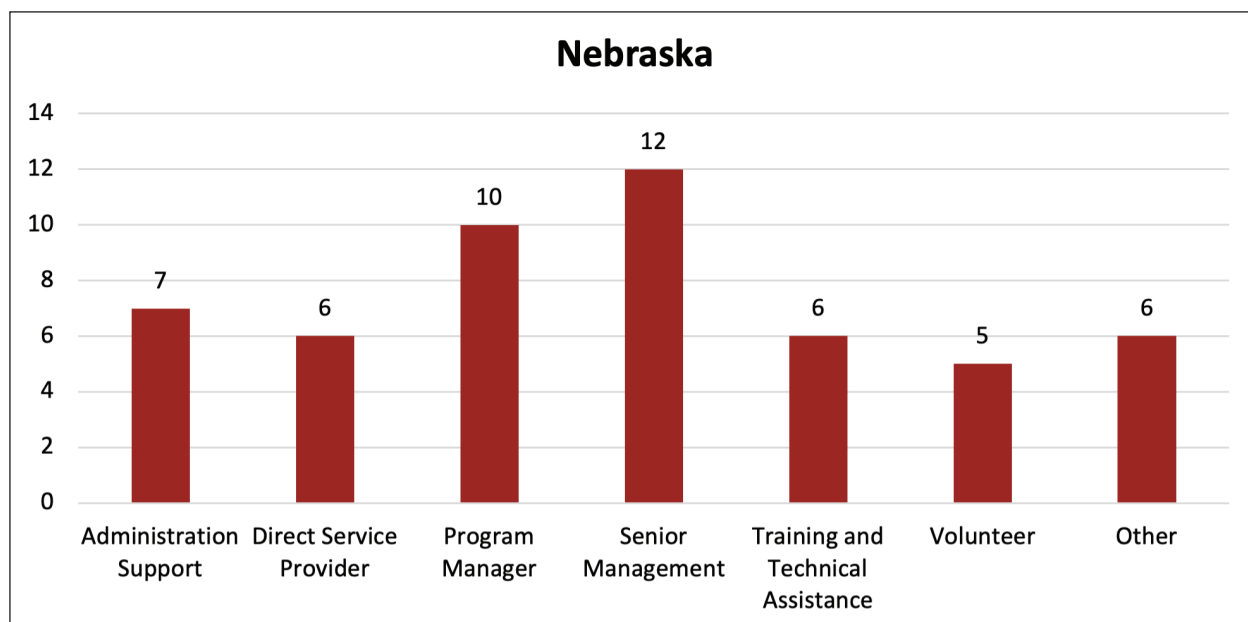
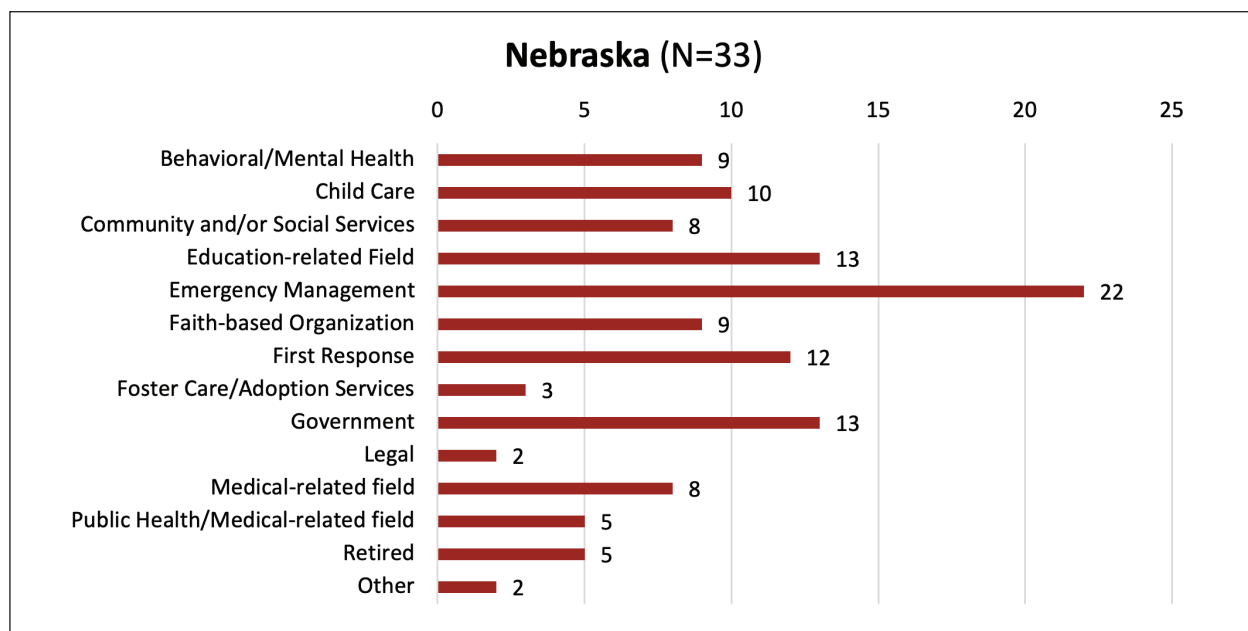


Figure 2.2 represents responses to the question, “In what field(s) do you have experience working?” Again, survey participants were allowed to select more than one option, with the opportunity to elaborate if they selected an “other” response, which included “environmental” and “retired military.”

Figure 2.2 – Nebraska responses to: “In what field(s) do you have experience working? Please check all that apply.”



¹Responses to the ‘other’ category for this question are not separated by state to ensure anonymity for participants.

Organizational Characteristics and Disaster Planning

Participants were asked in the survey to provide descriptive information about their respective organizations, including characterizing their organization's involvement in the state VOAD, describing the types of populations served and sectors represented, and explaining the services organizations provide. Figure 2.3 summarizes results in response to the question, "Is your agency or organization currently a member of your state-level VOAD?" In Nebraska, of the 41 responses to this question, 49% (n=20) indicated "yes," with three respondents (7%) selecting "no, but we are part of the National VOAD." The remaining Nebraska participants (n=18) responded "no."

Figure 2.3 (right) – Nebraska responses to: "Is your agency or organization currently a member of your state-level VOAD?"

If participants selected "yes" to "Is your agency or organization currently a member of your state-level VOAD?" they were asked the following two questions: 1) "If yes, how long has your organization been a member of your state-level VOAD?" and 2) "How often are you or someone in your organization in contact with other member organizations within your VOAD?" Table 2.2 provides an overview of responses to these questions among Nebraska participants. In both states, for those who responded "other," three out of four indicated that they were "unsure," with one respondent stating, "as needed or when called."

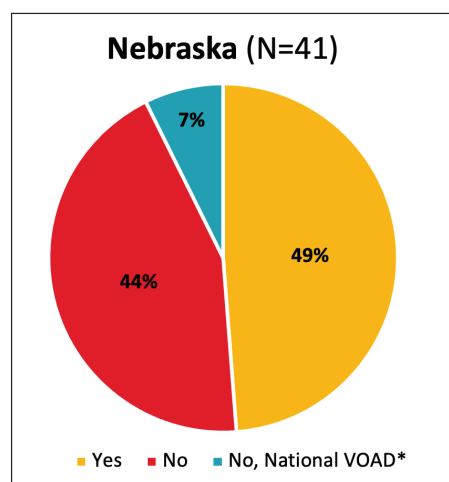
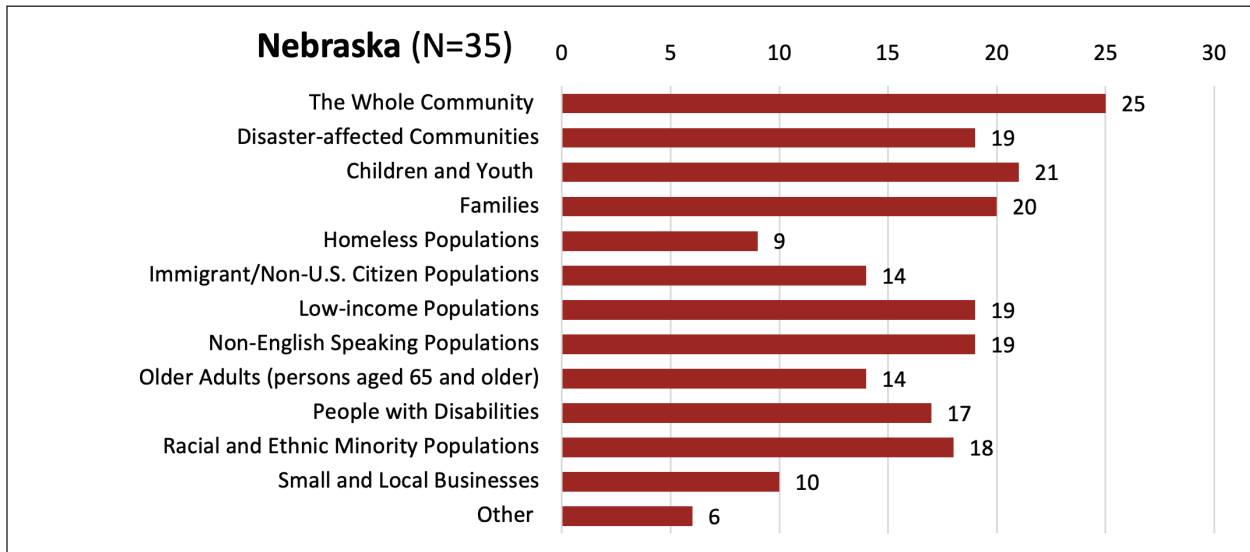


Table 2.2 – Years in Nebraska VOAD and Frequency of Contact (n=19)

YEARS IN NEBRASKA VOAD		FREQUENCY OF CONTACT	
Less than 1 year	0	Weekly	5.3% (n=1)
1-3 years	15.8% (n=3)	Bi-weekly	15.8% (n=3)
4-9 years	10.5% (n=2)	Monthly	52.6% (n=10)
10+ years	47.4% (n=9)	Quarterly	0
Unsure	26.3% (n=5)	Annually	10.5% (n=2)
		Other	15.8% (n=3)

The next question on the survey asked participants to identify the population(s) that their organizations serve. This question allowed them to select more than one option and to provide an explanation of populations served that were not represented in the response categories. In Nebraska, as shown in Figure 2.4, a majority of respondents (n=25) selected "the whole community" as the population most frequently served. Other notable populations served among Nebraska participants include: "children and youth" (n=21); "families" (n=20); and "disaster-affected communities," "low-income populations" and "non-English speaking populations" (n=19).

Figure 2.4 – Nebraska Responses to: “What population(s) does your organization serve? Please check all that apply.”

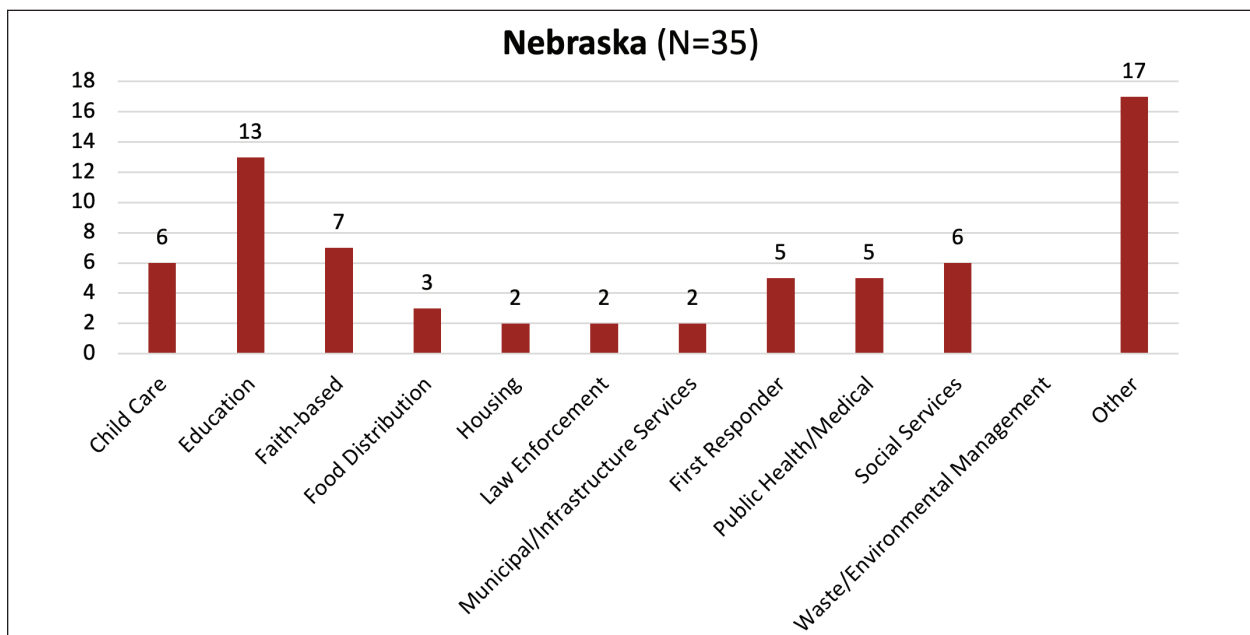


Nebraska “other” responses to “What population(s) does your organization serve?” included the following:

- County
- Educators
- Rural communities/agriculture
- Students, faculty, staff, and visitors
- Through direct service provides, including schools
- We are child life specialists (healthcare professionals) serving pediatric patients and children of adults in health care

To gain a deeper understanding of the organizations represented, we asked participants, “what sector(s) does your organization operate in?” This was a “check all that apply” format, which also allowed participants to select and fill-in an “other” response. Figure 2.5 illustrates responses from participants in Nebraska. Aside from “other,” “child care,” and “faith-based,” responses were rather similarly split among the remaining categories. We provide participants’ detailed responses to the “other” category below Figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5 – Nebraska responses to: “What sector(s) does your organization operate in? Please check all that apply.”

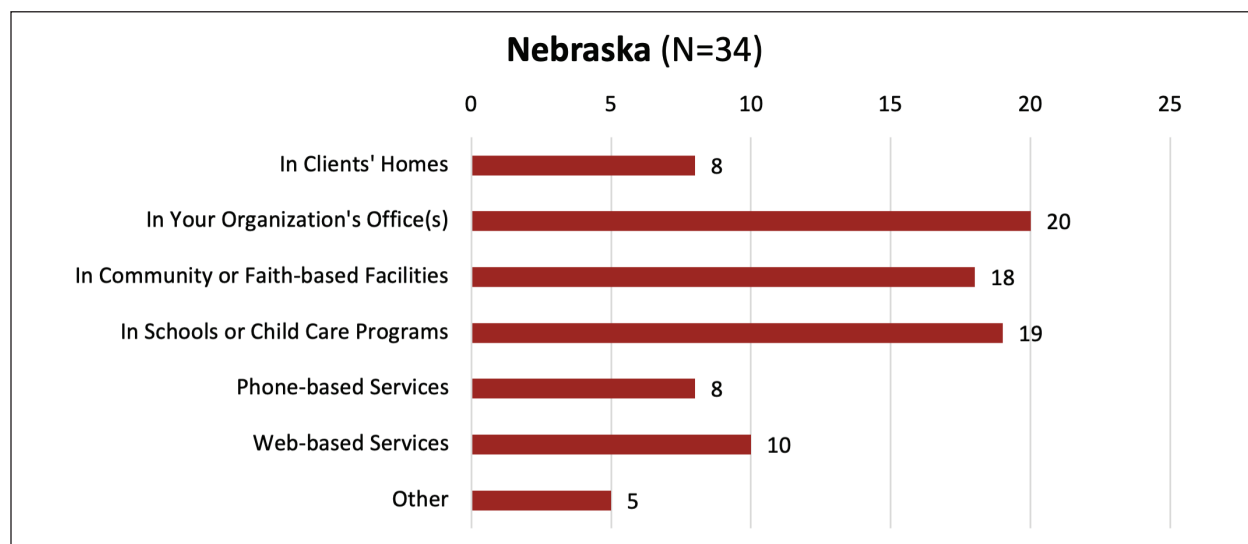


Nebraska “other” responses to “What sector(s) does your organization operate in?” included the following:

- Behavioral health (n=2)
- Chainsaw, mud-out, kitchen, assessors, chaplains, laundry, shower, incident command units, and crews
- Communications
- Emergency management (n=7)
- Government
- Healthcare (hospitals and clinics)
- Sheltering, feeding, distribution of emergency supplies, family reunification, health and mental health, disaster preparedness, damage assessment
- 911
- Child care I available at the regional/national level
- Traffic/crowd control

When asked *where* their respective organizations provide services, participants selected from the following: in clients’ homes, in [their] organization’s office(s), in community or faith-based facilities, in schools or child care programs, phone-based services, web-based services, and other. In Nebraska, the most common responses included “in your organization’s office(s)” (n=20), “in schools or child care programs” (n=19), and “in community or faith-based facilities” (n=18). See Figure 2.6 for more detail.

Figure 2.6 – Nebraska responses to: “Where does your organization provide services? Please check all that apply.”

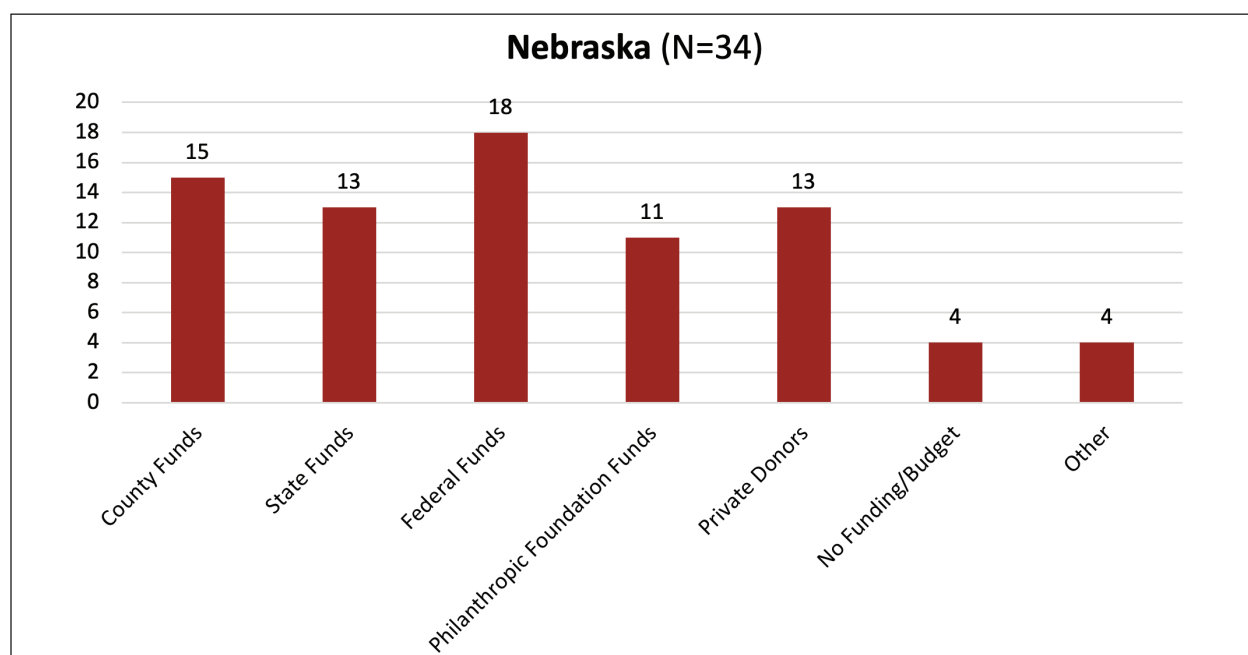


Nebraska “other” responses to “Where does your organization provide services?”

- Countywide
- Disaster sites
- Hospitals and healthcare clinics
- We provide services to the responders helping public-not public directly
- Wherever needed

Figure 2.7 shows responses in both states to the question that asked, “how is your organization funded?” Participants could select more than one response and could also answer with an open-ended “other” response. In both Arkansas and Nebraska, “other” responses included: church donations and donations from faith communities, grants, city funds, and membership fees.

Figure 2.7 – Nebraska responses to: “How is your organization funded? Please check all that apply.”



A follow-up question asked participants to indicate whether their organization’s financial contributors associate requirements pertaining to disaster preparedness with the receipt of funds. Responses are summarized in Figure 2.8 below.

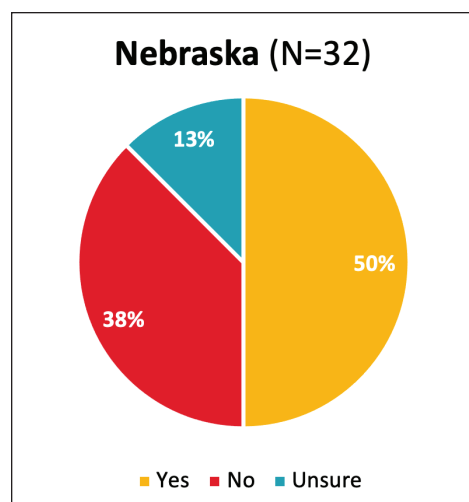


Figure 2.8 (left) – Nebraska responses to: “Do your financial contributors attach any requirements regarding disaster preparedness to the receipt of funds?”

If respondents indicated that their organization’s funders attach requirements, they were asked to provide more detail. Of the 15 individuals in Nebraska who responded that their organization’s financial contributors attach disaster preparedness requirements for funds, 14 provided more detail into what these requirements entail. While participants gave examples of a range of requirements, some clear and some unclear, a majority of these involved the creation and/or maintenance of disaster-related plans, such as statewide or local emergency operations plans (LEOPs) (n=10), as well as more organization-specific requirements, such as the requirement that public health departments throughout the state of Nebraska need to have at least one emergency response

coordinator. Other requirements fell under the umbrella of “training and exercise” concerning disaster preparedness and response. Figure 2.9 shows Nebraska participants’ responses to the question, “Does your organization have a disaster plan of any kind?” In Nebraska, 86% (n=31) responded “yes.”

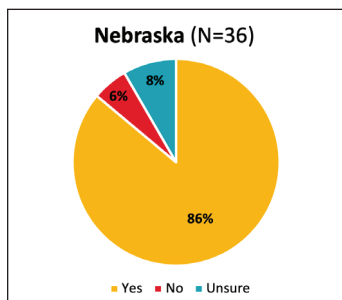
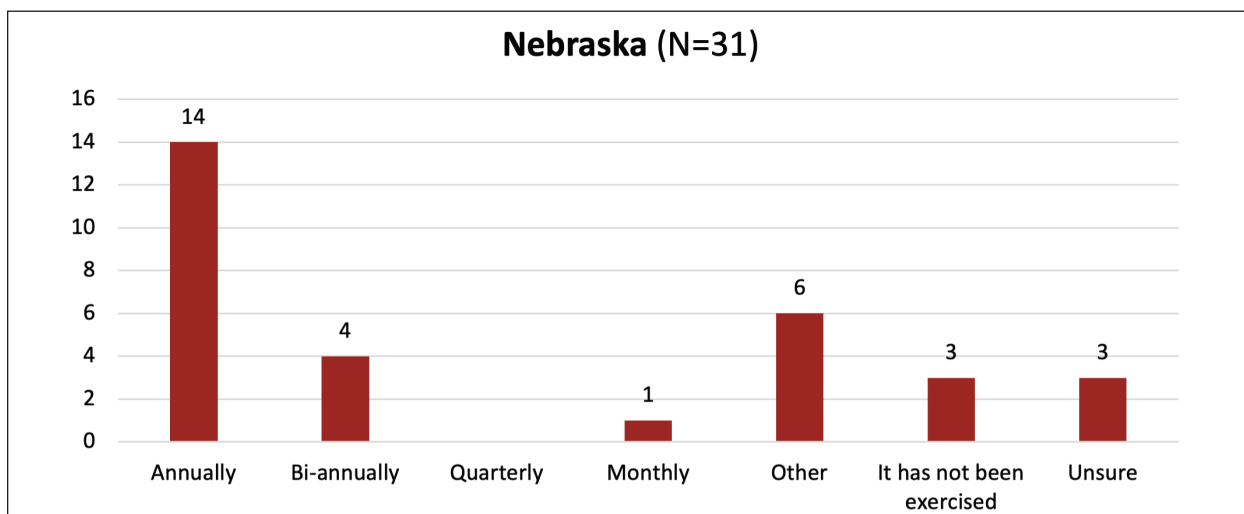


Figure 2.9 (left) – Nebraska responses to: “Does your organization have a disaster plan of any kind?”

All 31 Nebraska respondents who indicated that their organizations had disaster plans responded to the follow-up question, which asked “How frequently is the plan exercised?” Nearly half of Nebraska respondents (n=14) indicated that their organizations’ disaster plans are exercised annually. Six participants responded “other,” which included the following:

- As needed
- Individuals and families are encouraged to practice their own plan. Church-wide plans are updated annually
- Some portion quarterly
- The plan is currently in the process of being developed and implemented. The plan has not been exercised to date
- We have numerous disaster preparedness programs that are implemented daily. In terms of a Preparedness plan, not certain what you mean. We have a disaster response plan that encompasses our response efforts which includes preparedness actions as well as preparedness outreach to affected communities
- Whenever need arises

Figure 2.10 – Responses to: “How frequently is the plan exercised?”



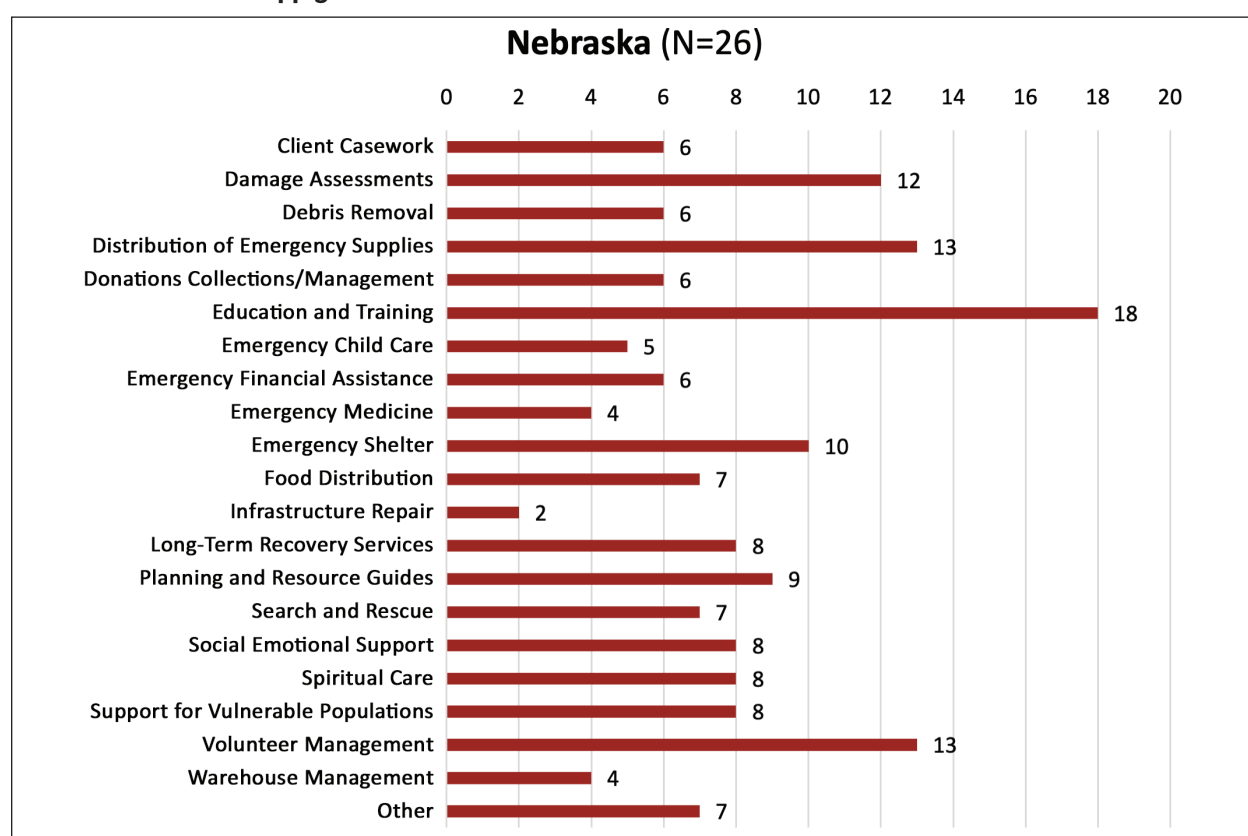
For those participants who reported that their respective organizations have a disaster plan, a second follow-up question asked, “When was the plan last updated?” In Nebraska, out of the 31 survey participants who reported that their organization has a disaster plan, 26 provided more detail as to when their plans were last updated. Eighteen organizations updated their plans in 2017 or 2018, four indicated that updates to their plans were “in progress” of being updated, two in 2016, two in 2015, one in 2010, and one participant responded that they were “unsure” about when their organization’s plan was last updated.²

²One respondent mentioned that their organizations’ plan had been updated in December 2018, but that they are participating in the update of the “statewide template.” This explains the discrepancy in reported respondents with a total of 27 responses to “when was [your disaster] plan last updated?” Additionally, one respondent who worked for an organization that represented multiple counties explained that some counties’ plans were last updated in different years (e.g., 2015 Scotts Bluff County and 2017 Banner County).

Disaster Services and Experiences

Survey participants were asked to report whether their organization currently provided disaster-related services. In Nebraska, out of the 35 total respondents, 26 (74.3%) responded “yes,” 7 respondents (20%) indicated that they did not provide disaster-related services, and 2 (5.7%) were “unsure.” If survey participants selected “yes,” they were then asked to expand on their response by providing more detail into the types of disaster-related services their organizations provide. Figure 2.11 lists the response categories that participants could select, which include such services as “client casework,” “education and training,” and “volunteer management,” among others. This question allowed multiple responses and an opportunity for survey participants to select an “other,” fill-in-the-blank category. In Nebraska, these included “education and training” (n=18), “distribution of emergency supplies” (n=13), and “volunteer management” (n=13). “Other” responses are bulleted below.

Figure 2.11 – Nebraska responses to: “What disaster-related services does your organization provide? Please check all that apply.”



Nebraska “other” responses to “What disaster-related services does your organization provide?”

- A liaison to most all the above
- Communication
- Emergency management and 9-1-1
- Food prep, shower, and laundry
- Preparedness
- We can provide services within the functions of public health as specified in ESF 6 and ESF 8. We are trained in the Incident Command System, with some staff being trained at higher levels
- We have therapy/crisis dogs which are brought in to comfort those who are affected by a disaster. The dogs relieve stress and allow the individual to focus on something other than their situation for a while. I am also a Chaplain with our local sheriff's office

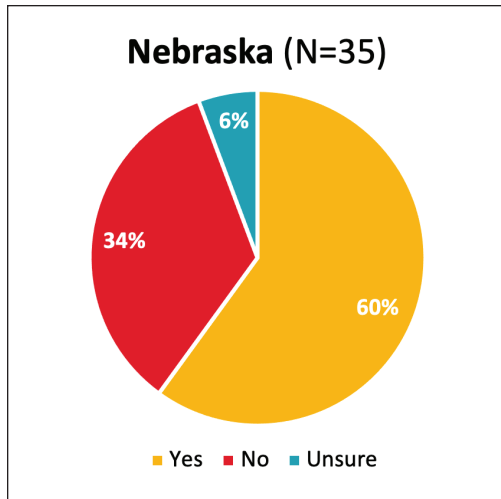


Figure 2.12 illustrates each state's responses to the survey question that asked, "Has your organization ever deployed following a disaster?" In Nebraska, over half of the respondents reported that their organizations had deployed (60%, n=21).

Figure 2.12 (left) – Nebraska responses to: "Has your organization ever deployed following a disaster?"

Participants that responded "yes" to the question were given a follow-up prompt that asked them to list the disasters that their respective organization has deployed to over the last 10 years. In both states, some respondents provided general examples of the types of events their organization has responded to, such as tornadoes, floods, fires, ice storms, blizzards, and mass shootings, while others provided more specific examples of disaster events (e.g., Hurricanes Florence

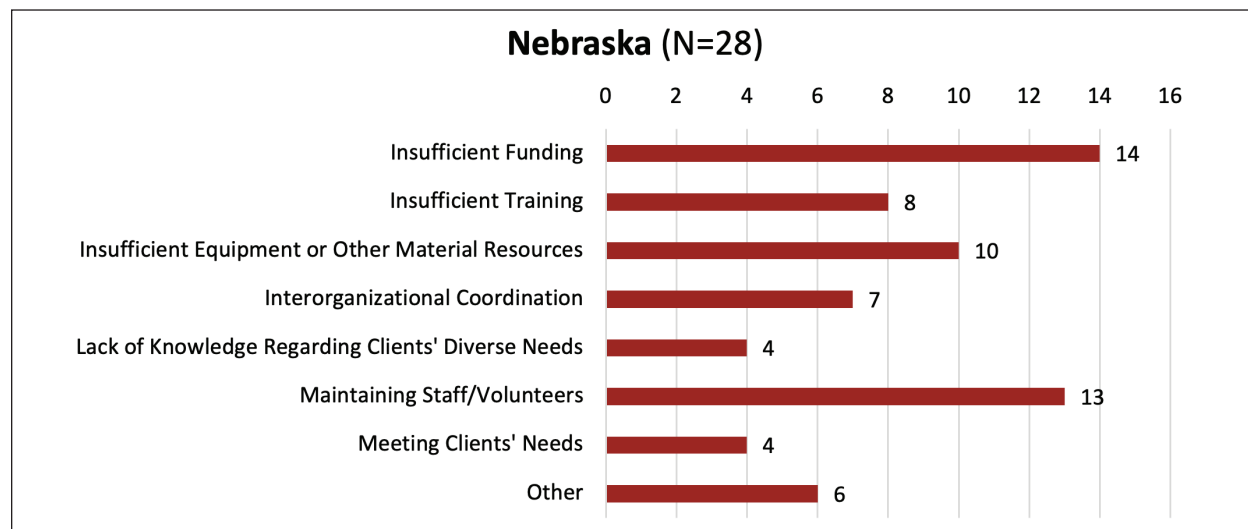
and Harvey, 2014 Tornado in Faulkner County, and 2014 Pilger, Nebraska Tornado). The range of specific disasters Nebraska organizations responded to are listed in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3 – List of Organizational Disaster Deployments – Nebraska

NEBRASKA ORGANIZATIONAL DISASTER DEPLOYMENT	
Pilger Tornadoes, 2014	Snow storm in Sturgis, SD
Influenza Outbreak, 2009	June 2008- Tornado Cresco
Hurricane Harvey	May 2014- Beaver Crossing Tornadoes
Hurricane Sandy	March 2015- Livingston Fire
Tornado in Beaver Crossing, Nebraska	May 2015- Flooding in Dewitt, Deshler, and Hebron
2018 - California wildfires	The closest was the Hallam Tornado.
2018 - Hurricanes Michael & Florence	All of them.
2018 - Marshalltown, IA tornado	Two Presidential declarations over the last 6 years.
2017 - Hurricanes Irma & Harvey	High winds 2008, 2017
2016 - Hurricane Matthew	Flooding 2010, 2011
2016 - Tennessee wildfires	Straight line winds: Salix, LA
2014 - Pilger, NE tornado / Dewitt, NE flooding	Snow Emergency in 2010
2012 - Hurricane Sandy	Wayne Tornado 2014
2011 - Joplin, MO tornado	Pilger & Coleridge Tornado (day after Pilger)
2011 - Mississippi River Valley Flooding & Missouri River flooding	Cresco tornado and high wind event in the northern part of our county in 2008
2009 Tsunami (11*)	Wizber-Pilger Tornado
Parkersburg Tornado	Fires: Springview wildfires NE, KS
Hurricanes: Katrina, Harvey, Ike, Gustalf, Michael	Flooding: Davenport, Pleasantville, Des Moines, Lafayette, Baton Rouge, Zoar, Creston Frost & Knoxville LA, Liberal & Pratt KS, Denver & Colo Springs, CO, Lusk WY, DeWitt & Lincoln NE, St. Louis MO, Minot ND, Eudora AR. Camden SD, Elizabethtown NC, Riverton WY
Tornadoes: Greensburg, Eureka & Girard, KS, Pilger & Bellevue, NE, Marshalltown, LA, Woodward, OK, Brush, CO	

To further understand the contexts and constraints in which Nebraska organizations operate, the survey included a question that asked, “which of the following concerns or challenges affect your organization’s ability to respond to disaster?” “Insufficient funding” was the most reported constraint (n=14). Other frequently reported constraints included “maintaining high quality staff/volunteers” (n=13), and “insufficient equipment or other material resources” (n=10) (see Figure 2.13).

Figure 2.13 – Nebraska responses to: “Which of the following concerns or challenges affect your organization’s ability to respond to disasters? Please check all that apply.”



Nebraska “other” responses to “Which of the following concerns or challenges affect your organizations ability to respond to disasters?”

- Capacity and location
- Legal requirements
- The challenges we are having is other response organizations don’t know we are out there. We were to respond to a center where individuals were staying, however, the center closed due to a lack of individuals needing to stay in the facility
- Updated list of special needs individuals
- Volunteers
- We don’t have any systemic overarching challenges in our response. Challenges that occur are unique to each individual response

As part of the pre-facilitated session survey, and as a way to identify the geographic gaps in disaster-related services in Arkansas and Nebraska, we asked respondents to indicate *which* counties in their particular state their organizations operate in and *when* they operate in them (during disasters, during non-disaster times, or both).³ To create the maps, we counted the number of respondents per county that selected each type of response (see Maps 2.1 through 2.3). Table 2.4 provides descriptive statistics of the number of participants per county who provided responses to the three questions for Nebraska. In both states, most of the respondents answered “both.” A small number of respondents indicated that their organization solely worked “during disasters” or “during non-disaster times.” We had anticipated wider variability in the responses to this question. For example, we thought some organizations might focus only on certain counties. While this was true for the few respondents whose organizations only worked during disasters or non-disaster times, the majority of the respondents worked throughout the state during both phases. The maximums, minimums, and standard deviations in Table 2.4 show that there was not a wide variation in the number of respondents per county in Nebraska.

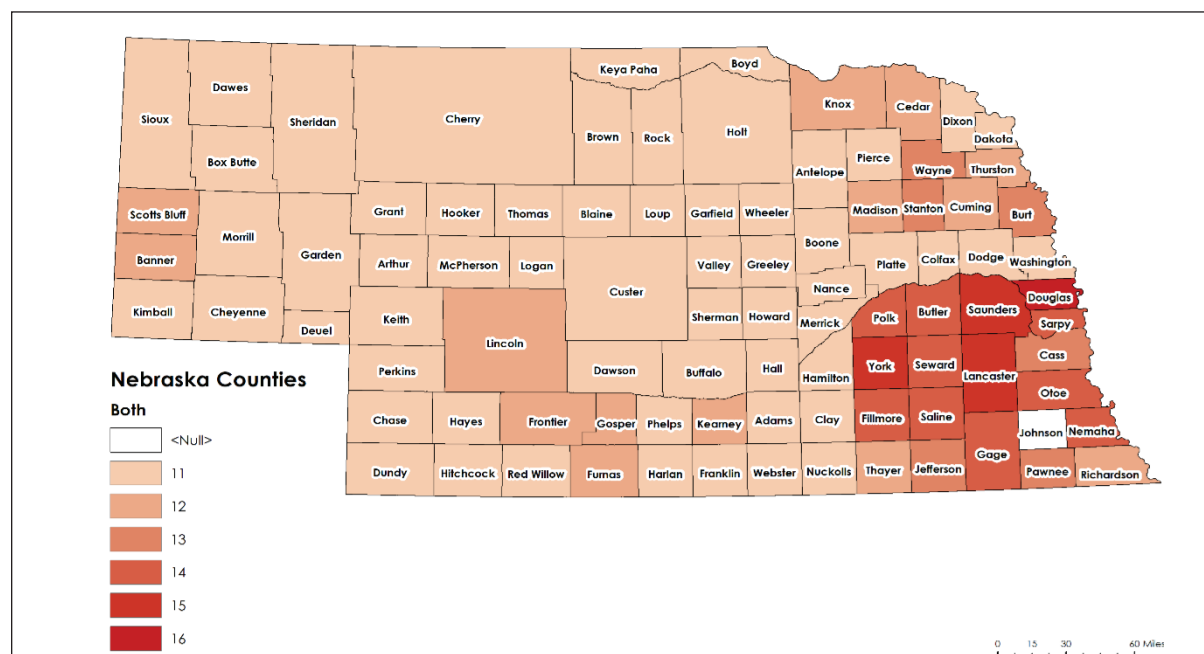
³In the survey, respondents were presented with a list of counties and asked to select those in which their organization worked in either disaster or non-disaster times or both. See question 13 in the survey (Appendix C).

Table 2.4 – Number of Nebraska Respondents Operating During Disasters, Non-Disaster Times, or Both

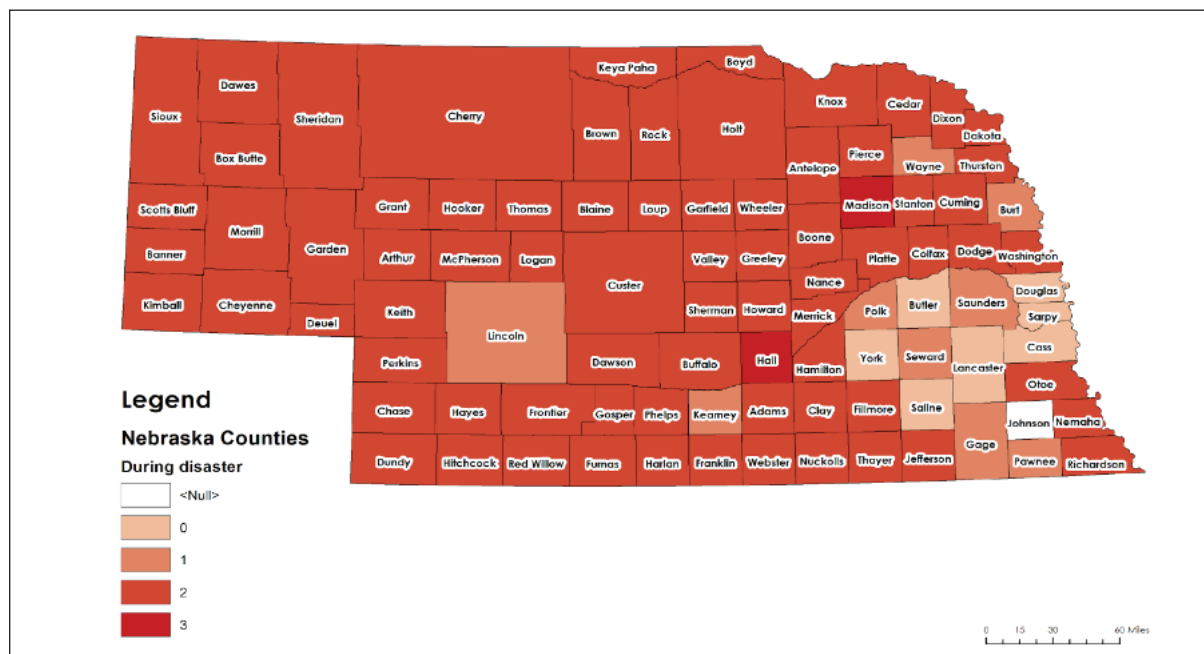
NEBRASKA (COUNTIES = 92*, N=34)						
	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
During Disasters	0	3	1.77	2	2	.61
During Non-Disasters	3	4	3.92	4	4	.31
Both	11	16	11.76	11	11	1.23

Although there is not a large amount of variation in the number of respondents per county who indicated “Both,” the higher values do cluster. In Nebraska the counties with more “Both” responses are clustered in the southeastern corner of the state near Omaha and Lincoln (Map 2.1). Perhaps with higher response rates, these patterns could be explored further to determine the degree to which VOAD member organizations’ operations tend to cluster around major urban centers. Maps 2.2 and 2.3 provide a breakdown of responses in Nebraska concerning organizations that provide services during only disaster or non-disaster times by county.

Map 2.1 – Nebraska Count of the Number of Respondents per County Whose Organizations Provide Services During Both Disaster and Non-Disaster Times



Map 2.2 – Nebraska Counties Where Organizations Provide Services During Disaster



Map 2.3 – Nebraska Counties Where Organizations Provide Services During Non-Disaster Times

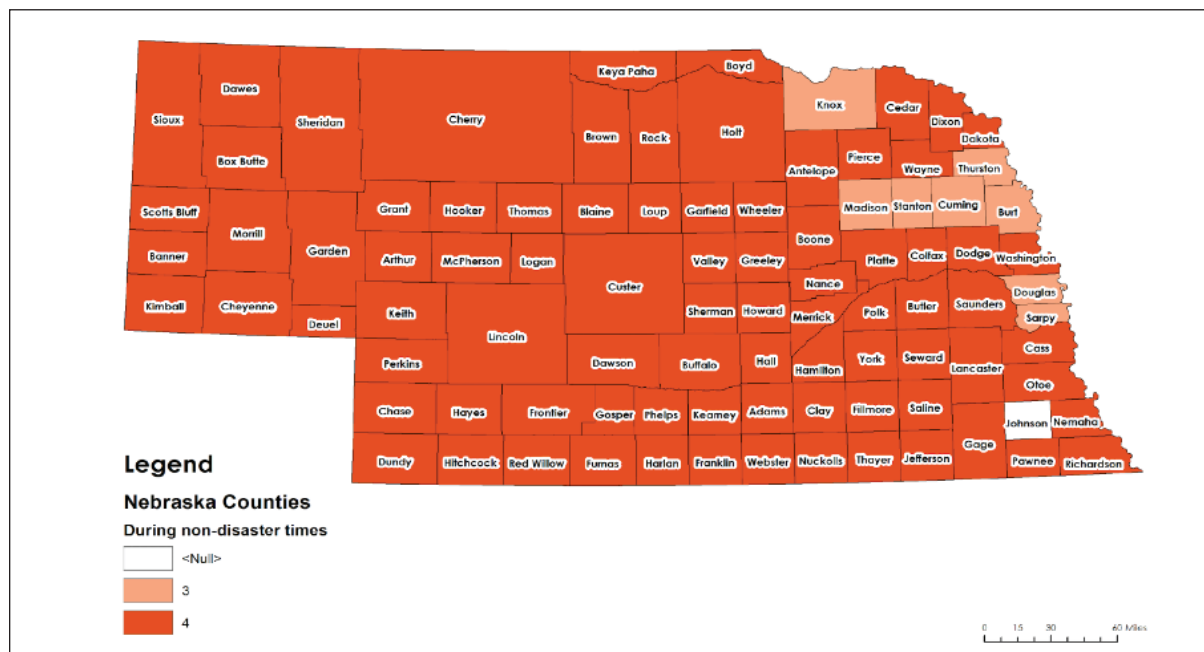


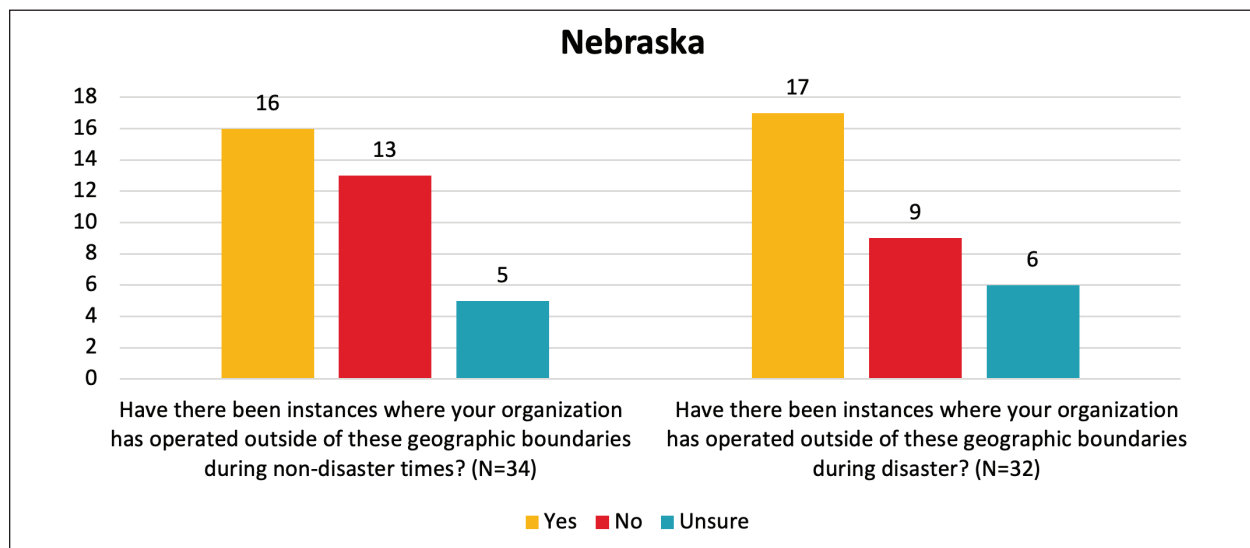
Table 2.5 provides descriptive statistics regarding the number of counties respondents selected. The majority of Nebraska respondents indicated that their organizations operated in all counties during both disaster and non-disaster periods. The responses to question thirteen indicate that the VOAD member organizations whose members participated in the pre-facilitated session survey in Nebraska largely operate statewide and provide services both during disaster and non-disaster periods.

Table 2.5 – Nebraska – Number of Counties per Respondent Operating (During Disaster, During Non-Disaster, Both)

NEBRASKA (COUNTIES = 92*, N=34)						
	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
During Disasters	0	82	4.79	0	0	19.22
During Non-Disasters	0	92	7.97	0	0	25.6
Both	0	92	31.82	3.5	92	42.34

A series of follow-up questions asked survey participants to provide more detail concerning whether they operate outside of these reported boundaries during disaster and non-disaster times, as well as what these deployments entailed and what factors influenced their organization’s decision to deploy outside of their reported geographical boundaries. In Nebraska, roughly half of the respondents (n=16) indicated that their organizations had operated outside geographic boundaries **during non-disaster times**. Similarly, survey participants answered a subsequent series of questions beginning with “have there been instances where your organization has operated outside of these geographic boundaries **during disaster**?” Roughly a fifth (19%, n=6) of Nebraska respondents selected “unsure,” while over half of Nebraska respondents (53%, n=17) indicated that their organizations had deployed outside of predetermined geographic boundaries during disaster. Responses to these questions are illustrated in Figure 2.14 below.

Figure 2.14 – Nebraska responses to: “Have there been instances where your organization has operated outside of these geographic boundaries during non-disaster times/during disaster?”



The following questions were qualitative in nature, asking of those who selected “yes,” “what did this entail (and where did this take place)?” and “what factors influenced the decision for your organization to operate outside its geographical boundaries?” In Nebraska, 16 respondents reported that their organizations operated outside of the predetermined geographical boundaries *outside times of disaster*. Explanations for why this occurred ranged from training and exercises (both leading and attending) within and outside the state of Nebraska (n=8) to participation in multi-state projects, and blood donation services at national and international levels. In explaining the factors that influenced organizations’ decisions to operate outside of

*There are 93 counties in Nebraska. One, Johnson County, was mistakenly not entered in the original survey questionnaire. Respondents did not have the opportunity to answer the question for this county.

geographical boundaries, many Nebraska respondents expanded upon their previous explanations of what their organizations operations entailed. For example, factors influencing organizations' decisions to operate outside of their boundaries include interlocal agreements, requests and invitations to do so, as well as collaboration opportunities to increase services to clients.

Following the same format and succession of prompts, if respondents reported that their organization deployed outside of geographic boundaries *during* disaster, they were asked the same follow-up questions: 1) "what did this entail (and where did this take place)?" and 2) what factors influenced the decision for your organization to operate outside its geographical boundaries?" All of the seventeen Nebraska respondents that reported that their organization has deployed outside geographic boundaries during disaster provided follow-up explanations for what these deployments entailed. Responses varied both in specificity and what the work entailed, however notable themes included: being part of a national organization, thus covering the entire U.S. and associated territories as well as memoranda of understanding and mutual aid agreements. Some responses were rather vague, using such language as: "we were asked," "same as above," and "tornado." Factors influencing organizations' decisions to deploy outside of their boundaries during disaster primarily included, but were not limited to, mutual aid agreements/requests, memoranda of understanding, and requests for assistance.

Child-Specific Services and Experience Working with Children

The survey also asked about child-specific disaster-related services and experiences and relationships with child-serving organizations. Figure 2.15 illustrates Nebraska responses to the question, "Does your organization work directly with children?" Twenty (59%) Nebraska participants represented in the survey indicated that their organizations work directly with children. When asked to expand on this response, participants reported explanations that fell along the following lines of work: educational programming to schools and youth groups, behavioral, mental, and physical health care, as well as safety presentations/education.

Figure 2.15 (right) – Nebraska responses to: "Does your organization work directly with children?"

The following two questions asked participants to indicate whether their organizations have formal or informal relationships with child-serving organizations. As shown in Figure 2.16, roughly half of Nebraska participants (52%, n=17) indicated that their organization has formal relationships with child-serving organizations or groups that may hold knowledge and expertise with regard to children's health and well-being. Fourteen Nebraska (42%) participants indicated that their organizations do not have formal relationships with child-serving organizations. Also shown in Figure 2.16, a majority (n=30) of Nebraska respondents report having informal relationships with child-serving organizations or other groups that may have knowledge and expertise on the topics of children's health and well-being.

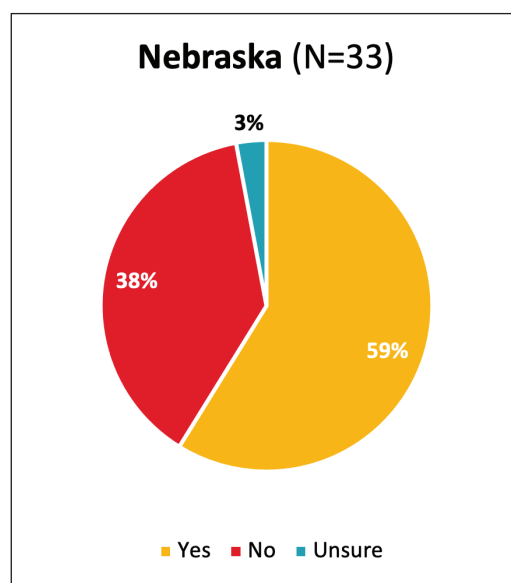
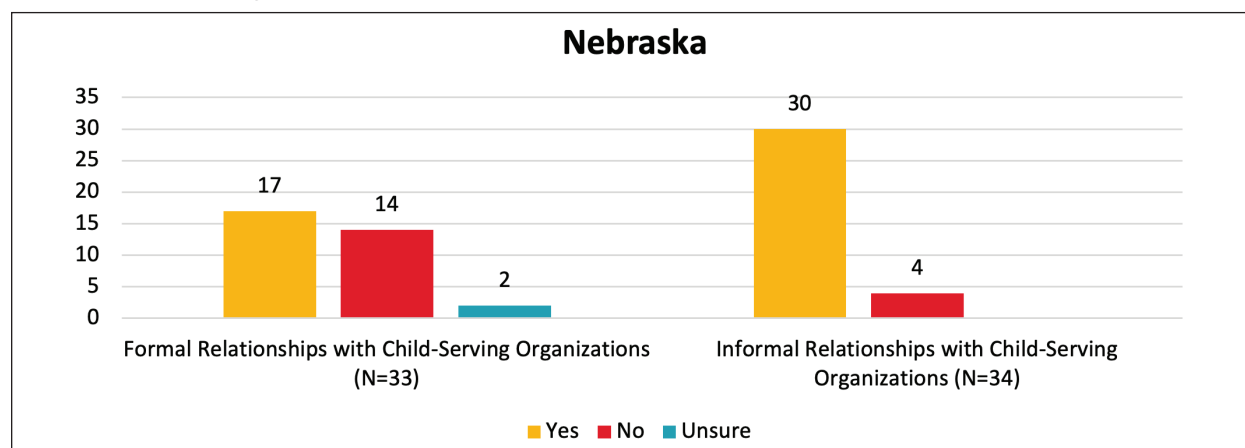


Figure 2.16 – Nebraska responses to: “Does your organization have formal/informal relationship(s) with child-serving organizations or other groups that may hold knowledge and expertise regarding children’s health and well-being?”⁵

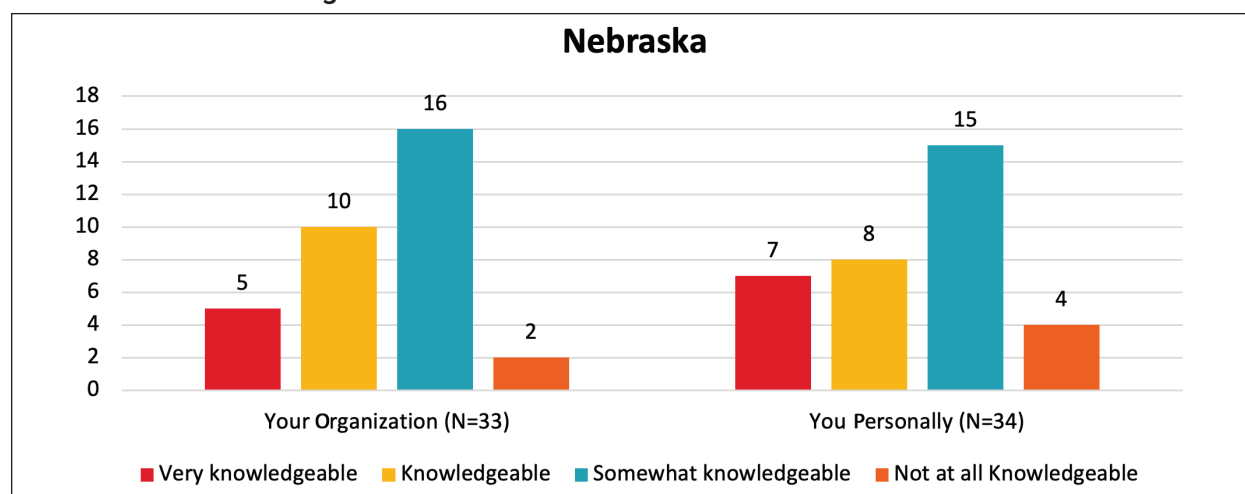


Knowledge and Awareness About Children in Disasters

As part of this initial survey, we asked participants to rate how they perceive their organization’s knowledge as well as their own knowledge about the needs of children during disaster. Figure 2.17 summarizes the responses from Nebraska participants to these questions, which begins with: “How knowledgeable is **your organization** about the needs of children during disasters?” Only two respondents from Nebraska reported that their organizations are “not at all knowledgeable” about the needs of children during disasters. A majority of respondents selected that their organization is either “knowledgeable” (n=10) or “somewhat knowledgeable” (n=16). Five respondents in Nebraska selected “very knowledgeable.”

Findings from the subsequent question, which asked “how knowledgeable are **you personally** about the needs of children during disasters?” are presented in Figure 2.17 as well. Over 40% of Nebraska respondents (n=15) were “somewhat knowledgeable” about children’s needs during disasters, and the same number of respondents (n=15) reported that they were “very knowledgeable” or “knowledgeable.” Four respondents selected that they were “not at all knowledgeable.”

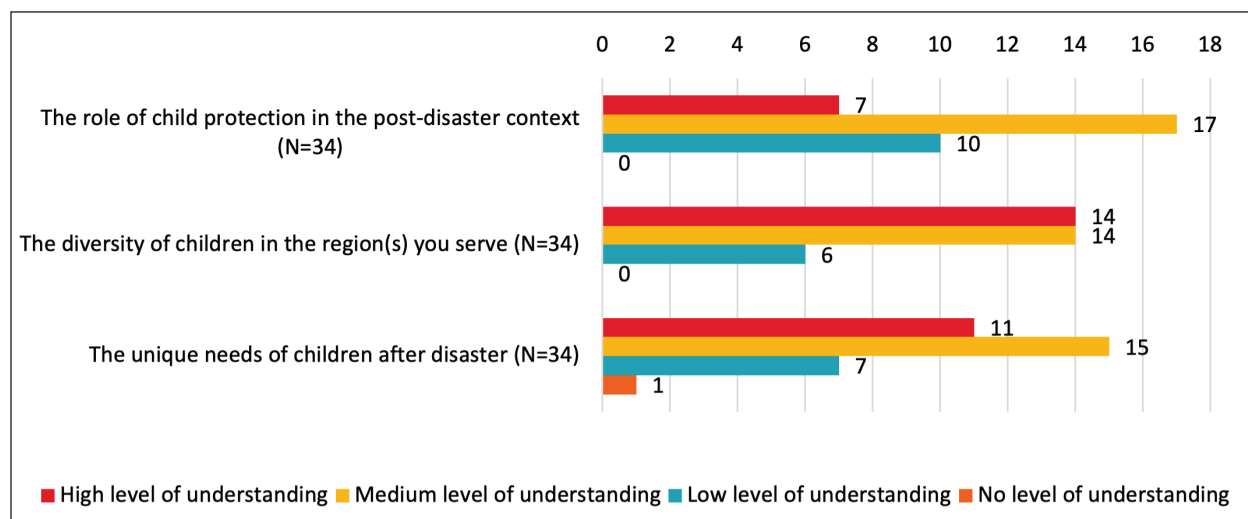
Figure 2.17 – Nebraska responses to: “How knowledgeable is *your organization/are you personally* about the needs of children during disasters?”



⁵The full version of the questions asked, “Does your organization have formal/informal relationship(s), such as a memorandum of understanding or partnership agreement, with child-serving organizations such as schools, childcare centers, child protection agencies, family service centers, emergency management, local/county health departments, or other groups that may hold knowledge and expertise regarding children’s health and well-being?”

Figure 2.18 summarizes Nebraska responses to a prompt that asked participants to rate their level of understanding for “The role of child protection in the post disaster context,” “The diversity (e.g., socioeconomic, racial and ethnic diversity) of children in the region(s) you serve,” and “The unique needs of children after disaster.” In Nebraska, “A medium level of understanding” to the prompts was most commonly reported among participants. Only one person indicated that they had “No understanding,” which was in response to “The unique needs of children after disaster.”

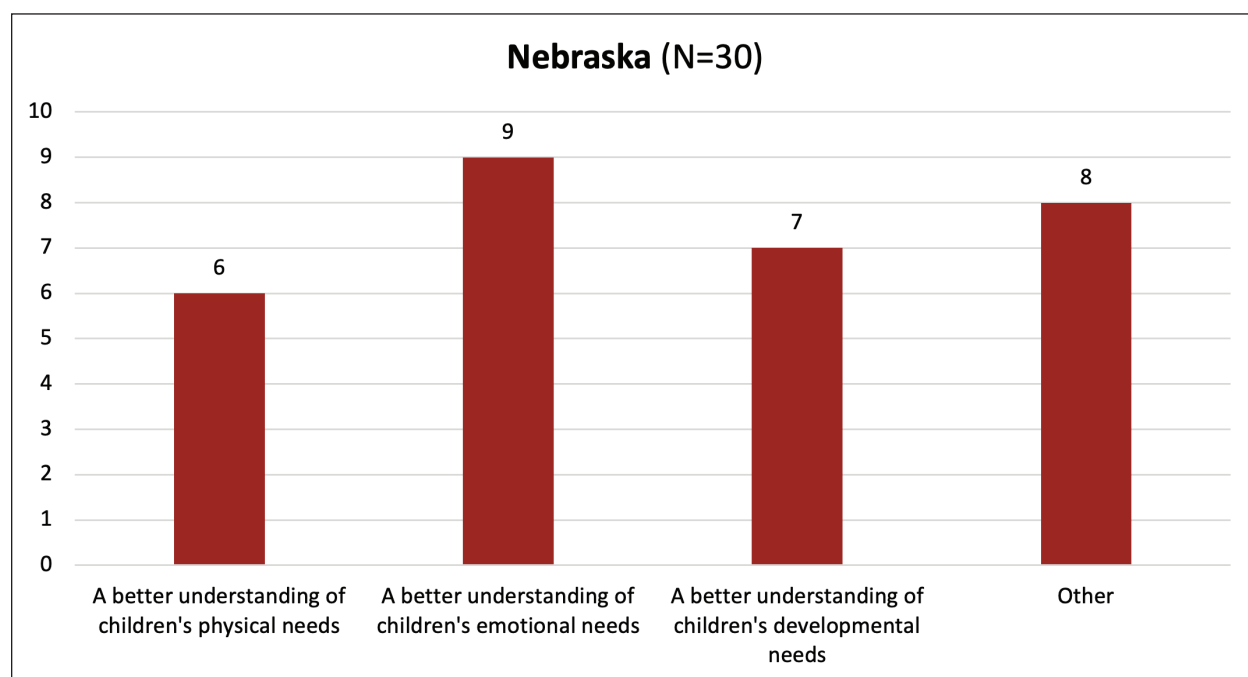
Figure 2.18 – Nebraska Respondents’ Levels of Understanding of Child Protection, Diversity, and Children’s Unique Disaster Needs



We asked participants, “What types of information would be useful for you to have in understanding and addressing children’s needs during disaster?” (See Figure 2.19.) The most commonly selected response (n=9) was “a better understanding of children’s emotional needs.” Nebraska “other” responses to “What types of information would be useful for you to have in understanding and addressing children’s needs during disaster?”

- All of the above
- All of the above
- All of the above
- Any additional information to build on my previous knowledge is helpful and useful whether it be physical needs, emotional needs, and developmental needs
- Liability issues
- N/A
- We just need to find who to partner with to provide support as well as partnering to bring a CDS training to Omaha
- We provide child/elder care to allow parents time to do what’s needed

Figure 2.19 – Nebraska responses to: “What types of information would be useful for you to have in understanding and addressing children’s needs during disaster?”

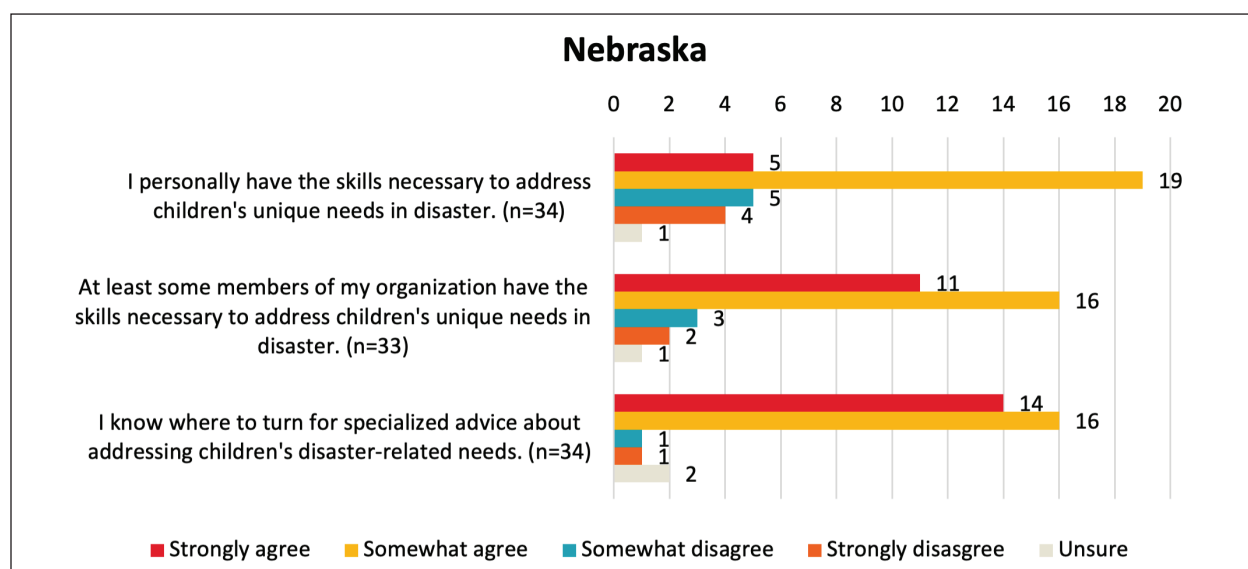


Capacity and Readiness for Child-Focused Disaster Response

This section of the report highlights findings from the pre-facilitated session survey that concern people’s personal capacity for child-focused disaster response as well as *their organization’s* capacity. Figure 2.20 highlights responses to three prompts, which asked participants to rate their level of agreement with the following statements: 1) “I personally have the skills necessary to address children’s unique needs in disaster”; 2) “at least some members of my organization have the skills necessary to address children’s unique needs in disaster”; and 3) “I know where to turn for specialized advice about addressing children’s disaster-related needs.”

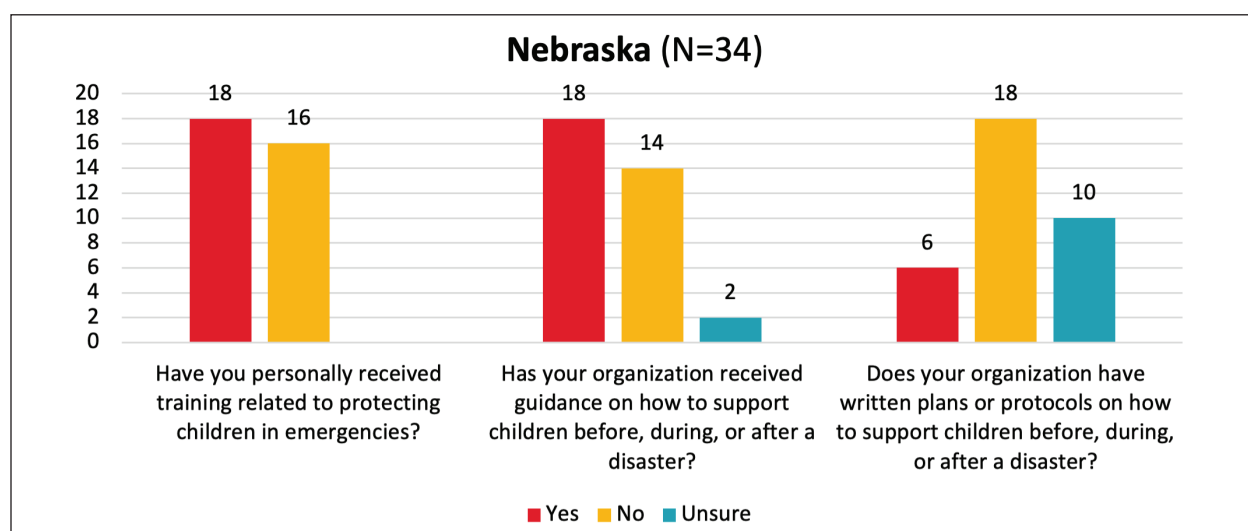
A majority of Nebraska participants (71%, n=24) selected that they either “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree” that they *personally* have the skills to address children’s needs in disaster. When asked the same prompt about whether “at least some members of the organization” have the necessary skills to address children’s needs in a disaster, roughly 80% (n=27) either “somewhat agreed” or “strongly agreed.” When asked to rate their level of agreement to the prompt, “I know where to turn for specialized advice about addressing children’s disaster-related needs,” nearly 90% (n=30) of respondents selected “somewhat agree” or “strongly agree.”

Figure 2.20 – Nebraska Respondents’ Levels of Agreement Pertaining to Child-Focused Skills in Disaster



The following set of questions asked about whether respondents have “personally received training related to protecting children in emergencies,” if their organization “receives guidance on how to support children before, during, or after disaster,” and if their organization has “written plans or protocols on how to support children before, during, and after disaster.” These questions and Nebraska participant responses are illustrated in Figure 2.21 below.

Figure 2.21 – Training, Guidance, and Written Plans for Child-Focused Disaster Response



In response to the first question, “Have you personally received training related to protecting children in emergencies?,” roughly half (47%, n=16) of Nebraska participants reported “no.” The next question asked respondents who selected “yes” to explain what this training entailed. Of the 18 Nebraska survey participants who reported receiving training related to children, thirteen further explained that training consisted of, though not limited to: child responses to trauma, Head Start/Early Head Start, Certified Child Life Specialist (CCLS) training, shelter management pertaining to children, and child protection.

The next question asked participants to answer whether their organization has “received guidance on how to support children before, during, or after a disaster.” Just over half (n=18) of Nebraska participants indicated that their organization has received such guidance and two participants were “unsure.”

The final question shown in Figure 2.21 illustrates responses to whether participants’ organizations have written plans or protocols on how to support children before, during, and after a disaster. A little over half (n=18) indicated that their organizations *do not* have written plans or protocols regarding support for children in the context of disaster.

Organizational Readiness and Experience Serving Children in Disaster

Next, we asked participants about their respective organization’s readiness for child-focused disaster response. To begin, we asked, “How ready is your organization (e.g., with systems or protocols in place) to respond to children’s specific needs during disaster?” along a Likert scale of readiness. “Somewhat ready” was the most commonly selected response (n=14). About one-third, 38% (n=13) of Nebraska respondents believe that their organizations are “extremely ready” or “ready” to address child-specific needs during disaster. The remaining number of respondents reported that their organizations were either “not at all ready” (n=5) or “unsure” (n=2) (Figure 2.22).

Figure 2.22 – Nebraska responses to: “How ready is your organization (e.g., with systems or protocols in place) to respond to children’s specific needs during disaster?”

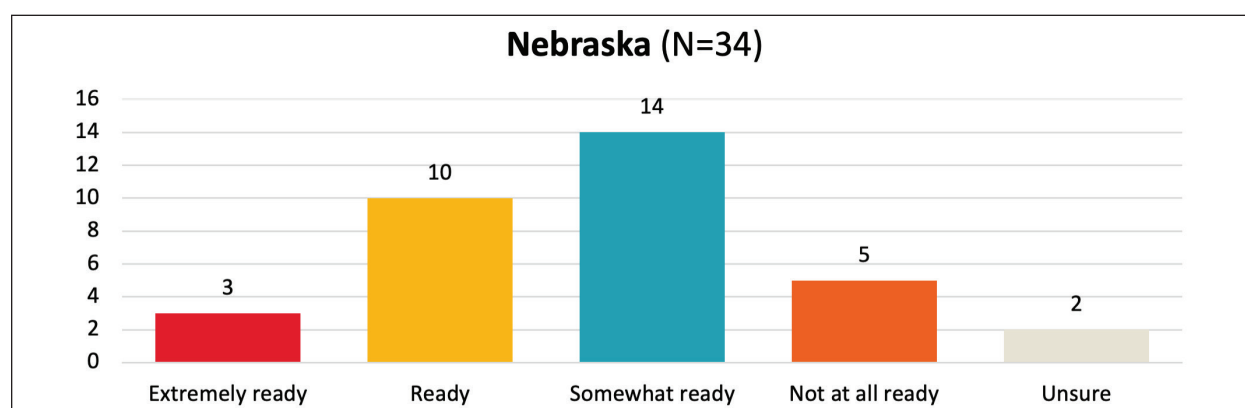


Figure 2.23 shows Nebraska participants’ responses to: “In the past, has your organization directly helped children who were affected by a disaster?” Nearly half (44%, n=15) indicated that their organization had directly helped children affected by disaster, while 13 selected “no.” If they selected “yes,” participants were asked to provide further explanation. Their responses are listed below.

- We are called into schools or work on disaster sites with children, offering emotional and spiritual care and stress management via interactions with trained therapy dogs and handlers trained in CISM and psychological first aid
- Provided tetanus shots to children after northeast Nebraska tornadoes in 2014; provided flu vaccines to children in 2009 during flu outbreak
- By responding to their emergency calls
- We help children as part of our disaster response no one goes unserved
- Crisis Mental Health support. Camp Noah after disasters
- Provided child/elder care
- We worked with the children and their parents and leaders when the Hallam tornado hit our area. At the time, I worked with the Primary organization
- We provide support to children affected by disaster in all disasters within the United States and its territories

- During tornado recovery
- During a tornado some areas of Sutton lost power and we set up temporary feeding stations and day care centers for children and their families
- All school shootings

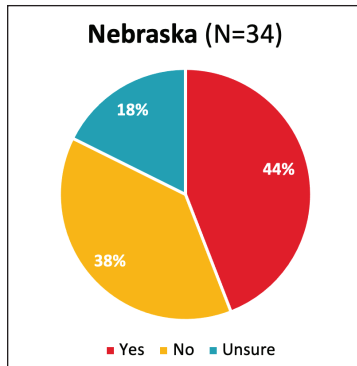
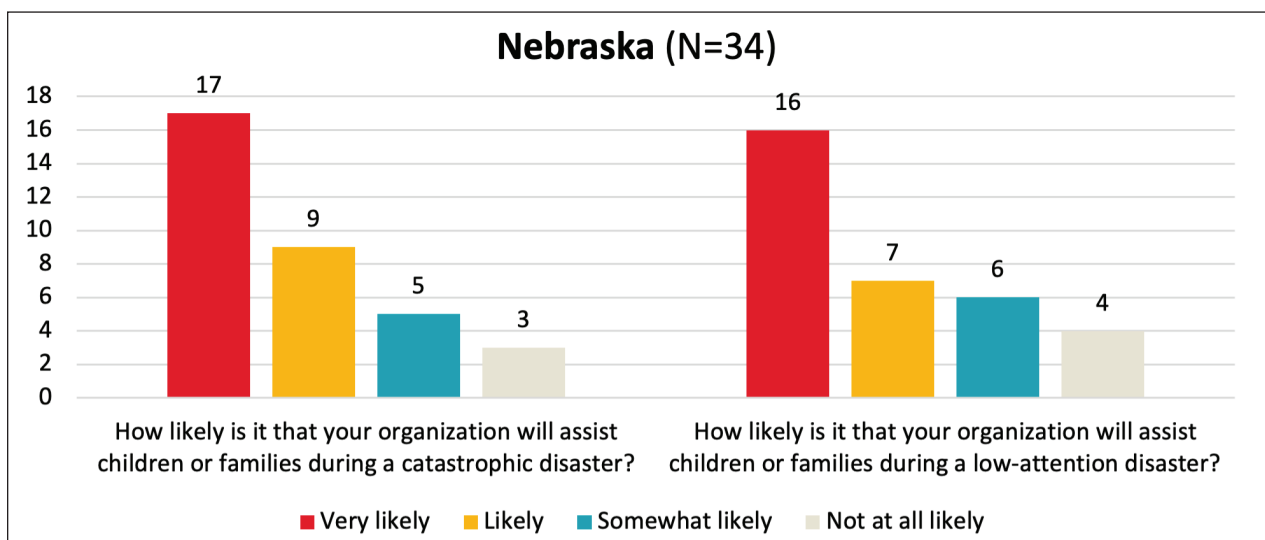


Figure 2.23 (left) – Nebraska responses to: “In the past, has your organization directly helped children who were affected by a disaster?”

Figure 2.24 shows responses to two questions: 1) “How likely is it that your organization will assist children or families during a *catastrophic disaster* (e.g., one that receives substantial news coverage, triggers official disaster declarations, and provokes widespread mobilization on behalf of the public)?” and 2) “How likely is it that your organization will assist children or families during a *low-attention disaster* (e.g., a disaster that does not warrant federal or state support and/or receives insufficient resources and attention)?”

Figure 2.24 – Nebraska responses to: “How likely is it that your organization will assist children or families during a *catastrophic disaster*/low-attention disaster?”



A majority of Nebraska respondents report high likelihoods that they would provide assistance for children and/or families during catastrophic events. A little over three-quarters (76%, n=26) of Nebraska participants selected that their organizations would be “very likely” or “likely” to assist children and/or families. Five Nebraska participants reported that their organizations would be “somewhat likely” to do so, with only three selecting “not at all likely.” With regard to low-attention disasters, Figure 2.24 shows similar findings compared to the previous question. Nearly 70% (68%, n=23) of Nebraska respondents selected that their organization would be “very likely” or “likely” to assist children and/or families during a low-attention disaster. Four Nebraska respondents reported that their organization would be “not at all likely” to respond.

Next, the survey included a question that asked, “Does your organization have the material resources (e.g., pediatric medical supplies, age-appropriate toys) necessary to meet children’s unique needs in a disaster?” Only four (12%) Nebraska participants reported that their organizations had the material resources to address the unique needs of children in disaster. Nearly a quarter of participants (23%, n=8) selected that they were “unsure.” The remaining respondents selected “no” (n=22) (see Figure 2.25).

Figure 2.25 (right) – Nebraska responses to: “Does your organization have the material resources necessary to meet children’s unique needs in a disaster?”

While a majority of respondents in Nebraska (65%) reported a lack of material resources for children in disaster, a majority of respondents also selected that they were “very confident” and “somewhat confident” regarding their organization’s ability to meet children’s unique needs during disaster (see Figure 2.26). A large majority of Nebraska participants (n=29) indicated that they were “very confident” or “somewhat confident.” It is unclear from the survey results whether respondents saw material resources as unnecessary to support an effective organizational response.

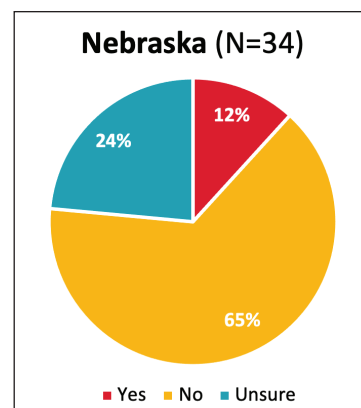
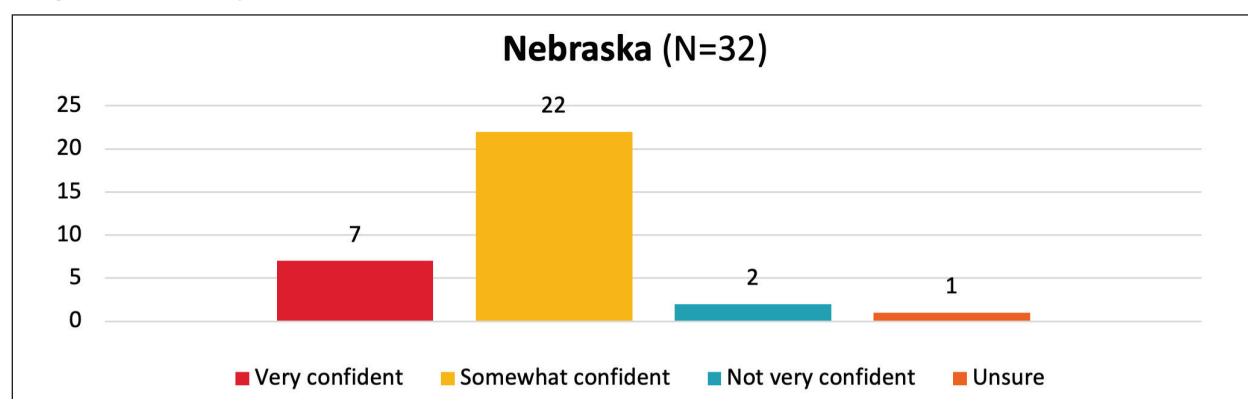


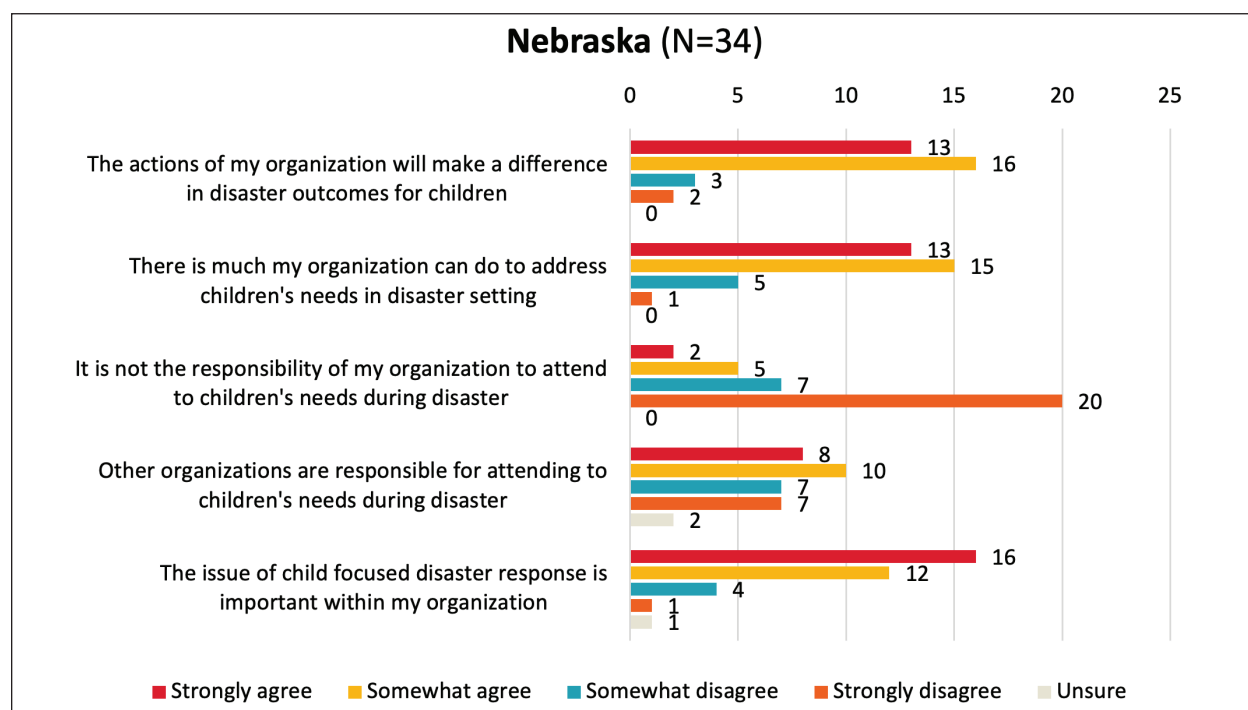
Figure 2.26 – Responses to: “How confident do you feel that your organization could help meet children’s unique needs during disaster?”



Perceptions About Child-Focused Disaster Response

The last findings section of the report focuses on perceptions and opinions associated with child-focused disaster response among survey participants, including perceptions of responsibility for responding to children’s needs during disaster; perceptions of the importance of organizations’ roles in child-focused disaster response, and both personal and organizational willingness to respond to disaster. Figure 2.27 illustrates findings regarding respondents reported levels of agreement to five prompts: 1) the actions of my organization will make a difference in disaster outcomes; 2) there is much my organization can do to address children’s needs in disaster settings; 3) it is not the responsibility of my organization to attend to children’s needs in disaster; 4) other organizations are responsible for attending to children’s needs during disasters; and 5) the issue of child-focused disaster response is important within my organization.

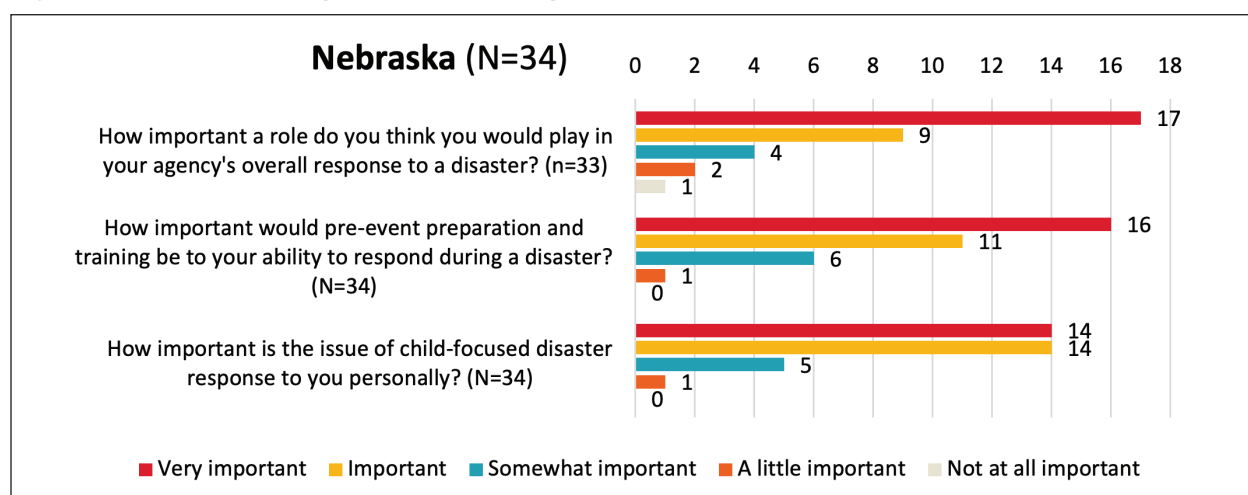
Figure 2.27 – Nebraska Levels of Agreement - Perception-Based Prompts



Responses to the third item, “It is not the responsibility of my organization to attend to children’s needs in disaster,” demonstrate that a majority of participants “strongly disagree” with the prompt (n=20).

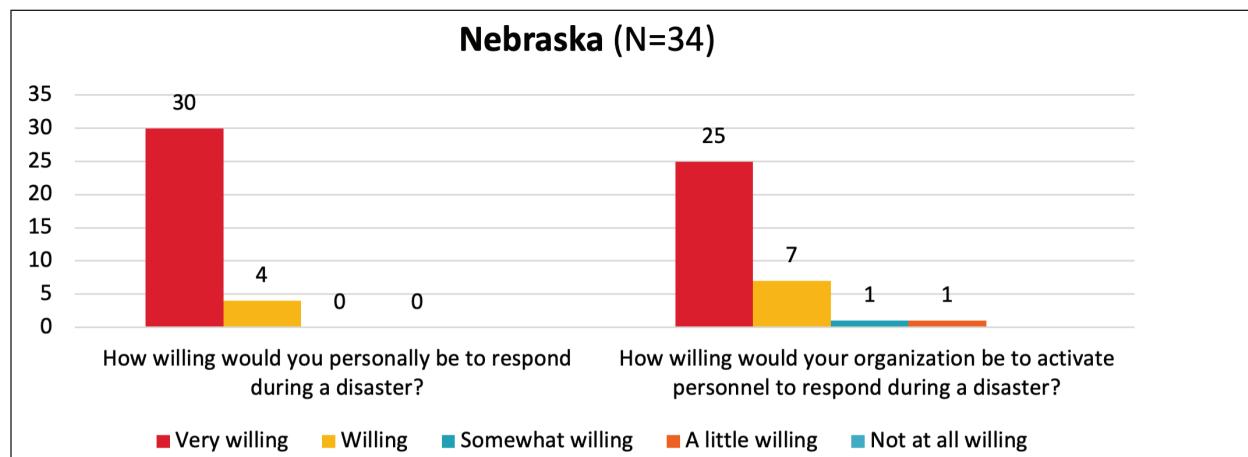
The next series of questions asked participants to rate items in terms of level of importance. Figure 2.28 summarizes responses to three prompts, including: 1) how important a role do you think you would play in your agency’s overall response to a disaster; 2) how important would pre-event preparation and training be to your ability to respond during a disaster?; and 3) how important is the issue of child-focused disaster response to you personally? A majority of participants rated their responses to these prompts as “very important” or “important.”

Figure 2.28 – Nebraska Reported Levels of Importance



The final figures presented in this section show responses to two prompts: 1) How willing would you personally be to respond during a disaster? and 2) How willing would your organization be to activate personnel to respond during a disaster? A clear majority of respondents in both states reported that they were “very willing” or “willing” in response to both of these prompts (see Figure 2.29).

Figure 2.29 – Nebraska Reported Levels of Willingness



Key Findings

A number of **key findings** arose from the pre-facilitated survey data, which are bulleted below.

- Roughly half (n=20) of Nebraska respondents reported that their agency or organization is currently a member of their state-level VOAD.
- Over 80% of respondents in Nebraska reported that their organizations have a disaster plan.
- In Nebraska, the most frequently reported disaster-related services included “education and training” (n=18), “distribution of emergency supplies” (n=13), and “volunteer management” (n=13). “Other” responses are bulleted below.
- Roughly 60% of Nebraska respondents indicated that their organizations had deployed following a disaster.
- “Insufficient funding” was the most reported concern/challenge that affects Nebraska organizations’ ability to respond to disasters (n=14). Other frequently reported constraints included “maintaining high quality staff/volunteers” (n=13), and “insufficient equipment or other material resources” (n=10).

In terms of **children and disasters**, this survey research found that:

- A majority of Nebraska respondents selected that their organization is either “knowledgeable” (n=10) or “somewhat knowledgeable” (n=16) about the needs of children during disasters. Five respondents in Nebraska selected “very knowledgeable.”
- For the survey question that asked, “What types of information would be useful for you to have in understanding and addressing children’s needs during disaster?” the most commonly selected response was “a better understanding of children’s emotional needs.”
- When asked whether respondents have “personally received training related to protecting children in emergencies,” 47% of Nebraska participants reported “no.”
- Over 50% of Nebraska respondents indicated that their organizations do not have written plans or protocols regarding support for children in the context of disaster.
- Roughly a quarter (76%) of Nebraska participants selected that their organizations would be “very likely” or “likely” to assist children and/or families during a catastrophic disaster; with 68% reporting that their organization would be “very likely” or “likely” to assist children and/or families during a low-attention disaster.

- Notably, responses to the prompt, “It is not the responsibility of my organization to attend to children’s needs in disaster,” demonstrate that a majority of participants “strongly disagree” with this statement (n=20).

PARTICIPATORY ASSET MAPPING

Participatory asset mapping activities were used in both Arkansas and Nebraska to gain an understanding of existing organization-based assets and areas for improvement in the context of emergency preparedness. The main goals of the mapping activities that the NHC team led in Arkansas and Nebraska included:

- Identifying organizational strengths, capacities, skills, and resources within organizations generally and for children in disasters specifically;
- Deciphering organizations’ limitations and gaps both generally and in providing support for children in disasters; and
- Facilitating potential cooperation between and among organizations by generating a shared awareness and understanding of organizations’ collective assets and areas for improvement.

In this section of the appendix, we first provide an overview of the participatory asset mapping activities, including data collection and analysis. We then present findings unique to Nebraska participants, which are divided into 1) organizational assets (both general and child-specific) and 2) organizational gaps and areas for improvement (both general and child-specific).

Asset Mapping Activities and Data Analysis

Natural Hazards Center research team members constructed and facilitated a participatory asset mapping activity that was conducted during the first two facilitated sessions held on December 10, 2018 in Lincoln, Nebraska and December 13, 2018 in Little Rock, Arkansas, and hosted by Save the Children for the Building Capacities to Protect Children Project. Participants in both states included individuals from state-level VOAD member organizations, community-based organizations, emergency management agencies, and partners that provide services for children during disasters and emergencies. A total of 12 individuals participated in Nebraska. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 provide an overview of the organizations represented in Nebraska as well as the number of participating Nebraska organizations by organizational type, respectively.

Table 3.1. – Nebraska Participating Organizations

NEBRASKA	
University of Nebraska Extension	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
American Red Cross	Santee Sioux Nation Society of Care
Nebraska REACT Council	Douglas County Emergency Management Agency
Noah’s Canine Crisis Response Team	Nebraska Seventh-Day Adventist Conference
Child Life Disaster Relief (CLDR)	Interchurch Ministries of Nebraska
Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA)	

Table 3.2. – Overview of Organization Types Represented in the Activity – Nebraska⁶

ORGANIZATION TYPE	NEBRASKA (N=12)
Child-Serving Organization	n=2
Emergency Management	n=3
Government	n=0
Non-profit Organization	n=3
Other	n=6

As part of the asset mapping activity, participants were divided into small groups to ensure diversity in organizational representation. They placed post-it notes representing assets and gaps on state-level maps at each of their tables. Groups then presented themes that they saw emerge from the activity in terms of each state's clusters of assets, gaps, or areas without assets. Participants discussed what they thought explained the assets and gaps identified and shared ideas for potential collaborations moving forward. See Appendix D for more detail, including a participatory asset mapping guidance document and facilitators guide; and Appendix E for participatory asset mapping worksheets that can be adapted for other settings.

In all, the data generated from these activities in Nebraska included 12 asset mapping worksheets, 2 group discussion transcripts and notes, as well as 2 state-level maps with post-it notes from the activity. As part of the data analysis process, members of the research team first transcribed notes, worksheets, and audio recordings of the group discussions from the participatory asset mapping activities in each state. We first analyzed the data following predetermined themes (e.g., assets and gaps in terms of disaster response, both general and child-specific). Once we grouped findings in each state based on participants' reported assets, gaps, and areas for improvement unique to their organization, we read through notes, transcripts and worksheets multiple times to identify subthemes in the data. Following the practice of intercoder reliability⁷, meaning that after individually identifying codes within the data, team members discussed and refined these codes until reaching an agreement on the final themes to be presented. Members of the research team used QSR International's NVivo 12 qualitative analysis software to analyze and code the worksheets and transcripts (2018).

Due to the number of participants in both sessions, the asset mapping allowed for more in-depth discussions and focused conversation. Even so, we acknowledge that the assets and gaps reported during these activities do not comprehensively reflect the overall landscape of the assets and areas for improvement of the state-level VOAD organizations. That being said, the findings from this activity illustrate the capacities, experiences, challenges, and opportunities for improvement of certain VOAD member or affiliate organizations in Arkansas and Nebraska that may resonate with a broader organizational landscape. For instance, funding likely poses challenges for many organizations – both in terms of funding for day-to-day activities and disaster and child-specific functions among organizations.

Organizational Assets

Asset mapping participants were asked to first provide general examples of their respective organizations' main assets and areas for improvement. For the second part of the worksheet and discussion, they were asked to provide child-specific assets and areas for improvement within their organizations. This section of the report details themes among reported assets - both general and child-specific - provided in the worksheets and through group discussions in each state.

⁶Participants could indicate if they represented more than one organizational type. This is why the total number of participating organizations in each state does not match the total when broken out by organizational type.

⁷Lavrakas, P. J. (2008). *Encyclopedia of survey research methods* (Vols. 1-10). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc. doi: 10.4135/9781412963947

Findings from Asset Mapping Worksheets

Nebraska asset mapping participants shared examples of key assets from their worksheets that constituted four overarching themes. These overlap with those reported by Nebraska participants. The themes include: 1) training and education (including teaching and extension), 2) skilled and trained staff, 3) supplies and other physical resources, and 4) networking/organizational partnerships. Following the same format as the last section, we illustrate themes and examples of organizational assets in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3.– Nebraska General Assets – Themes⁸

ASSET THEMES	EXAMPLES
Training and Education (n=5)⁹: This refers to training and educational opportunities that organizations provide to individuals, organizations, and communities pertaining to disaster preparedness, response, and recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaching, research, and extension (University of Nebraska Extension) • Self-resilience education (the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Lincoln/Nebraska State) • First aid, CPR, and fire prevention (American Red Cross)
Skilled and Trained Staff (n=5)¹⁰: This theme represents assets pertaining to the individual-level expertise found within organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained in CPR, first aid (American Red Cross) • Therapy dog handlers (Noah's Canine Crisis Response) • Child-focused training (Child Life Disaster Relief) • Two-way radio operators (Nebraska REACT Council) • Trained in spiritual, mental, and emotional care (Noah's Canine Crisis Response Team)
Supplies and Other Physical Resources (n=4): This theme entails physical assets that organizations have or can provide before, during, or after a disaster or emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage (Child Life Disaster Relief) • Numerous church sites and volunteers (Noah's Canine Crisis Response Team) • Equipment (Child Life Disaster Relief) • Storage and blood donation collection/distribution (American Red Cross)
Networking, Interorganizational Partnerships (n=4): This theme represents existing partnerships between and among organizations that serve to enhance the service delivery capabilities of organizations and/or enhance disaster preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connections with community (Santee Sioux Nation Society of Care) • Government and social service organization partnerships/connections (Santee Sioux Nation Society of Care; Noah's Canine Crisis Response; YWCA)

In both states, participants reported fewer child-specific assets compared to general assets offered by their respective organizations. Given the a) limited amount of child-specific assets and b) uniqueness of the child-specific assets provided by participants, they did not follow a certain set of themes. Given the limited amount of child-specific assets provided, we illustrate examples of these assets shared among Nebraska participants in Table 3.4. In many cases, the assets provided are not unique to a disaster or emergency setting, but could potentially be transferrable.

⁸Other more specific assets reported by Nebraska participants entailed, for instance, relationships and trust with underserved communities and individuals (e.g., Santee Sioux and YWCA).

⁹These numbers represent the number of organizations represented in each of these themes, not individual responses.

¹⁰Importantly, while this number represents the amount of organizations that shared "skilled" workers or volunteers as an asset, this number is likely much higher.

Table 3.4 – Nebraska Examples of Child-Specific Assets

EXAMPLES OF ASSETS	ORGANIZATION
Experience working with children and families in crisis; licensed trauma relief specialists or trained behavioral health specialists	Child Life Disaster Relief
School partnerships	Noah's Canine Crisis Response Team
Missing child search capabilities	Nebraska REACT Council
Camps for children	Nebraska Seventh-Day Adventist Conference

Findings from Group Discussion

Assets reported by Nebraska participants during group discussion include 1) well-trained organizational staff and pools of volunteers with specific areas of expertise (e.g., mental health professionals, educators, child life specialists); 2) training and educational capacity; and 3) some organizations in attendance were well-known and have relationships with local communities. In terms of well-trained staff and volunteers, this includes licensed behavioral health providers who are trauma trained, people who are culturally competent in working with specific communities and tribes, as well as child life specialists. A participant who is part of a group in Nebraska that works with therapy dogs in crisis response explained that,

- *What we do is we offer emotional and spiritual care through... therapy dogs and then the handlers are trained in offering crisis counseling to people. One of the things that I guess we do is that we have people that are really well trained in that so that they're offering appropriate kinds of emotional needs and spiritual care for people..*

A representative from a county-level emergency management agency described the assets, such as well-trained staff and partnerships with other local agencies, present within their organization, including:

- *Our staff are very well trained, all four of us that we have. So we're a very small agency. Very well trained, and we work well with all of our partner agencies that we work with, whether it be police, fire, health department, hospitals, long-term care centers. Everybody that we work with are community organizations active in disaster. We have pretty good working relationships with them, and we can build upon those when something does occur.*

As with participating organizations in Arkansas, Nebraska participatory asset mapping participants shared that teaching, training, and extension work represent assets throughout many of their organizations. For example, one individual affiliated with the University of Nebraska Extension shared their organization's assets, which included partnerships with local residents, backgrounds in early-childhood education, and extension services:

- *Our organizational assets are that we span across all 93 counties, which means we have relationships with local people, and we're available in person and online. Also UNL has decided to have extension focus areas, so there's eight areas, I believe, and one of them is specifically is the Learning Child, which is mine. Everybody who is hired for the Learning Child team has some sort of background in early childhood education. And so it's important because we serve parents, caregivers, and childcare providers, and we do some work directly with children. Again, in person and online. Then I also put Extension as a branch of the university, so teaching, research, and extension. We're able to pull from the experts and researchers on campus, which then transfers to providing the knowledge to the different counties all the way across Nebraska.*

The third most commonly reported asset across Nebraska organizations comprises relationships many have with local communities and specific populations. For some organizations and individuals, such as the YWCA and a tribal liaison, their relationships with local communities are integral to their ability to address needs and are considered a critical asset. As one representative from the YWCA explained, "I put that we're community-based, and we've been here in Lincoln for over 130 years. So we're known very well locally." Another individual, affiliated with the Santee Sioux Nation Society of Care, shared the following:

- *Our focus is narrow in terms of working primarily with Native American and Tribal communities, focused on behavioral health. So the strengths I listed, or the assets, are that we do have licensed behavioral health providers who are trauma trained. That's an asset, I think, because disasters are traumatic. Similarly we have individuals in*

the community who are both culturally competent, and have strong community ties, so they can serve as a conduit for other services. Our partnerships with tribal, public and private entities, could further extend that.

- And then the native populations, the ones that exist that are native majority, tend to be impoverished, and we have good ties there. The ones where it's a native minority, they tend to be disenfranchised, or marginalized, and we have good connections there. Which goes back to the point of being a conduit. And then because of just history, there's pre-pronounced distrust in general by Native American communities. Because of our in roads, we're a trusted source of aid, and so that would reduce any issues there.*

In terms of child-specific expertise, a YWCA representative explained that one of their biggest assets is that,

- We are a group of individuals who already have an expertise of children and families in crisis events. We work with them on a daily basis and so being able to take that out and help individuals in the community with that.*

Notably, in Nebraska there was a handful of individuals that represented a newly formed, yet not formalized, group of child life specialists. The following quote is from one of these individuals describing the status of this group, which is still working to become formally established:

- We've already established a group of 12 certified child life specialists in the Omaha area that are, we all possess that clinical expertise. Our backgrounds are generally family development and family systems, mainly child development. But also family systems. We will continue to expand that, but we currently have a group of at least 12 that are ready start once we get our training up and running. Greater than 50% of our membership currently we all have experience and working with kids and families at end of life or bereavement situations whether it's the pediatric patient that is dying and working with the brothers and sisters and all that...*

Additional, specific assets reported by organizations included: connections to and familiarity working with hospitals, traffic and crowd control duties, blood services, a variety of language skills, and a national/international support system. Notably, some of these services (e.g., blood services, language skills, and a national support system) come from large, established entities such as the American Red Cross and the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints.

Organizational Gaps and Areas for Improvement

This section of the appendix highlights findings from the asset mapping worksheets pertaining to organizational gaps and areas for improvement from participating organizations in Nebraska. General gaps and child-specific gaps overlapped quite significantly in that issues such as funding and limited capacity hindered more general disaster response operations, thus extending into the realm of child-specific disaster-response.

Findings from Asset Mapping Worksheets

Participants in the Nebraska asset mapping activity reported gaps that fell into three overarching categories: 1) funding, 2) limited capacity, and 3) an identified need for networking and developing inter-organizational partnerships. (See Table 3.5.)

Table 3.5 – Nebraska Areas for Improvement – Themes

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT THEMES	EXAMPLES
Funding (n=4): This theme represents organizations not having enough stable or consistent funding for general operational activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donation-based funding, variable (Noah's Canine Crisis Response) • Lack of funding for disaster trainings (YWCA)
Limited Organizational Capacity (n=5): Limited organizational capacity refers to limited staff, heavy volunteer reliance, not enough resources to help communities prepare, respond, or recover from disaster – closely linked to lack of funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough staff, volunteer retention (Nebraska REACT Council, Noah's Canine Crisis Response) • Not enough resources to effectively provide services (Santee Sioux Nation) • Coinciding with a lack of funding at the organizational level
Need for Networking, Developing Interorganizational Partnerships (n=4): This theme indicates a need for interorganizational cooperation and knowledge of the local and state-level social service landscape to increase disaster resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness about group (Noah's Canine Crisis Response) • Understanding organizational roles within larger network (YWCA) • Newly-formed group (CLDR)

One key point of discussion in Nebraska - while only minimally referenced in the worksheets - had to do with a general lack of services and representation in western Nebraska. A majority of services - both disaster and non-disaster related - exist within the eastern part of the state (near Lincoln, Omaha). Other notable areas for improvement included mentions of transportation issues, a lack of organizational recognition/awareness, and, in the case of newly-formed Child Life Disaster Relief (CLDR), they are learning how to fit the program within a broader interorganizational network.

In terms of *child-specific gaps*, again, participants in Nebraska indicated that these gaps greatly overlap with general gaps. However, some organizations mentioned specific examples such as “youth preparedness program development,” training specific to children’s needs, and a lack of educators in rural parts of Nebraska - adding that “nearly 56% of children in the state live in three counties.”

Findings from Group Discussion

Nebraska group discussions demonstrated gaps pertaining to a lack of resources such as funding, time, and staffing capabilities. Additionally, nearly all participants reported or reiterated concerns about a lack of services and connections within western Nebraska. A participant from a volunteer-based organization described not having enough people to carry out the work they are set out to do:

- *Our primary gap is people. We don't have enough people to do what we'd like to do and part of that has to do with one of the other gaps is the recognition, most people don't know we exist. And if they do, they look at it as strictly CB monitoring which is how we actually started... We don't have a budget; the entire organization is volunteer. There used to be a one paid person as the secretary at international and that position is no longer there. It's a 100% volunteer organization. We don't get funds coming in to be able to buy the equipment.*

An American Red Cross representative also noted constraints with regard to a lack of people, flexibility, and/or time to deploy to a disaster or emergency:

- *In order to deploy through the Red Cross and CVS, you have to be able to deploy for two weeks, and most of us don't have that flexibility to be able to do that 'cause our jobs won't let us take 2 weeks off... I'm trying to do more local deployment. Should there be another tornado in Howells, Nebraska, it's a lot easier for less.*

The following participant explained that their gaps – the need for additional train the trainer education – in large part is connected to funding or as they call it, “non-profit woes:”

- *Locally speaking, one of the gaps that I identified was probably education by the means of training the trainer. You know, after I leave here, I can go back to different of our direct service programs and ask them about*

identification cards and seeing if we can make sure we have all that stuff in our programs. But I believe that we could do a better job with more education to the parents and furthermore by training the trainer. Funding, just non-profit woes, I think that we can do a better job with that with more funding. That's always gonna be a gap.

Another gap and area of improvement involves a lack of familiarity for how to meaningfully network or become part of a network of organizations. The quotes listed below come from four individuals representing different organizations in Nebraska, highlighting an area for improvement for the Nebraska-based organizations around networking and knowledge dissemination:

- *[We are] unsure about what to do – need to network, how to become part of a network, not knowing what resources are out there, what services organizations provide.*
- *So you're just getting started, so what's that startup stuff? You don't have to learn that on your own, you could tap into some of the other organizations to find out, well how do we get up and running?*
- *Honestly, our big gap right now is we don't know the first thing about seriously this is day 1, and we don't know how information gets disseminated and how we become a part of all of that.*
- *And then just key roles within the community on who the key players are. And who do you network with? And who do you set up a plan in place so that everyone knows, whether a school system, hospitals, everyone know who to reach out to, what service, and who will provide what.*

Generally speaking (including outside of this facilitated session), a notable majority of services, organizations, and populations served by social service organizations center around Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska and surrounding areas. The following quote exemplifies the concerns and frustrations among those not living near the metropolitan areas of the state:

- *You know, and I have a sister and brother-in-law outside of Scottsbluff and I hear all the time how they get ignored in everything. They feel that the other side of the state makes all the decisions, gets all the resources, and I don't necessarily agree with that, but I also think that there's sometimes when their perceptions aren't all that off. It's because we're not networking out there. It's not because we couldn't, we just don't.*

Other reported gaps, although not enough to constitute key themes in the data, include transportation constraints, the need for child care in emergency shelters, lack of organizational recognition and the types of services certain organizations can provide, and how to keep and sustain pools of volunteers.

Brief Summary of Findings

Overlapping themes that emerged from the worksheet exercise and discussion transcripts revealed key organizational strengths such as training and education capacity, skilled and trained staff, supplies and other physical resources, as well as inter-organizational communication and coordination. It is noteworthy that in Nebraska as well as Arkansas, participants more readily and easily identified general assets offered by their respective organizations compared to child-specific assets. When asked to identify gaps and areas of improvement, worksheet and discussion participants often identified more general organizational constraints that overlapped with child-specific gaps – such as limited resources, funding, organizational capacity, and a need for improved inter-organizational partnerships, networking, and communication.

SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

A key objective of this evaluation research project was to gain a deeper understanding of existing connections and opportunities for additional collaboration across VOAD member and partner organizations in Arkansas and Nebraska. To achieve this, our evaluation team developed a novel social network analysis (SNA) survey to measure the degree to which VOAD member organizations in Arkansas and Nebraska: 1) engage in various levels of interaction, 2) contact one another, 3) exchange essential resources, and 4) perceive the benefits and challenges associated with collaboration (see Appendix F for the instrument). More specifically, we wanted to capture the extent to which child-serving organizations were represented within Arkansas and Nebraska VOAD networks and whether they were sought after for child-focused resources. The main body of the comprehensive report provides an overview of project findings with a focus on findings relevant to child-specific needs, resources, assets, and gaps among participating VOAD and partner organizations. The purpose of this section is to provide more detailed reporting of Nebraska responses across the range of questions within the SNA survey.

Using Qualtrics online survey software, we administered surveys to key organizational contacts of all state-level VOAD member organizations in Arkansas and Nebraska on October 7th, 2019 and October 16th, 2019, respectively. The surveys remained open through March 2020. Using a roster of organizations that was built in consultation with Save the Children, we asked potential participants to submit one survey representing their organization. Most of the organizations in the survey roster were Nebraska VOAD member organizations. However, several non-member organizations (primarily child-serving) were added to the roster as part of the research design. A total of 51 organizations were represented on the full roster list for Nebraska. We engaged in extensive outreach efforts to increase participation rates, and in the end we received completed surveys from 43 organizations in Nebraska for a response rate 84%.

This portion of the appendix is divided into six sections: 1) descriptive information about participating organizations, including VOAD participation as well as resources and time spent during each disaster phase; 2) 4Cs interactions among Nebraska VOAD organizations, including reported benefits and challenges of collaboration; 3) frequency of contact among Nebraska VOAD organizations; 4) Nebraska VOAD Resource-Exchange Networks; 5) Nebraska VOAD Centrality Analyses; and 6) social network analysis graphics.

Participating Organizations' Characteristics

Participating organizations in Nebraska are represented in Table 4.1. The organizations are labeled according to the following organizational types: non-profit organization (n=21), faith-based organization (n=13), education (higher education) (n=4), state government (n=3), emergency management (n=1), and federal government (n=1). While participants were allowed to indicate multiple organizational types their respective organization represented (e.g., emergency management and state government), we provide the primary organization type in Table 4.1. We also analyzed the data based on primary organizational type.

Table 4.1 – Participating Nebraska VOAD Organizations and Organization Type

NEBRASKA VOAD ORGANIZATION	
Emergency Management	Non-Profit
Douglas County Long-Term Recovery Group	American Red Cross
Faith-Based	Better Business Bureau
Adventist Community Services	Center for Disaster Philanthropy
Convoy of Hope	Child Care Aware of America
Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	Child Life Disaster Relief
Great Plain United Methodist Disaster Response	Food Bank for the Heartland
Heartland Church Network	Fremont Area Habitat
Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	Fremont Family Coalition
Lifegate Church	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha
Mennonite Disaster Services	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	Legal Aid of Nebraska
Society of St. Vincent de Paul-Omaha	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response
The Salvation Army	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy
United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	Region 5 Systems
World Renew Disaster Response	Save the Children
Federal Government	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation
FEMA Region 7	Team Rubicon USA
Higher Education	ToolBank USA
Bellevue University	United Way – Columbus Area
Center for Preparedness	United Way – Heartland
University of Nebraska – Extension	United Way – Midlands
University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	State Government
	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
	Serve Nebraska
	University of Nebraska – Extension, Early Childhood Development

The following visuals illustrate responses to SNA survey questions among Nebraska participants concerning whether participating organizations are VOAD members or non-members, and if they are members, what their organization's years of involvement are within the state VOAD. Out of 43 participating organizations in Nebraska, 36 reported that they were a member organization of the state VOAD (84%) (Figure 4.1). Of those who indicated that their organization was a VOAD member, a majority shared that their involvement in the VOAD was between 1-6 years (n=18). In addition, 10 organizations reported involvement for less than one year and nine selecting between 6-11 years. (see Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.1 (right) – Count of VOAD Members and Non-Members – Nebraska

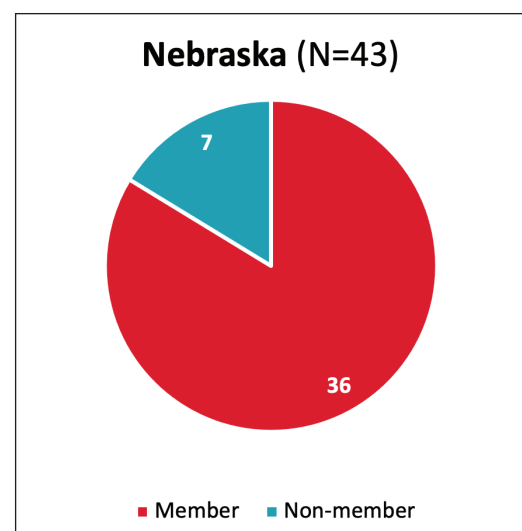
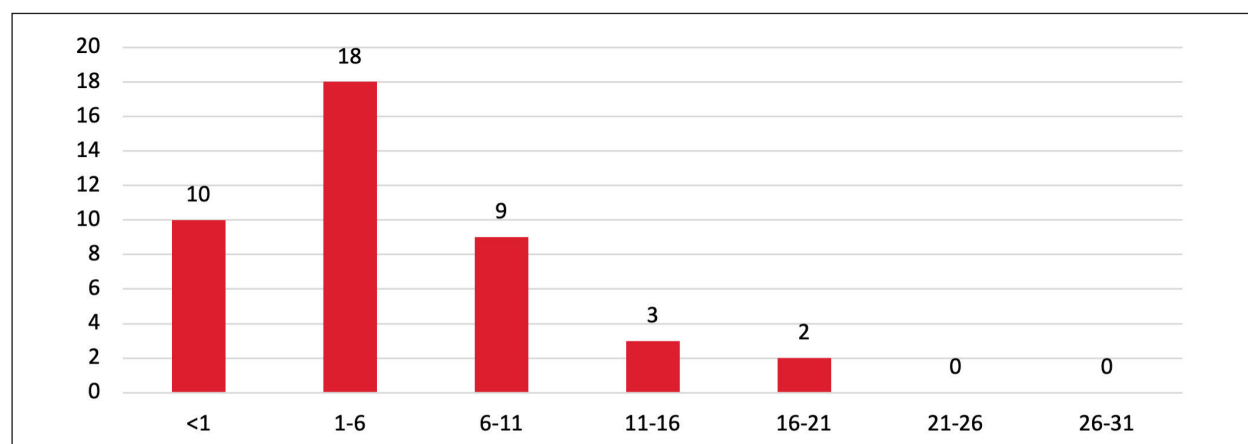
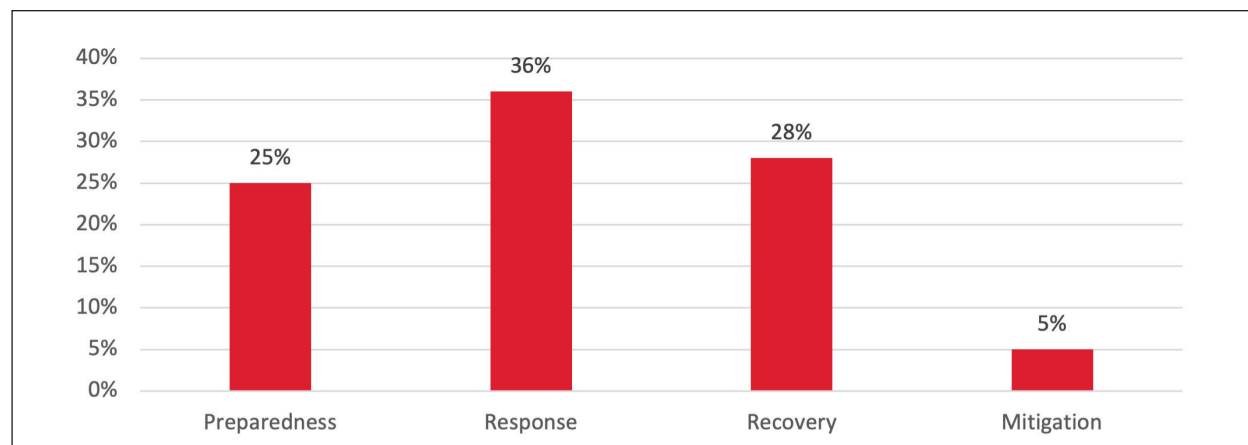


Figure 4.2 – Years asVOAD Member – Nebraska (N=42)¹¹



To understand the percentage of time and resources organizations spent within each phase of the disaster cycle (preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation), we asked respondents to “Please estimate the percentage of your organization’s time and resources for disaster operations that were dedicated to each phase of the disaster cycle over the last two years.”¹² A majority of responses from Nebraska participating organizations indicated that ‘response’ (36%) and ‘recovery’ (28%) took up most of the **time** in terms of volunteer and/or staff time organization’s spent on average in each of these phases (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 – Average Amount of Time Spent by Disaster Phase – Nebraska (N=43)

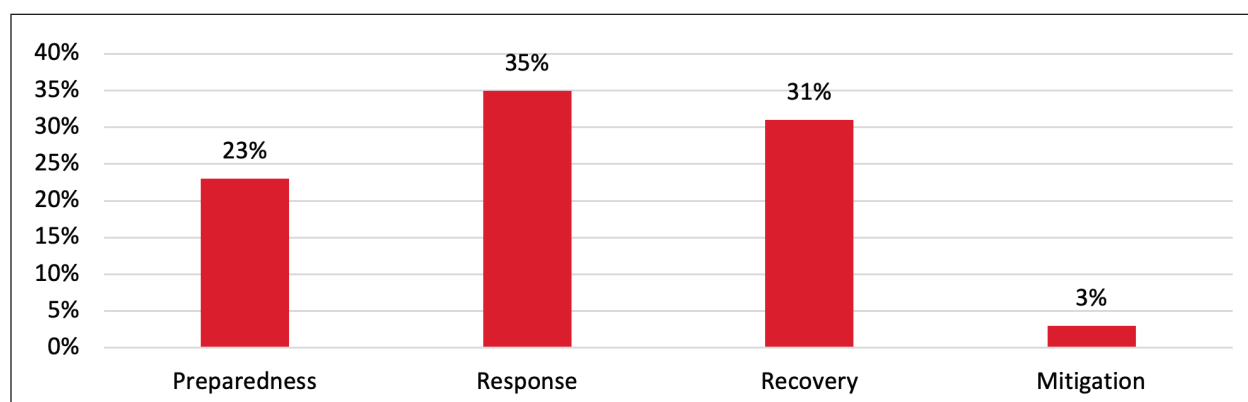


As shown in Figure 4.4, Nebraska organizations spent fewer *resources* on mitigation compared to the other three phases of the disaster cycle – with response (35%) and recovery (31%) taking up most of their organizations’ resources, on average, according to respondents.

¹¹Note that the n for this is 42 instead of 43 due to a vague entry.

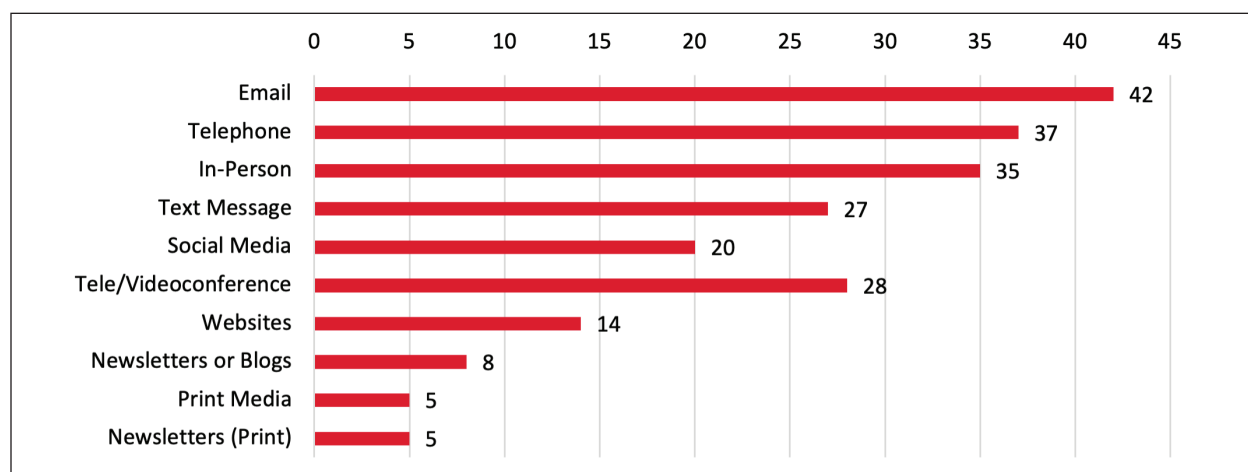
¹²We added additional instructions that stated “The amount should add up to 100% for each column. If your organization has dedicated no time or resources to disaster operations, please leave the columns at 0%.”

Figure 4.4 – Average Percentage of Resources Used on Each Disaster Phase – Nebraska (N=43)



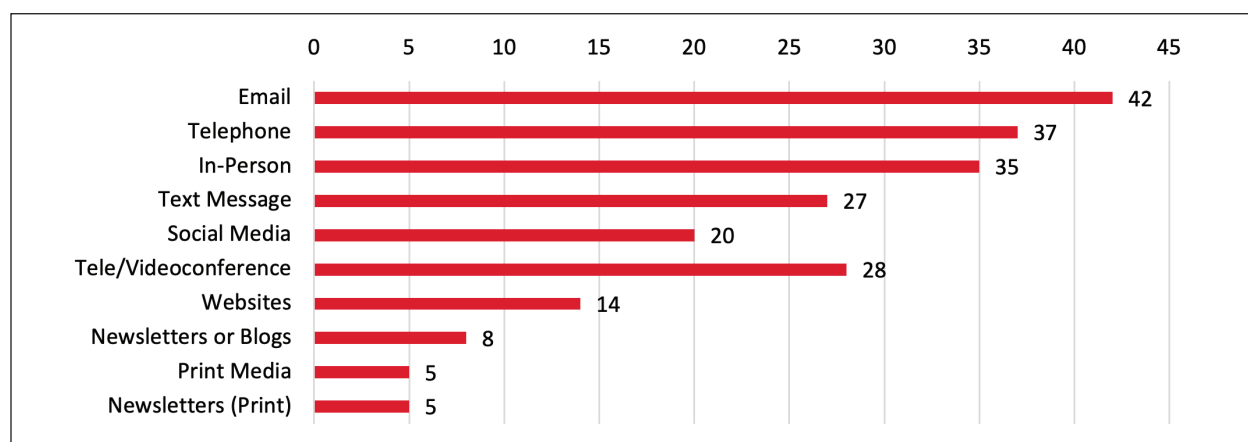
Within the SNA survey, we also asked participants to identify their organizations' preferred types of communication channels when sharing information and updates about their organization and coordinating activities with other organizations. They were allowed to select all options that apply to their organization. Figure 4.5 shows counts of responses to the prompt concerning preferred modes of communication for information sharing. Email, telephone and in-person were the three most frequently selected forms of communication for sharing news, while newsletters or blogs (digital), newspaper, and print newsletters were the least selected forms of communication.

Figure 4.5 – Counts of Preferred Types of Communication Channels to Share News – Nebraska (N=43)



The same patterns emerged for communication preference for *activity coordination* among Nebraska participants with email, telephone, and in-person communication channels being the most preferred forms of communication among respondents (see Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6 – Counts of Preferred Types of Communication Channels to Coordinate Activities – Nebraska (N=43)



4Cs Interactions Among Nebraska VOAD Organizations

A central purpose of the survey was to understand the degree to which state VOAD organizations interact with other member and partner organizations. To do so, we operationalized four levels of interaction that were driven by National VOAD’s shared values, including: communication, cooperation, coordination, and collaboration. We provide definitions that were generated by our research team and associated examples below:

- **Communication** – represents a short-term, informal relationship focused on the act of sending a message across a channel to another organization. This relationship does not involve resource sharing other than information exchange, and the purpose of this relationship is focused on emergent, short-term goals. *Examples: informal and formal meetings; conference calls.*
- **Cooperation** – also refers to a short-term, informal interorganizational relationship. However, when organizations cooperate they combine communication with an effort to align their services and resources with those of other organizations or jointly address specific needs or problems. *Example: responding jointly to provide disaster services (e.g., sheltering, disaster case management).*
- **Coordination** – represents a longer-term relationship defined by particular goal(s) or effort(s). This relationship is associated with higher levels of interorganizational trust than the previous two relationships and moves beyond information sharing to *resource sharing*. *Examples: joint exercises; working to share resources instead of duplicating resources/efforts; developing partnerships.*
- **Collaboration** – refers to a long-term, stable relationship consisting of high levels of trust between organizations, frequent communication, and information and resource sharing. Organizations defined by this relationship combine resources to work toward predetermined goal(s) and objectives. *Examples: participating in interorganizational exercises; developing interorganizational plans.*

We asked survey respondents to choose the 4C level (or ‘no relationship’) that “best represented their organization’s interactions with the other VOAD member organizations as well as the non-member organizations included in the survey over the past two years.” This question was designed in part to measure how many connections in the network were occurring at the different levels of intensity. Figure 4.7 visualizes the ties occurring at each level of interaction among Nebraska organizations. The red lines or ‘arcs’ signify reciprocal ties between organizations.¹³

¹³Following the presentation of SNA findings within this appendix, we include close-up, individual networks representing the 4Cs of interaction, as well as communication frequency and resource exchange networks.

Figure 4.7 – 4Cs of Interaction – Nebraska

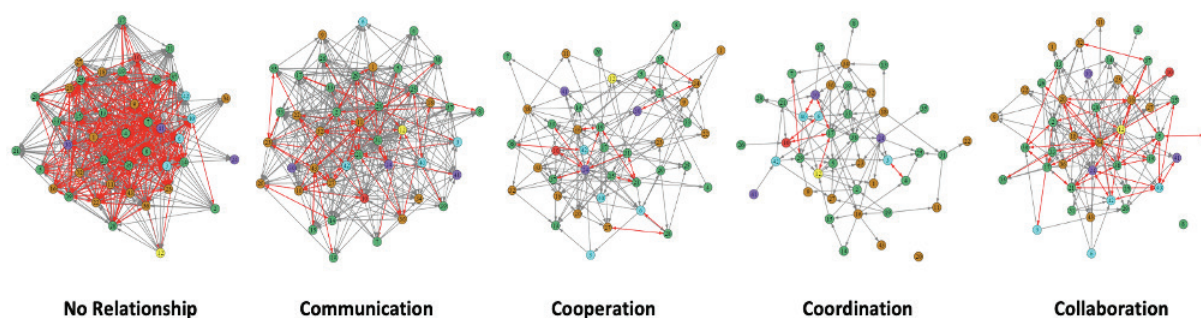


Table 4.2 details the number of connections between participating organizations in the Nebraska survey that occurred at each 4Cs level, as well as those who indicated ‘no relationship.’ Aside from “no relationship,” nearly half of the ties or ‘arcs’ were at the lowest level, ‘communication.’ However, just under a quarter of the connections were at the highest level, ‘collaboration,’ which indicates that the highest and lowest intensities of 4Cs interactions were contributing the most to the 4Cs network as a whole. It is important to keep in mind when looking at these analyses that we are extracting each type of 4Cs interaction from the overall 4Cs network and looking at them separately. This does distort, to some degree, the interactions between organizations, but allows us to understand the contributions of each type of interaction to the overall 4Cs network.

Table 4.2 – Percent of Arcs¹⁴ and Reciprocity by Level of Interaction – Nebraska

4CS INTERACTIONS	ARC COUNT & PERCENT TOTAL		RECIPROCITY
No Relationship	911	50%	65%
Communication	420	23%	27%
Cooperation	167	9%	18%
Coordination	105	6%	13%
Collaboration	203	11%	43%
All	1,806	100%	

The fifth response option for the 4Cs questions was ‘no relationship.’ Normally these responses would be counted as non-ties. However, if we treat them as a network, we can count the number of instances in which organizations in the survey indicated that they had no relationship with one another. The arc count, or ties, for the Nebraska ‘no relationship’ network was 911, indicating that there were more instances in which organizations in the survey roster reported no relationship than there were instances in which they interacted.

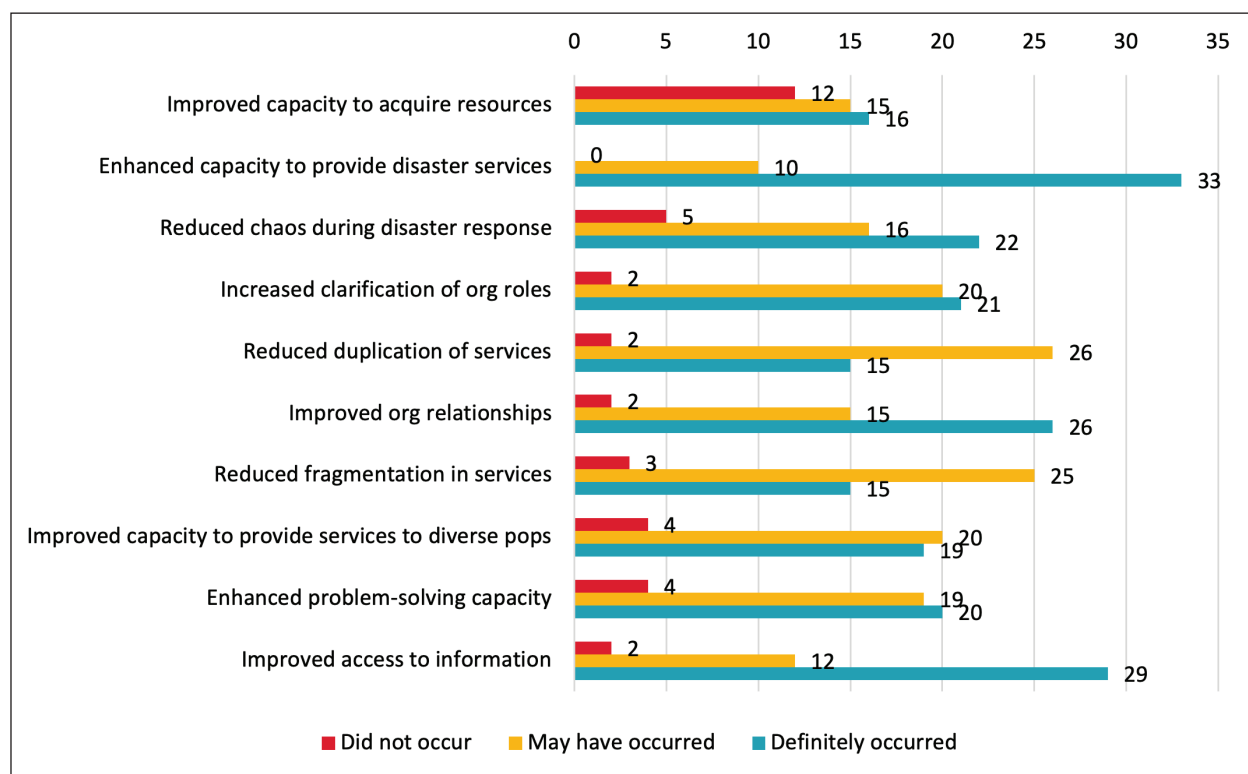
Table 4.2 above also contains the percent of connections that were reciprocated at each level of interaction. This measure captures the degree to which organizations agreed upon the intensity of the connections they had with other organizations in each network. For more focused visual representations of each of these reciprocity measures, including the ability to see which organizations are/are not connected at various levels, please see the network visualizations for Nebraska at the conclusion of this appendix.

¹⁴The relations that connect actors in networks are often referred to as edges, arcs, and ties. Technically speaking, arcs are directed ties that go from one actor to another. These are exchanges that have a clear direction. Tie is another term used generally to refer to the connections between actors in a network.

Toward the end of the SNA survey, we asked participants to respond to a set of statements regarding the benefits and challenges of inter-organizational collaboration. First, we asked “[f]or each of the following statements, please choose the degree to which you have observed the following benefits as a result of your organization’s efforts to engage in the 4Cs of collaboration with other NEVOAD member or non-member organizations active in providing disaster services in Nebraska.” The response categories included “did not occur,” “may have occurred,” and “definitely occurred.” Participants were allowed to select only one response for each of the ten statements shown in Figure 4.8.

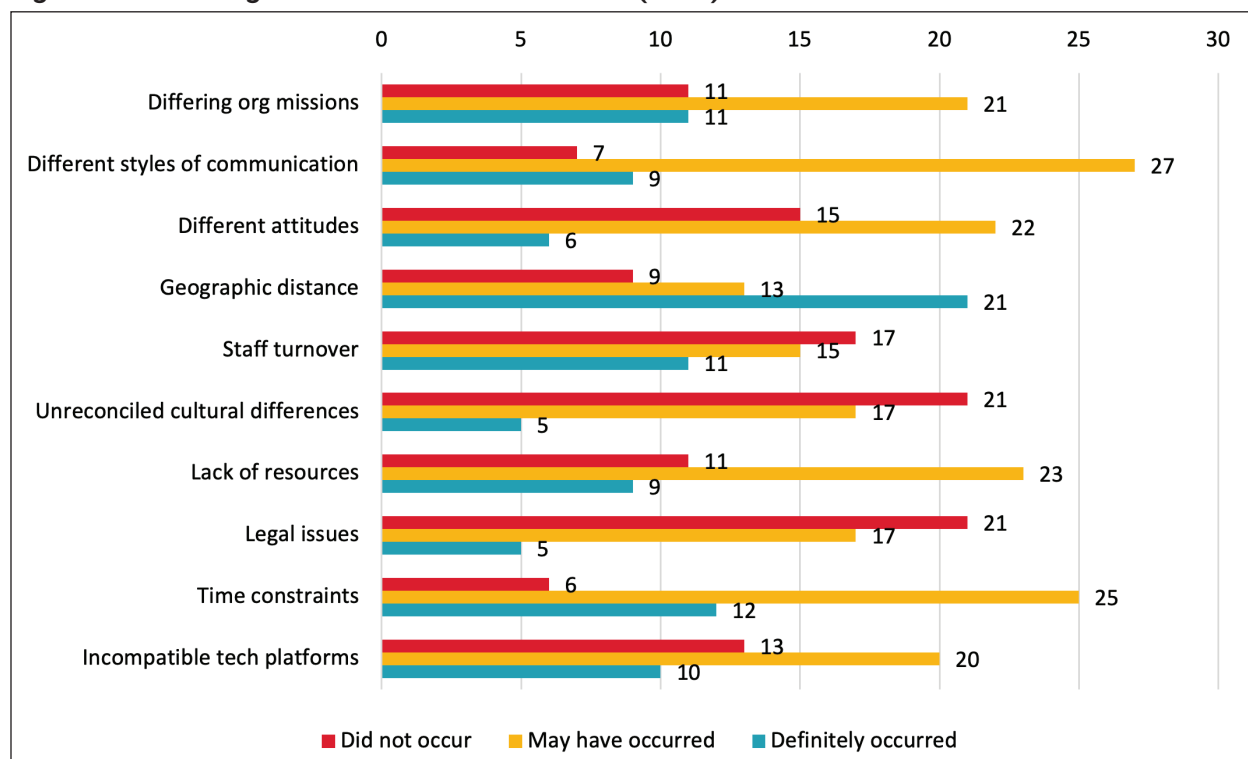
As also shown in Figure 4.8, the most commonly reported benefits that participants shared “definitely occurred” as result of collaboration included enhanced capacity to provide disaster services (n=33), improved access to information(n=29), improved organizational relationships (n=26), and reduced chaos during disaster response (n=22).

Figure 4.8 – Benefits of Collaboration – Nebraska (N=43)



Following the same format using a list of ten statements, we then asked participants to indicate the degree to which they have encountered certain challenges in their organization’s efforts to engage in collaboration with other Nebraska VOAD member or non-member organizations. As shown in Figure 4.9, the most frequently reported challenges that respondents selected “definitely occurred,” geographic distance (n=21), time constraints (n=12), staff turnover (n=11), and differing organizational missions (n=11).

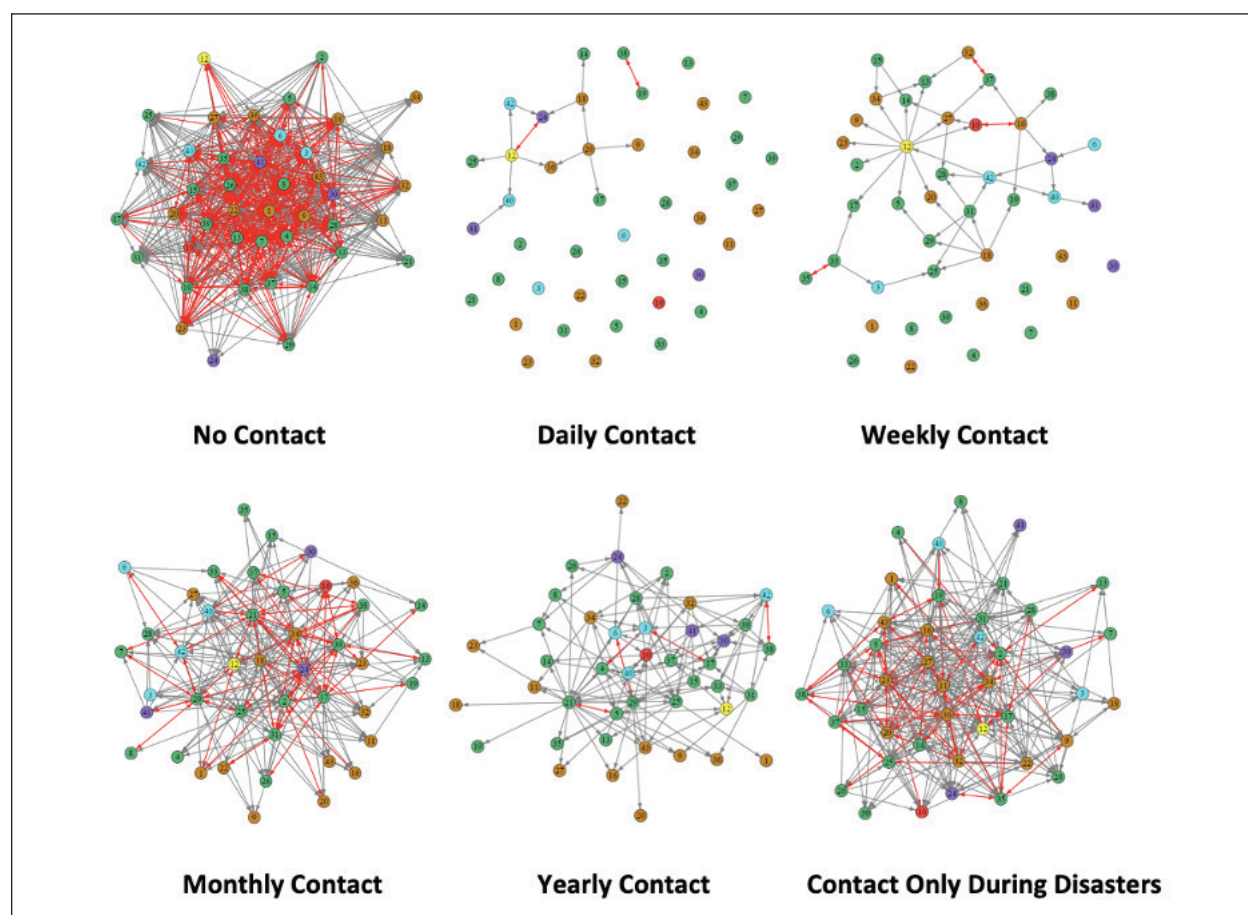
Figure 4.9 – Challenges of Collaboration – Nebraska (N=43)



Frequency of Interaction Among Nebraska VOAD Organizations

Another goal of the SNA was to understand the frequency of contact among VOAD member and partner organizations. We asked survey respondents to choose the contact frequency that “best represented their organization’s interactions with the other VOAD member organizations as well as the non-member organizations included in the survey over the past two years.” Since organizations could choose only **one** level of frequency for each of the other organizations, we were able to capture the number of interactions at each level of frequency, which included: (1) no contact, (2) daily contact, (3) weekly contact, (4) monthly contact, (5) yearly contact, and (6) contact only during disasters. Figure 4.10 illustrates Nebraska VOAD network ties at these six levels of frequency. Again, red lines or ‘arcs’ represent reciprocal ties.

Figure 4.10 – Nebraska VOAD Frequency of Contact



In Nebraska, the interactions skewed heavily towards the more infrequent levels of contact; nearly 95% of the total number of interactions (excluding 'no contact') were at the 'only during disasters,' 'yearly,' and 'monthly' levels of contact frequency (see Table 4.3). The level of agreement for the frequency of contact between organizations was fairly low for Nebraska, although it is comparable to the agreement between organizations for their 4Cs interactions presented in Table 4.2 above. The fifth option on the frequency of contact question included 'no contact.' If we count these instances of no contact between organizations as ties, we see that there were **935**, which closely resembles the 4Cs 'no relationship' count. There were almost as many instances of organizations having no contact as there were of organizations having contact at the different frequencies of interaction (see Table 4.3).

Table 4.3 – Percent of Arcs and Reciprocity by Frequency of Interaction – Nebraska¹⁵

CONTACT FREQUENCY	ARC COUNT & PERCENT TOTAL		RECIPROCITY
No Contact	935	52%	68%
Daily	16	1%	25%
Weekly	49	3%	12%
Monthly	295	16%	35%
Yearly	136	8%	7%
Only During Disasters	375	21%	31%
Total	1,806	100%	

¹⁵The "quarterly" response was inadvertently excluded from the survey.

Nebraska VOAD Resource-Exchange Networks

VOAD member and partner organizations possess a variety of specialized skills, resources, and knowledge unique to disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation. In order to carry out their work in disaster management, they must not only communicate and interact at different levels of intensity (4Cs interactions) but they must also exchange resources effectively. Therefore, another key component of the SNA survey included prompts pertaining to resource exchange between organizations within each state.

Arkansas and Nebraska VOAD member and partner organizations were first asked to indicate “resources that other organizations (listed within each survey) sought to obtain” from their organization in the last two years. Following this, they were then asked to indicate resources that *their organization sought to obtain* from other organizations over the last two years. With this approach, we were able to capture and compare perceptions between organizations regarding their resource exchanges. We chose the resource categories based in part on the existing literature concerning interorganizational collaboration and resource exchange, conversations with the Save the Children team, and insights learned from the participatory asset mapping activities conducted in Arkansas and Nebraska. The resource exchange categories provided within the survey, including their definitions, are shown in Table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4 – Resource Definitions

RESOURCE	DEFINITION
Information	Information includes, but is not limited to, updates about unfolding disaster events, training and educational opportunities, and upcoming events (e.g., state-level meetings, regional meetings, exercises).
Equipment	Equipment includes, but is not limited to, generators, vehicles, emergency supplies, etc.
Training	Training includes, but is not limited to, CPR and first aid training, CERT training, joint exercise training, leadership training, tabletop and/or functional exercises, etc.
Technical Expertise	Technical expertise includes volunteer management, mass care sheltering set up, debris removal, etc.
Funding	Funding includes collaborative grant proposals, emergency funding, scholarship or award funding, etc.
Networking Assistance	Networking assistance includes trying to obtain a referral for an organization your organization would like to form a partnership with or opportunities for formal or informal networking such as joint meetings and events among organizations.
Child-Specific Resources	Child-specific resources can include, but are not limited to, child-focused emergency training, expertise in child care or child sheltering, child-focused resources including child-friendly foods, clothes, toys, infant care supplies, etc.

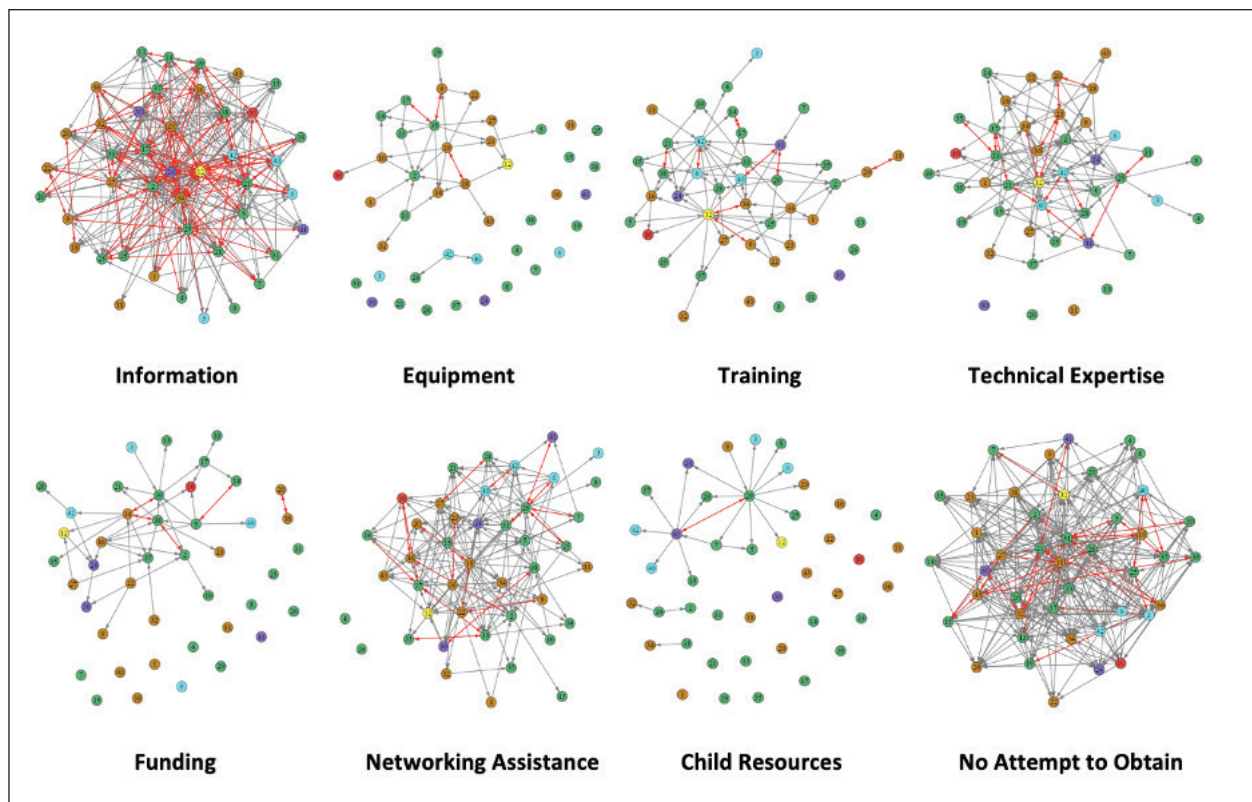
Unlike the 4Cs and contact frequency questions, respondents could choose multiple resources to characterize their resource exchange networks.¹⁶ In the following two sections, we share results from these two resource exchange questions. Similar to the 4Cs and contact frequency findings, individual networks (e.g., funding, child-specific resources) are provided at the conclusion of the appendix.

¹⁶In order to lower the burden for respondents we included a skip logic in the Qualtrics survey. If an organization indicated in the 4Cs question that they had ‘no relationship’ with an organization on the survey roster, they were not asked resource exchange questions about that particular organization in the resource exchange section of the survey.

“They Seek” Resource Exchange Networks - Nebraska

Mirroring the resource categories provided in Table 4.4, Figure 4.11 illustrates the networks specific to each of these resources in response to the prompt, “[p]lease check the box next to the resource(s) that each organization on the list below **has sought to obtain from your organization** in the last two years.” We refer to these networks as, “they seek” – meaning that according to the survey respondent(s) these organizations sought information, technical expertise, child-focused resources, and so forth from their organization.

Figure 4.11 – They Seek Resource Exchange Networks – Nebraska



Visually, it is notable that the two most commonly selected resources/responses included “information” and “no attempt to obtain resources.” Table 4.5 captures in more detail the number of interactions for each type of resource that organizations in the Nebraska survey indicated that other organizations were seeking from their organization. The ‘Arc Count’ column measures the number of ‘They Seek’ arcs, or ties, for each resource type. “Information” and “Networking Assistance” are two of the easiest and least costly resources to exchange, which may account for the number of times they appear here. It is also relatively easy to reciprocate when someone asks for information, which may explain why information exchanges had the highest reciprocity level. “Technical Expertise” is also a resource that can be easy to exchange, particularly if it consists of advice. “Equipment,” “Funding,” and “Child Resources” were once again the least exchanged resources. Aside from Information, many of the reciprocity levels were low for these resource exchanges. SNA survey results indicate that there were a number of organizations that were not exchanging any resources.

Table 4.5 – They Seek Resources: Arc Count and Reciprocity – Nebraska

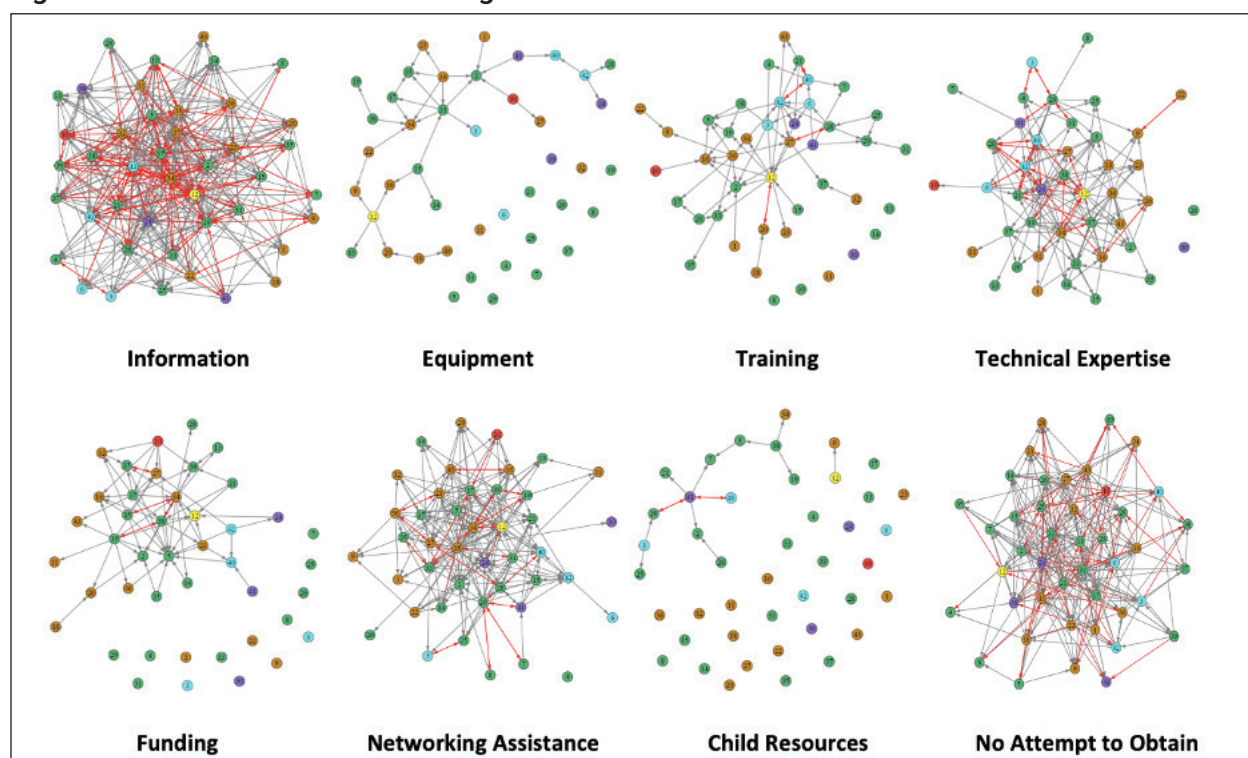
THEY SEEK RESOURCES	ARC COUNT & PERCENT TOTAL		RECIPROCITY
Information	426	33%	52%
Equipment	39	3%	15%
Training	83	6%	19%
Technical Expertise	133	10%	21%
Funding	48	4%	21%
Networking Assistance	193	15%	19%
Child Resources	24	2%	8%
No Attempt to Seek Resources	341	26%	18%
Total	1,287		

Many of the reciprocity levels for resource exchange are low. However, low reciprocity levels may be normal for some types of exchanges. For example, funding exchanges are often asymmetric. This may also apply to the reciprocity levels for some of the other resource categories. It is interesting to note the large number of “No Attempt to Seek Resources” arcs, which indicate that many organizations in the Nebraska VOAD were not exchanging any resources.

“We Seek” Resource Exchange Networks – Nebraska

This section contains the analyses from the question regarding which organizations a respondent’s organization sought resources from over the past two years.¹⁷ The findings largely mirror the results from the “They Seek” networks above. We refer to these networks as “we seek.” Again, please turn to the conclusion of this appendix for detailed network visualizations for each of the Nebraska “We Seek” networks. Figure 4.12. shows an overview of the “we seek” networks for Nebraska.

Figure 4.12 – We Seek Resource Exchange Networks – Nebraska



¹⁷The entire prompt asks, “Please check the box next to the resource(s) that **your organization has made efforts to obtain** from each organization on the list below in the last two years.”

Similar to “they seek” networks, two exchange networks overwhelmingly stand out: “information” and “no attempt to obtain resources.” In Table 4.6 we see that “Information” and “Networking Assistance” were once again two of the most exchanged resources, followed by “Technical expertise”. The low reciprocity levels mirror those of the “They Seek” resource exchanges discussed previously. The number of “No Attempt to Seek Resources” arcs reiterates that there are many organizations in Nebraska that do not currently seek resources from one another.

Table 4.6 – We Seek Resources: Arc Count and Reciprocity – Nebraska

WE SEEK RESOURCES	ARC COUNT & PERCENT TOTAL		RECIPROCITY
Information	489	36%	46%
Equipment	34	3%	0%
Training	69	5%	12%
Technical Expertise	175	13%	32%
Funding	77	6%	10%
Networking Assistance	230	17%	19%
Child Resources	15	1%	27%
No Attempt to Seek Resources	275	20%	12%
All	1,364	100%	

Nebraska VOAD Centrality Analysis

Network scholars have long been interested in the positions of “actors” in networks such as people, organizations, and groups. People in central network positions, for example, often possess advantages such as knowing and being known by others in the network, holding leadership positions, or being the first to obtain news and other resources (Prell 2012).¹⁸ Centrality is a family of concepts and can be measured in dozens of ways (Borgatti et al. 2018).¹⁹ One of the most commonly used centrality measures includes degree centrality, which is one way of capturing what it means to be *central* in a network.

Degree centrality is the count of connections a node has in the network (de Nooy, Mrvar and Batagelj 2018).²⁰ It can be interpreted a number of ways depending on the type of connections or relationships being studied. For example, in a friendship network, degree is a count of the number of friendships a person possesses. In interorganizational networks, high degree organizations tend to be those that insiders will identify as influential or important. Degree centrality measures are determined by the type of network being analyzed. In undirected networks, degree centrality measures an actor’s level of involvement or activity in the network (Prell 2012). In directed networks, degree centrality is measured by in-degree and out-degree. In-degree centrality is a count of the number of ties an actor receives from others in the network and out-degree is the number of ties an actor sends to others in the network (Prell 2012).²¹ While in-degree is often used to measure prestige or popularity, out-degree is often seen as a measure of expansiveness or gregariousness (Borgatti et al. 2018, Prell 2012).

As previously mentioned in an earlier section of this appendix, we asked survey respondents to select from a roster of organization names that their organization sought resources from and those that sought resources from their organization. In this section, we present the “they seek” and “we seek” in- and out-degree centrality measures for each of the resource networks: information, equipment, training, technical expertise, funding, networking assistance, and child-specific resources.

¹⁸Prell, C. 2012. *Social Network Analysis: History, Theory and Methodology*. Sage: London.

¹⁹Borgatti, S., Everett, M. G., and Johnson, J.C. 2018. *Analyzing Social Networks*. Sage: London.

²⁰de Nooy, W., Mrvar, A., and Batagelj, V. 2018. *Exploratory Social Network Analysis with Pajek*. Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom.

²¹Undirected networks have connections (ties) that are symmetric. A marriage tie is an example of an undirected tie. Directed networks often have asymmetric ties. Directed ties have senders and receivers (Prell 2012). An example of a directed tie is one in which people are asked to choose the individuals in an office setting to whom they go for information. The networks in this report are mostly directed networks.

Degree Centrality: Information

They Seek Information

The following analysis was designed to capture which organizations were the most central in the *They Seek Information* network using in-degree and out-degree centrality measures. In-degree centrality measures the number of other organizations in the survey that responded that an organization sought information from their organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were active seekers of information according to the other organizations in the survey. For example, 23 organizations indicated that the American Red Cross sought information from their organizations. For this question, out-degree centrality measures the number of organizations that an organization representative said came to their organization for information. Organizations with a high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations were coming to them for information. For example, the Salvation Army indicated that 41 other organizations in the survey sought information from their organization. Table 4.7 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of information by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.7 – They Seek Information (In- and Out-Degrees)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
2	American Red Cross	23	15
12	FEMA Region 7	20	29
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	14	11
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	12	27
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	15	20
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	11	16
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	19	42
29	Save the Children	19	22
34	The Salvation Army	15	41
37	United Way - Columbus Area	10	10
38	United Way - Heartland	12	14
39	United Way - Midlands	11	11
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	11	23
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	16	3
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	12	9
14	Fremont Area Habitat	11	3
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	11	4
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	14	9
30	Serve Nebraska	13	0
33	Team Rubicon USA	13	8
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	13	9
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	9	13
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	4	14
1	Adventist Community Services	4	6
3	Bellevue University	4	1
4	Better Business Bureau	6	2
6	Center for Preparedness	9	4
7	Child Care Aware of America	4	5
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	3	0
9	Convoy of Hope	8	5

11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	2	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	8	2
15	Fremont Family Coalition	6	3
18	Heartland Church Network	5	2
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	6	8
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	9	4
22	Lifegate Church	4	5
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	5	3
28	Region 5 Systems	9	8
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	5	5
35	ToolBank USA	6	8
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development	7	1
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	8	1

We Seek Information

In the survey, we also asked respondents to select from a list of resources that “*their organizations had sought from other organizations in the past two years.*” The following analysis was designed to capture the centrality positions of the organizations in the *We Seek Information* network. In this network, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought information from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for information according to the other organizations in the survey. For example, as shown in Table 4.8, 28 organizations indicated that they sought information from the FEMA Region 7. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for information. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking information from larger numbers of organizations. For example, the Salvation Army indicated that it sought information from 42 other organizations in the survey. Table 4.8 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for information by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of information according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.8 – We Seek Information (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
2	American Red Cross	27	14
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	19	16
12	FEMA Region 7	28	24
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	17	13
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	16	28
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	19	17
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	12	16
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	16	13
28	Region 5 Systems	12	12
29	Save the Children	17	22
34	The Salvation Army	19	42
38	United Way - Heartland	12	20
39	United Way - Midlands	12	14
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	13	29
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	13	9
14	Fremont Area Habitat	12	2

20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	12	4
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	27	5
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	14	0
30	Serve Nebraska	12	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	16	11
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	3	16
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	9	14
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	7	15
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	8	20
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	6	21
1	Adventist Community Services	4	4
3	Bellevue University	6	7
4	Better Business Bureau	9	2
6	Center for Preparedness	8	4
7	Child Care Aware of America	3	6
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	3	2
9	Convoy of Hope	8	3
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	9	1
15	Fremont Family Coalition	7	9
18	Heartland Church Network	3	3
22	Lifegate Church	4	10
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	5	5
33	Team Rubicon USA	10	9
35	ToolBank USA	7	10
37	United Way - Columbus Area	11	10
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	6	7
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	8	0

Degree Centrality: Equipment

They Seek Equipment

In the *They Seek Equipment* network, organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations nominated as seekers of equipment. For example, as shown in Table 4.9, seven organizations indicated that the American Red Cross sought equipment from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for equipment. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought equipment from them. For instance, Toolbank USA indicated that eight organizations sought equipment from them.

Table 4.9 – They Seek Equipment (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
9	Convoy of Hope	3	2
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	1	3
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	1	3
18	Heartland Church Network	1	5
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	1	7
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	2	2
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	1	1

33	Team Rubicon USA	2	1
35	ToolBank USA	2	8
2	American Red Cross	7	0
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	1	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	1	0
12	FEMA Region 7	3	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	3	0
22	Lifegate Church	2	0
28	Region 5 Systems	1	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	1	0
34	The Salvation Army	4	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	1	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	1	0
1	Adventist Community Services	0	1
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	0	3
29	Save the Children	0	1
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	0	2
3	Bellevue University	0	0
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
6	Center for Preparedness	0	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	0	0
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
15	Fremont Family Coalition	0	0
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	0	0
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	0	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	0	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	0	0
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	0
37	United Way - Columbus Area	0	0
38	United Way - Heartland	0	0
39	United Way - Midlands	0	0
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	0	0

We Seek Equipment

In the *We Seek Equipment* network, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought equipment from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for equipment according to the other organizations in the survey. For example, five organizations indicated that they sought equipment from the American Red Cross. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for equipment. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking equipment from larger numbers of organizations. For example, Team Rubicon USA indicated that it sought equipment from five organizations in the survey. Table 4.10 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for equipment by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of equipment according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.10 – We Seek Equipment (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	1	2
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	1	1
33	Team Rubicon USA	2	5
2	American Red Cross	5	0
3	Bellevue University	1	0
9	Convoy of Hope	2	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	1	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	1	0
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	2	0
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	1	0
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	2	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	1	0
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	1	0
28	Region 5 Systems	1	0
34	The Salvation Army	5	0
35	ToolBank USA	4	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	2	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	1	0
1	Adventist Community Services	0	1
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	0	2
12	FEMA Region 7	0	4
15	Fremont Family Coalition	0	3
18	Heartland Church Network	0	2
22	Lifegate Church	0	2
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	5
38	United Way - Heartland	0	2
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	0	2
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	0	3
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	0	0
6	Center for Preparedness	0	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	0	0
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	0	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	0	0
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
29	Save the Children	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	0	0
37	United Way - Columbus Area	0	0
39	United Way - Midlands	0	0

Degree Centrality: Training

They Seek Training

In the *They Seek Training* network, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations nominated as seekers of training. For example, six organizations indicated that the University of Nebraska Public Policy Center sought training from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for training. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought training from them. For example, the FEMA Region 7 indicated that twelve organizations sought training from them. Table 4.11 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of training by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most actively sought for training by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.11 – They Seek Training (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
6	Center for Preparedness	4	4
12	FEMA Region 7	5	13
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	2	4
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	3	3
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	2	2
28	Region 5 Systems	3	2
33	Team Rubicon USA	2	7
34	The Salvation Army	4	4
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	4	3
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	6	9
2	American Red Cross	5	0
9	Convoy of Hope	3	1
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	2	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	2	1
15	Fremont Family Coalition	2	1
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	3	1
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	5	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	2	0
35	ToolBank USA	2	0
37	United Way - Columbus Area	3	0
38	United Way - Heartland	4	1
39	United Way - Midlands	2	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	4	1
1	Adventist Community Services	1	2
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	1	2
22	Lifegate Church	0	2
29	Save the Children	1	5
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	8
3	Bellevue University	1	0
4	Better Business Bureau	1	1
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	1	1

7	Child Care Aware of America	0	1
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	1
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	0	0
18	Heartland Church Network	1	1
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	1	0
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	1	1
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	0	1
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	0	0

We Seek Training

In the *We Seek Training network*, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought training from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for training according to the other organizations in the survey. For instance, six organizations indicated that they sought training from the FEMA Region 7. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for training. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking training from larger numbers of organizations. For example, the United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry indicated that it sought training from eight other organizations in the survey. Table 4.12 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for training by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of training according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.12 – We Seek Training (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
3	Bellevue University	2	2
12	FEMA Region 7	6	7
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	2	2
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	2	3
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	4	3
28	Region 5 Systems	2	4
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	3	4
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	4	7
2	American Red Cross	6	1
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	5	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	2	0
9	Convoy of Hope	2	0
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	5	1
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	2	0
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	2	1
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	3	1
29	Save the Children	4	0
33	Team Rubicon USA	3	1
34	The Salvation Army	2	1
37	United Way - Columbus Area	2	0

43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	2	0
6	Center for Preparedness	1	3
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	0	2
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	3
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	8
38	United Way - Heartland	0	3
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	0	4
1	Adventist Community Services	0	1
4	Better Business Bureau	1	1
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	0	1
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	0	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	0	0
15	Fremont Family Coalition	0	1
18	Heartland Church Network	0	1
22	Lifegate Church	0	1
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	1	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	1
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	0	1
35	ToolBank USA	1	0
39	United Way - Midlands	0	0

Degree Centrality: Technical Expertise

They Seek Technical Expertise

In the *They Seek Technical Expertise network*, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations nominated as seekers of technical expertise. For example, seven organizations indicated that the Salvation Army sought technical expertise from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for technical expertise. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought technical expertise from them. For instance, FEMA Region 7 indicated that sixteen organizations sought technical expertise from them. Table 4.13 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of technical expertise by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most actively sought for technical expertise by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.13 – They Seek Technical Expertise (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
12	FEMA Region 7	6	16
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	5	5
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	4	9
33	Team Rubicon USA	6	7
34	The Salvation Army	7	5
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	7	5
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	4	5

2	American Red Cross	7	1
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	5	1
9	Convoy of Hope	4	1
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	6	1
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	10	0
28	Region 5 Systems	5	3
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	9	3
1	Adventist Community Services	1	4
18	Heartland Church Network	2	6
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	3	4
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	3	13
22	Lifegate Church	1	4
29	Save the Children	3	14
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	1	13
3	Bellevue University	1	1
4	Better Business Bureau	1	0
6	Center for Preparedness	0	3
7	Child Care Aware of America	0	2
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	1	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	3	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	0	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	3	1
15	Fremont Family Coalition	3	1
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	2	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	3	1
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	3	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	1	2
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	1	1
35	ToolBank USA	2	1
37	United Way - Columbus Area	3	0
38	United Way - Heartland	3	0
39	United Way - Midlands	2	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	2	0

We Seek Technical Expertise

In the *We Seek Technical Expertise network*, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought technical expertise from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for technical expertise according to the other organizations in the survey. For example, nine organizations indicated that they sought technical expertise from the FEMA Region 7. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for technical expertise. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking technical expertise from larger numbers of organizations. For example, the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency indicated that it sought technical expertise from twenty-two other organizations in the survey. Table 4.14 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for technical expertise by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of technical expertise according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.14 – We Seek Technical Expertise (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
12	FEMA Region 7	9	12
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	8	7
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	10	22
34	The Salvation Army	8	13
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	10	5
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	9	10
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	8	1
9	Convoy of Hope	5	1
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	9	3
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	5	2
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	6	0
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	6	4
28	Region 5 Systems	9	4
33	Team Rubicon USA	9	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	7	0
6	Center for Preparedness	3	5
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	4	9
18	Heartland Church Network	2	5
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	2	11
29	Save the Children	4	11
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	12
38	United Way - Heartland	3	11
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	1	7
1	Adventist Community Services	1	2
2	American Red Cross	4	1
3	Bellevue University	2	2
4	Better Business Bureau	4	1
7	Child Care Aware of America	1	0
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	1	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	1	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	1	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	1	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	3	2
15	Fremont Family Coalition	1	3
22	Lifegate Church	1	1
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	4	0
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	3	3
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	3	2
35	ToolBank USA	1	1
37	United Way - Columbus Area	3	2
39	United Way - Midlands	3	0

Degree Centrality: Funding

They Seek Funding

In the *They Seek Funding* network, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations indicated sought funding from them. For example, four organizations indicated that the American Red Cross sought funding from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for funding. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought funding from them. For example, the Salvation Army indicated that six organizations sought funding from them. Table 4.15 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of funding by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most actively sought for funding by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.15 – They Seek Funding (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
2	American Red Cross	4	2
34	The Salvation Army	3	6
38	United Way - Heartland	4	6
39	United Way - Midlands	4	5
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	3	0
12	FEMA Region 7	2	1
14	Fremont Area Habitat	2	1
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	2	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	3	1
30	Serve Nebraska	2	0
37	United Way - Columbus Area	5	0
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	1	6
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	1	5
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	1	3
22	Lifegate Church	0	4
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	0	2
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	1	2
1	Adventist Community Services	0	0
3	Bellevue University	0	1
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
6	Center for Preparedness	0	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	0	0
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
9	Convoy of Hope	1	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	1	0
15	Fremont Family Coalition	0	0
18	Heartland Church Network	1	1
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	1	0
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	1	1
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	1	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	0	0
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0

28	Region 5 Systems	1	0
29	Save the Children	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	0	1
33	Team Rubicon USA	1	0
35	ToolBank USA	1	0
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	1	0
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	0	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	0	0

We Seek Funding

In the *We Seek Funding* network, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought funding from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for funding by the other organizations in the survey. For example, fourteen organizations indicated that they sought funding from the Center for Disaster Philanthropy. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for funding. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking funding from larger numbers of organizations. For instance, the Heartland Disaster Recovery Group indicated that it sought funding from eleven other organizations in the survey. Table 4.16 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for funding by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of funding according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.16 – We Seek Funding (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
34	The Salvation Army	5	10
37	United Way - Columbus Area	4	2
38	United Way - Heartland	4	9
2	American Red Cross	7	0
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	14	0
12	FEMA Region 7	6	1
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	5	0
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	2	1
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	6	1
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	3	1
39	United Way - Midlands	6	1
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	3	1
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	2	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	0	6
15	Fremont Family Coalition	1	6
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	1	9
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	1	11
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	0	3
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	1	3
35	ToolBank USA	0	2
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	0	4
1	Adventist Community Services	0	0

3	Bellevue University	0	0
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
6	Center for Preparedness	0	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	0	0
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
9	Convoy of Hope	0	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	1	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	1	1
14	Fremont Area Habitat	1	1
18	Heartland Church Network	0	1
22	Lifegate Church	0	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	1	1
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	0	0
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
28	Region 5 Systems	1	0
29	Save the Children	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
33	Team Rubicon USA	0	0
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	1	1
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	0	1

Degree Centrality: Networking Assistance

They Seek Networking Assistance

In the *They Seek Networking Assistance network*, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations indicated sought networking assistance from them. For instance, twelve organizations indicated that the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency sought networking assistance from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for networking assistance. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought networking assistance from them. For example, the Heartland Church Network indicated that thirty organizations sought networking assistance from them. Table 4.17 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of networking assistance by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most actively sought for networking assistance by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.17 – They Seek Networking Assistance (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	6	5
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	8	6
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	7	11
29	Save the Children	10	12
33	Team Rubicon USA	6	7
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	6	6
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	6	6
2	American Red Cross	10	4

5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	8	0
12	FEMA Region 7	10	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	5	2
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	7	1
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	8	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	12	0
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	9	3
28	Region 5 Systems	7	1
34	The Salvation Army	9	2
6	Center for Preparedness	2	6
15	Fremont Family Coalition	1	11
18	Heartland Church Network	2	30
22	Lifegate Church	3	11
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	4	8
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	2	12
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	2	14
38	United Way - Heartland	4	11
1	Adventist Community Services	1	1
3	Bellevue University	1	0
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	3	3
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	1	0
9	Convoy of Hope	3	3
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	2	1
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	1	0
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	1	2
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	3	3
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	4	4
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	2	1
35	ToolBank USA	4	1
37	United Way - Columbus Area	3	0
39	United Way - Midlands	3	0
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	3	1
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	4	4

We Seek Networking Assistance

In the *We Seek Networking Assistance* network, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought networking assistance from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for networking assistance by the other organizations in the survey. For example, fifteen organizations indicated that they sought networking assistance from the American Red Cross. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for networking assistance. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking networking assistance from larger numbers of organizations. For example, the Heartland Church Network indicated that it sought networking assistance from thirty-three other organizations in the survey. Table 4.18 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for networking assistance by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of networking assistance according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.18 – We Seek Networking Assistance (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
12	FEMA Region 7	12	18
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	8	12
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	6	11
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	9	6
33	Team Rubicon USA	6	9
34	The Salvation Army	11	12
2	American Red Cross	15	0
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	10	1
14	Fremont Area Habitat	7	2
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	9	3
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	7	0
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	10	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	15	3
28	Region 5 Systems	7	5
37	United Way - Columbus Area	7	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	8	4
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	6	5
18	Heartland Church Network	1	33
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	4	7
29	Save the Children	5	17
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	2	12
35	ToolBank USA	3	8
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	3	11
38	United Way - Heartland	5	12
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	3	7
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	5	7
1	Adventist Community Services	5	0
3	Bellevue University	3	1
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
6	Center for Preparedness	1	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	1	2
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	1	2
9	Convoy of Hope	4	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	4	4
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	2	1
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	5	0
15	Fremont Family Coalition	5	3
22	Lifegate Church	2	5
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	5	3
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	1	0
30	Serve Nebraska	1	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	2	4
39	United Way - Midlands	4	0

Degree Centrality: Child Resources

They Seek Child Resources

In the *They Seek Child Resources* network, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations nominated as seekers of child resources. For example, two organizations indicated that Save the Children sought child resources from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for child resources. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought child resources from them. For example, Save the Children indicated that eleven other organizations sought child resources from them. Table 4.19 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of child resources by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most actively sought for child resources by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.19 –They Seek Child Resources (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
7	Child Care Aware of America	1	2
29	Save the Children	2	11
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	2	7
2	American Red Cross	1	0
3	Bellevue University	1	0
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	2	0
6	Center for Preparedness	1	0
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	1	0
12	FEMA Region 7	1	0
15	Fremont Family Coalition	1	0
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	1	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	2	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	1	0
28	Region 5 Systems	2	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	1	0
34	The Salvation Army	1	0
37	United Way - Columbus Area	1	0
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	1	0
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	1	0
9	Convoy of Hope	0	1
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	2
38	United Way - Heartland	0	1
1	Adventist Community Services	0	0
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	0	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	0	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	0	0
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	0	0
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	0	0
18	Heartland Church Network	0	0

19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	0	0
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	0	0
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	0	0
22	Lifegate Church	0	0
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
33	Team Rubicon USA	0	0
35	ToolBank USA	0	0
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	0
39	United Way - Midlands	0	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	0	0

We Seek Child Resources

In the *We Seek Child Resources network*, in-degree measures the number of organizations that said they sought child resources from a particular organization. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that were actively sought out for child resources according to the other organizations in the survey. For example, two organizations indicated that they sought child resources from the University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated that it went to for child resources. Organizations with high out-degree were those that were seeking child resources from larger numbers of organizations. For example, the university of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension indicated that it sought child resources from five other organizations in the survey. Table 4.20 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most sought for child resources by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of child resources according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.20 –We Seek Child Resources (In- and Out-Degree)

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	1	1
29	Save the Children	2	1
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	1	1
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	2	5
2	American Red Cross	2	0
7	Child Care Aware of America	2	0
9	Convoy of Hope	1	0
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	1	0
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	1	0
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	1	0
34	The Salvation Army	1	0
3	Bellevue University	0	2
12	FEMA Region 7	0	1
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	0	1
38	United Way - Heartland	0	3
1	Adventist Community Services	0	0
4	Better Business Bureau	0	0
6	Center for Preparedness	0	0

8	Child Life Disaster Relief	0	0
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	0	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	0	0
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	0	0
14	Fremont Area Habitat	0	0
15	Fremont Family Coalition	0	0
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	0	0
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	0	0
18	Heartland Church Network	0	0
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	0	0
22	Lifegate Church	0	0
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	0	0
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	0	0
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	0	0
28	Region 5 Systems	0	0
30	Serve Nebraska	0	0
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	0	0
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	0	0
33	Team Rubicon USA	0	0
35	ToolBank USA	0	0
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	0	0
37	United Way - Columbus Area	0	0
39	United Way - Midlands	0	0
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	0	0
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	0	0

Degree Centrality: All Resources Combined

They Seek Resources (Combined)

Having completed the degree centrality analyses for each of the seven types of resource exchanges in the SNA survey, we summed the in-degree centrality measures for all seven types of resource exchanges to create an overall *They Seek Resources* in-degree centrality score for each organization. We also summed the out-degree centrality measures for all seven types of resource exchange to create an overall *They Seek Resources* out-degree centrality score for each organization. This analysis is designed to illustrate which organizations in the 2019 survey were the *most* and *least* involved in the process of being sought for resources across all the different types of resource exchange.

The degree centrality measurements in this analysis follow the same logic as in the previous analyses of the individual resource exchange networks. In the *They Seek Resources* scores, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey across all types of resource exchange. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations nominated as those that sought more resources from their organizations. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for resources. Organizations with high out-degree were those that believed that many other organizations sought resources from them across all types of resource exchange. Table 4.21 illustrates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active seekers of all seven resources by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most actively sought for all seven resources by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.21 – They Seek All Resources

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
2	American Red Cross	57	22
12	FEMA Region 7	47	59
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	32	30
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	29	50
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	31	36
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	24	36
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	51	43
29	Save the Children	35	65
33	Team Rubicon USA	30	30
34	The Salvation Army	43	58
38	United Way - Heartland	27	33
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	34	45
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	34	11
9	Convoy of Hope	22	13
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	27	14
14	Fremont Area Habitat	26	8
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	22	19
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	29	17
28	Region 5 Systems	28	14
37	United Way - Columbus Area	25	10
39	United Way - Midlands	22	16
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	33	21
18	Heartland Church Network	12	45
22	Lifegate Church	10	26
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	7	49
1	Adventist Community Services	7	14
3	Bellevue University	8	3
4	Better Business Bureau	8	3
6	Center for Preparedness	16	17
7	Child Care Aware of America	8	13
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	6	0
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	4	2
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	10	5
15	Fremont Family Coalition	13	16
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	11	10
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	20	8
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	5	5
30	Serve Nebraska	19	4
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	8	19
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	14	17
35	ToolBank USA	17	18
41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	20	17
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	15	5

We Seek Resources (Combined)

In addition to creating a They Seek All Resources analysis of combined degree centrality scores, we used the same methodology to create an analysis of all the We Seek All Resources resource combined degree centrality scores. In this analysis, we summed the in-degree centrality measures for all seven types of resource exchange to create an overall *We Seek Resources in-degree* centrality score for each organization. We also summed the out-degree centrality measures for all seven types of resource exchange to create an overall *We Seek Resources out-degree* centrality score for each organization. This analysis is designed to illustrate which organizations in the SNA survey were the most and least involved in the process of seeking resources across all the different types of resource exchange.

The degree centrality measurements in this analysis follow the same logic as in the previous analyses of the individual resource exchange networks. In the *We Seek Resources* scores, in-degree measures the number of nominations each organization received from the other organizations in the survey across all types of resource exchange. Organizations with a high in-degree were those that other organizations nominated as those that their organizations sought more resources from. Out-degree measures the number of organizations each organization indicated came to their organization for resources. Organizations with high out-degree were those that indicated that they sought resources from many other organizations across all types of resource exchange. Table 4.22 indicates which organizations in the Nebraska survey were nominated as the most active sought for all seven resources by other organizations (in-degree) and which organizations were the most active seekers of all seven resources by other organizations, according to the representatives who completed surveys for their organizations (out-degree).

Table 4.22 – We Seek All Resources

ID	NAMES	INDEGREE	OUTDEGREE
12	FEMA Region 7	61	67
17	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha	32	60
21	Legal Aid of Nebraska	40	30
23	Mennonite Disaster Services	27	31
24	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	57	32
27	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	42	27
29	Save the Children	32	51
34	The Salvation Army	51	78
40	University of Nebraska - Extension	43	26
42	University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	32	58
2	American Red Cross	66	16
5	Center for Disaster Philanthropy	57	19
16	Great Plains United Methodist Disaster Response	47	20
20	Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	30	8
28	Region 5 Systems	32	25
33	Team Rubicon USA	30	24
37	United Way - Columbus Area	27	14
18	Heartland Church Network	6	45
19	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group (Hall/Howard/Merrick LTRG)	20	45
31	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation	12	31
32	Society of St Vincent de Paul- Omaha	16	28
36	United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	10	58
38	United Way - Heartland	24	60

41	University of Nebraska - Nebraska Extension - Early Childhood Development - The Learning Child	12	33
1	Adventist Community Services	10	8
3	Bellevue University	14	14
4	Better Business Bureau	14	4
6	Center for Preparedness	13	12
7	Child Care Aware of America	9	8
8	Child Life Disaster Relief	5	4
9	Convoy of Hope	22	4
10	Douglas County Long Term Recovery Group	18	22
11	Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	7	17
13	Food Bank for the Heartland	17	2
14	Fremont Area Habitat	24	7
15	Fremont Family Coalition	14	25
22	Lifegate Church	7	19
25	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response	24	5
26	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy	6	9
30	Serve Nebraska	13	0
35	ToolBank USA	16	21
39	United Way - Midlands	25	15
43	World Renew Disaster Response Services	25	7

Key Findings

- The Child Resource Exchange networks in both states are among the least cohesive and most fragmented of all the resource exchange networks measured in the survey. This means that there are fewer established child resource exchange relations within both state VOADs than there are other types of resource exchange relations. There are currently many unrealized opportunities for the exchange of child resources among organizations in both VOADs.
- In Nebraska, five non-member organizations (5, 6, 8, 15, and 42) were engaged in the They Seek Child Resources network. One non-member organization was engaged in the We Seek Child Resources network (5). These organizations might make additional contributions to the provision of child resources as official VOAD member organizations.
- In both Arkansas and Nebraska, there were a significant number of organizations that had no relationship and no contact, which may negatively impact the provision of a number of services to affected communities, including child-specific resources.
- In both Arkansas and Nebraska, much of the contact between organizations occurred infrequently, such as only during disasters or yearly, which may negatively impact their capacity to provide a number of services to affected communities, including child-specific resources.

Nebraska Social Network Analysis Graphics

This final section includes a number of graphics that our research team generated from the social network analysis data. The purpose of this section is to enable readers to explore more closely the individual Nebraska networks divided by (1) levels of interaction, (2) frequency of contact, (3) resource exchange, and (4) in- and out-degree networks by resource type.

To begin, we provide a list of participating organizations with their numerical identifiers. These organizations are color-coded by their primary organizational type in Table 4.23. This is similar to Table 4.1 in the prior section of the appendix, but Table 4.23 is numbered and color-coded in order to identify specific organizations within network graphics throughout this final section.

Table 4.23 – Nebraska Participating Organizations by Organizational Type

NEBRASKA VOAD ORGANIZATION	
Emergency Management	Non-Profit
Douglas County Long-Term Recovery Group	American Red Cross
Faith-Based	Better Business Bureau
Adventist Community Services	Center for Disaster Philanthropy
Convoy of Hope	Child Care Aware of America
Episcopal Diocese of Nebraska	Child Life Disaster Relief
Great Plain United Methodist Disaster Response	Food Bank for the Heartland
Heartland Church Network	Fremont Area Habitat
Kansas-Nebraska Convention of Southern Baptists	Fremont Family Coalition
Lifegate Church	Habitat for Humanity of Omaha
Mennonite Disaster Services	Heartland Disaster Recovery Group
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	Legal Aid of Nebraska
Society of St. Vincent de Paul-Omaha	NOAH's Assistance Dogs and Canine Crisis Response
The Salvation Army	Pawprint Comfort Dog Therapy
United Church of Christ Disaster Ministry	Region 5 Systems
World Renew Disaster Response	Save the Children
Federal Government	Society of Care, Santee Sioux Nation
FEMA Region 7	Team Rubicon USA
Higher Education	ToolBank USA
Bellevue University	United Way – Columbus Area
Center for Preparedness	United Way – Heartland
University of Nebraska – Extension	United Way – Midlands
University of Nebraska Public Policy Center	State Government
	Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
	Serve Nebraska
	University of Nebraska – Nebraska Extension, Early Childhood Development – The Learning Center

Table 4.23 is meant to serve as a reference point for interpreting individual networks, as it allows readers to find particular organizations within each of the network graphics. Throughout the remainder of this section, red bolded lines indicate reciprocal ties.

Nebraska 4Cs Interactions Networks

Figure 4.13 – No Relationship

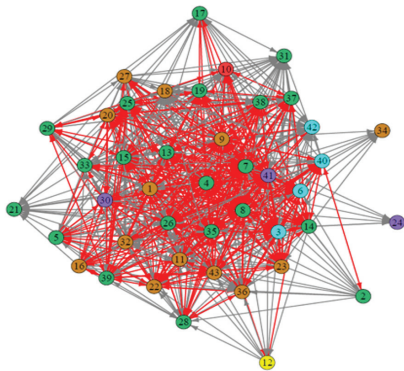


Figure 4.14 – Communication

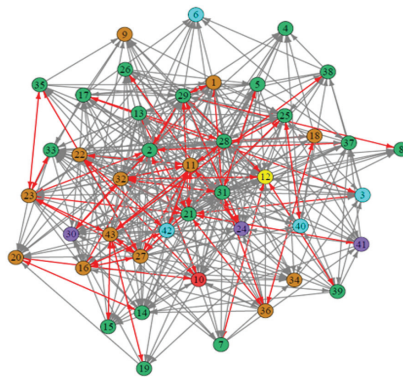


Figure 4.15 – Cooperation

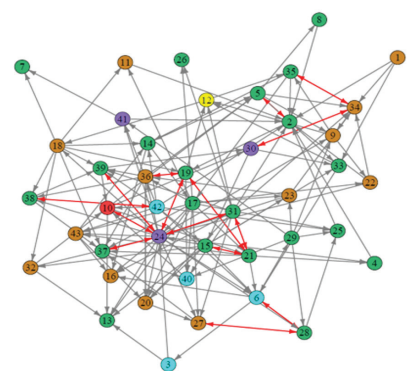


Figure 4.16 – Coordination

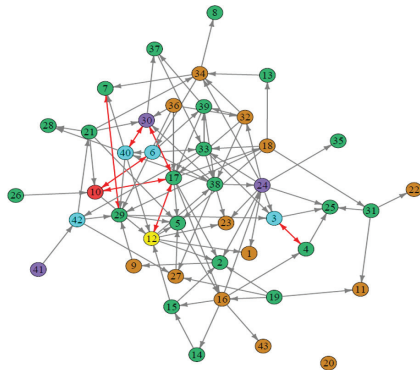
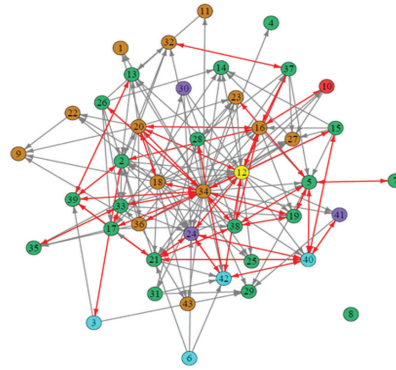


Figure 4.17 – Collaboration



Nebraska Frequency of Interaction Networks

Figure 4.18 – No Contact

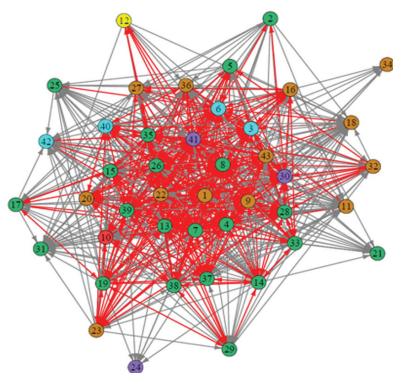


Figure 4.19 – Daily Contact

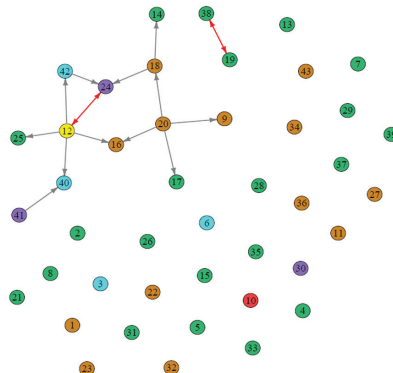


Figure 4.20 – Weekly Contact

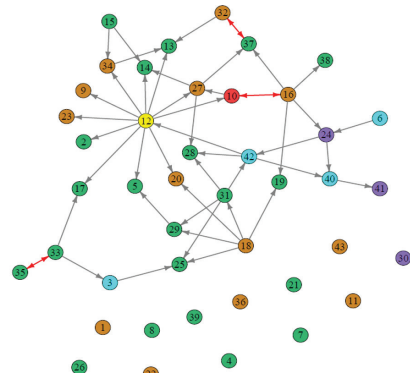


Figure 4.21 – Monthly Contact

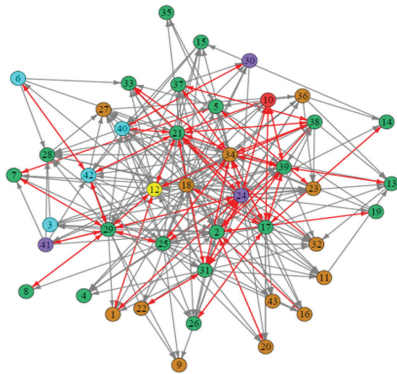


Figure 4.22 –Yearly Contact

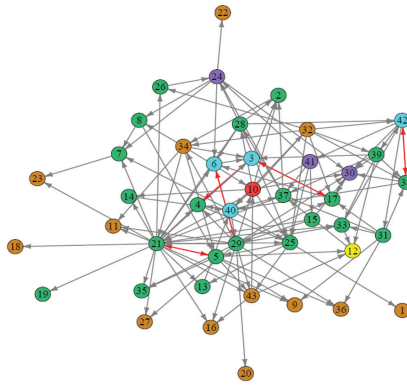
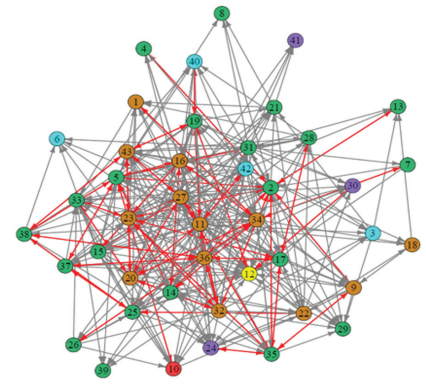


Figure 4.23 – Contact Only During Disasters



Nebraska VOAD Resource-Exchange Networks

Information

Figure 4.24 –They Seek Information

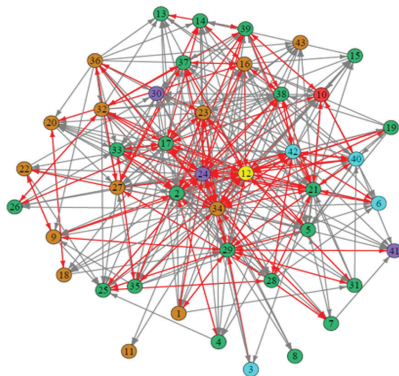
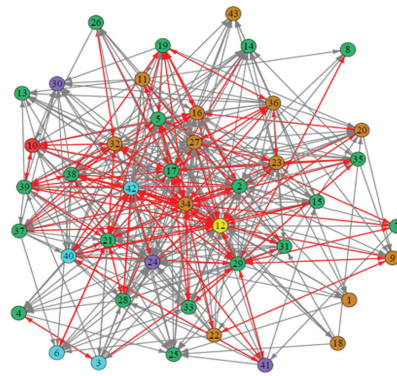


Figure 4.25 –We Seek Information



Equipment

Figure 4.26 –They Seek Equipment

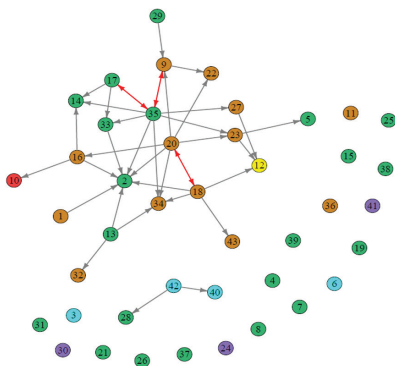
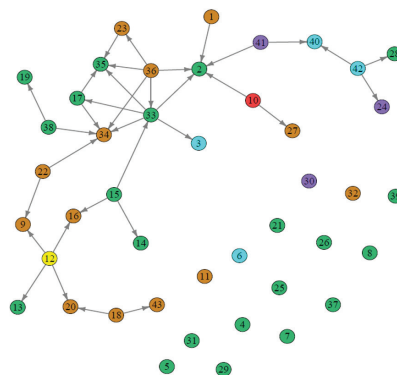


Figure 4.27 –We Seek Equipment



Training
Figure 4.28 – They Seek Training

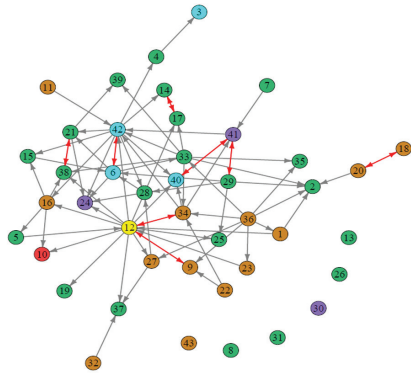
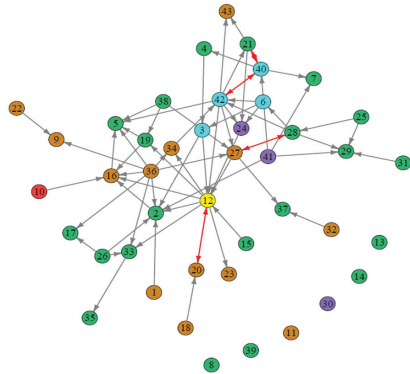


Figure 4.29 – We Seek Training



Technical Expertise
Figure 4.30 – They Seek Technical Expertise

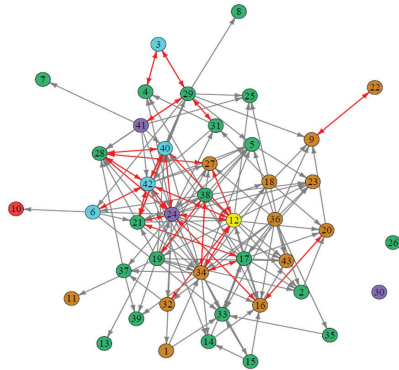
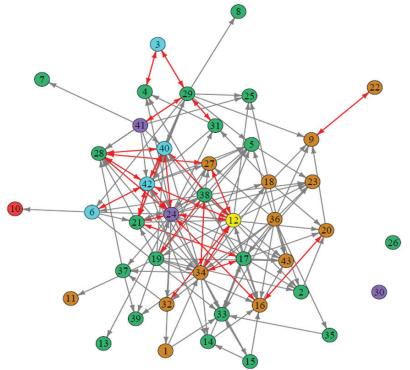


Figure 4.31 – We Seek Technical Expertise



Funding
Figure 4.32 – They Seek Funding

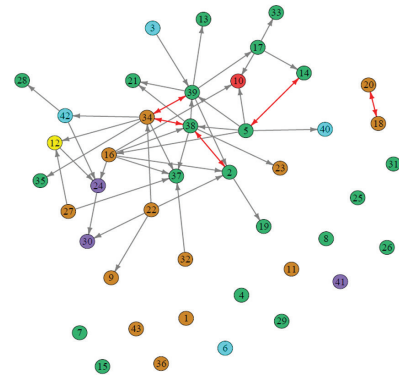
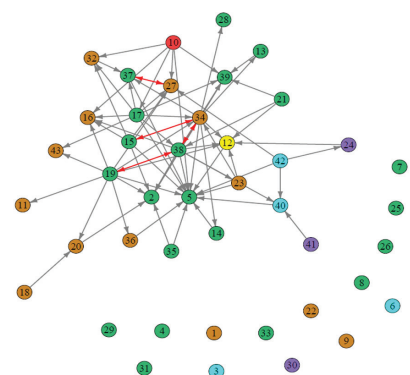


Figure 4.33 – We Seek Funding



Networking Assistance

Figure 4.34 – They Seek Networking Assistance

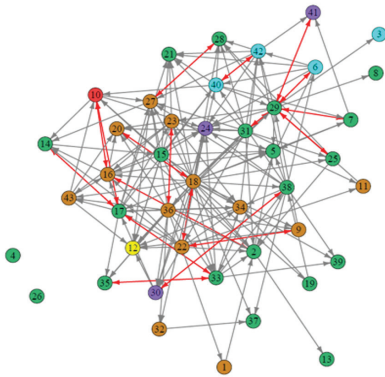
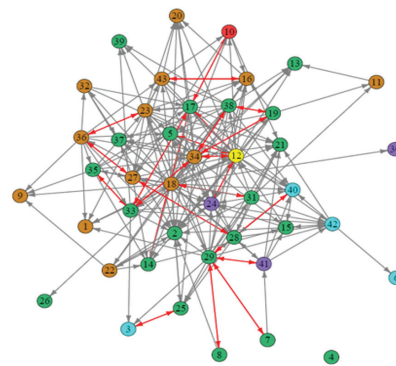


Figure 4.35 – We Seek Networking Assistance



Child Resources

Figure 4.36 – They Seek Child Resources

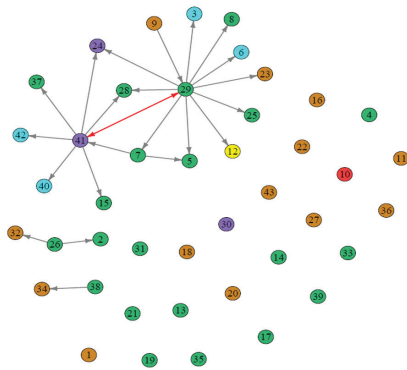
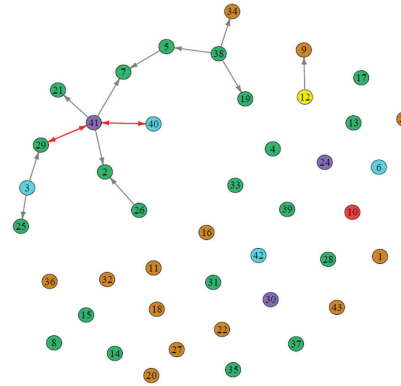


Figure 4.37 – We Seek Child Resources



No Attempt to Seek Resources

Figure 4.38 – No Attempt to Seek Resources ('They Seek')

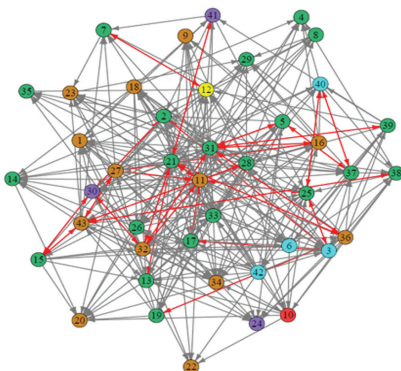
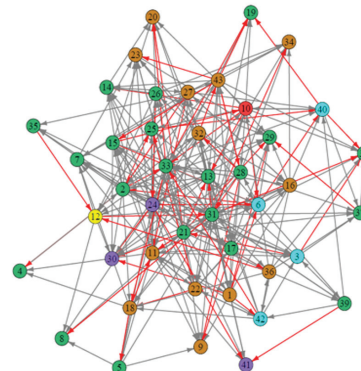


Figure 4.39 – No Attempt to Obtain Resources ('We Seek')



Nebraska In- and Out-Degree Networks by Resource Type

For the remaining graphics, all of the nodes are sized by the organizations' in-degree and out-degree scores. We present in- and out-degree scores side by side for each "We seek" and "They seek" resource exchange network.

Figure 4.40 – Information: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

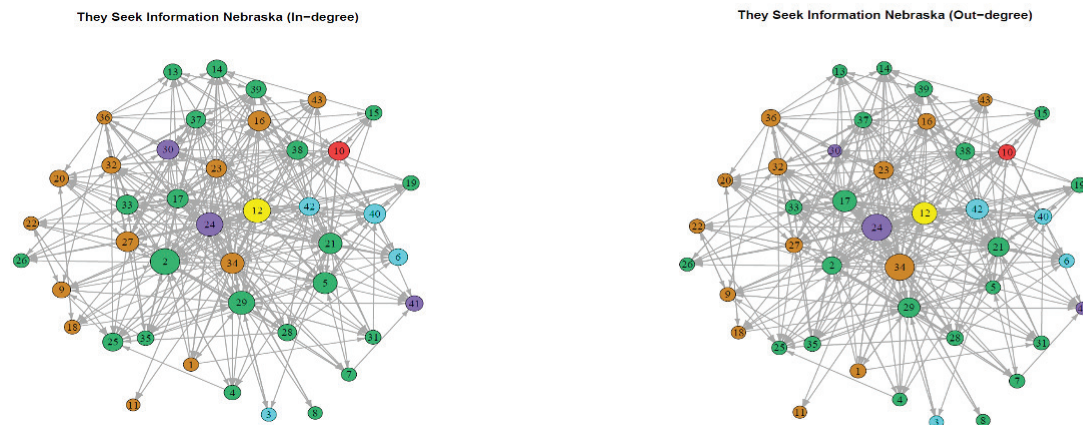


Figure 4.41 – Information: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

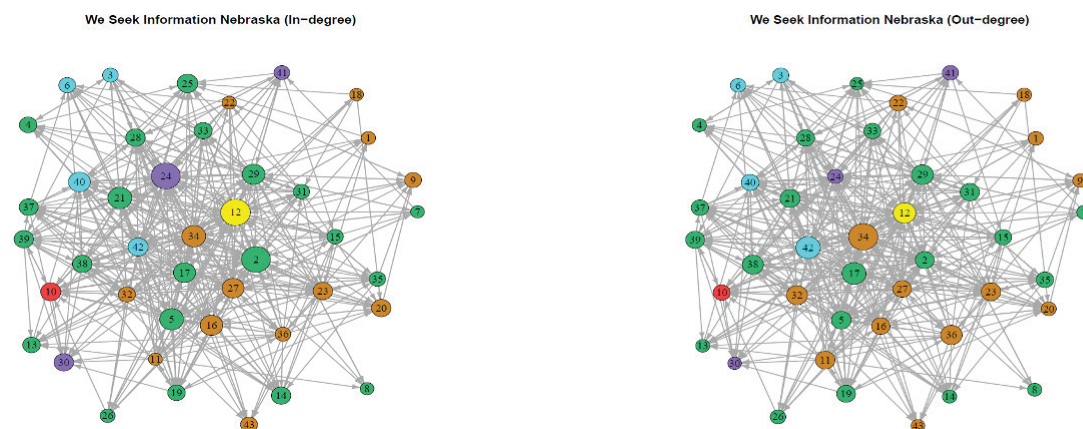


Figure 4.42 – Equipment: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

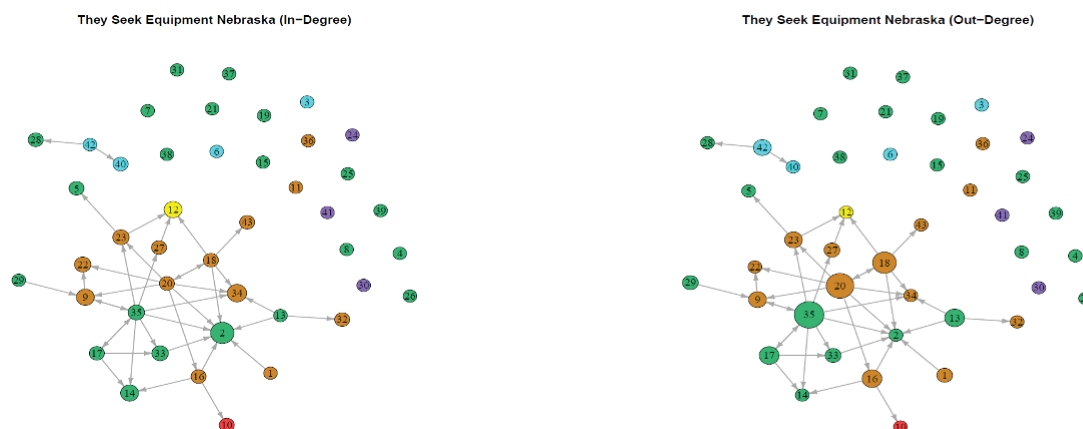


Figure 4.43 – Equipment: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

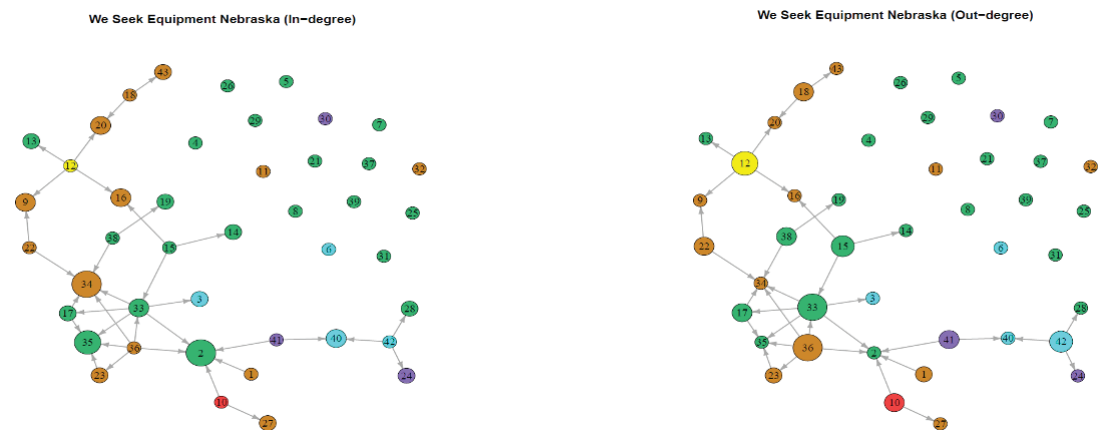


Figure 4.44 – Training: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

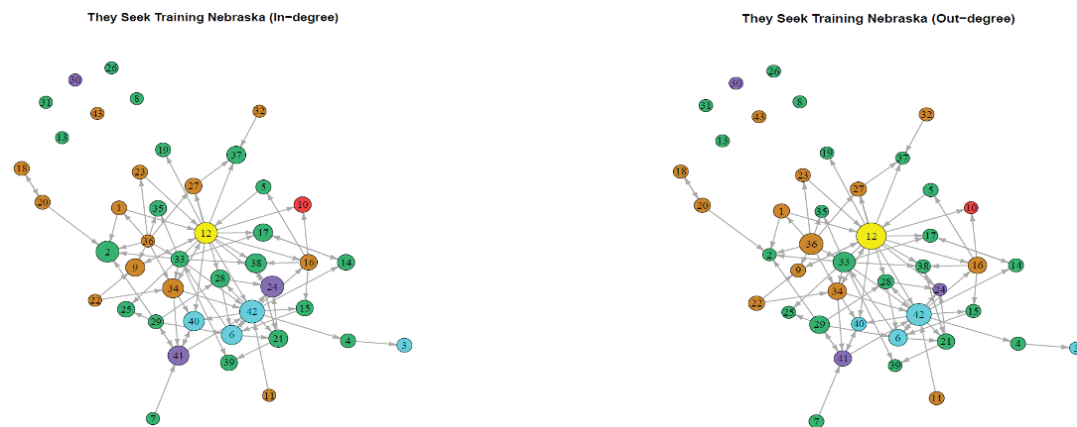


Figure 4.45 – Training: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

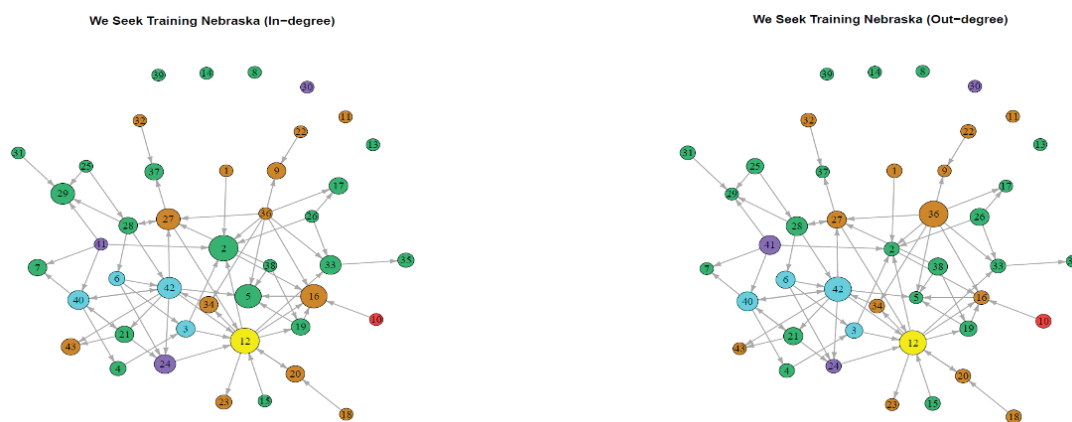


Figure 4.46 – Technical Expertise: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

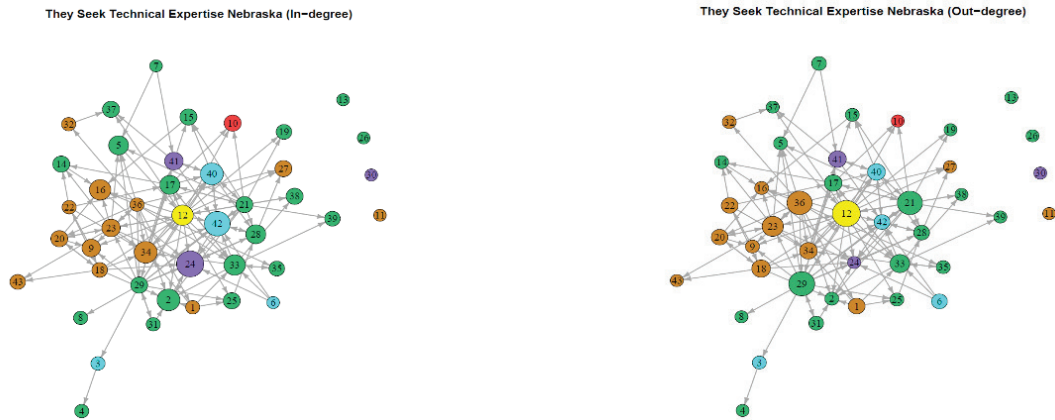


Figure 4.47 – Technical Expertise: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

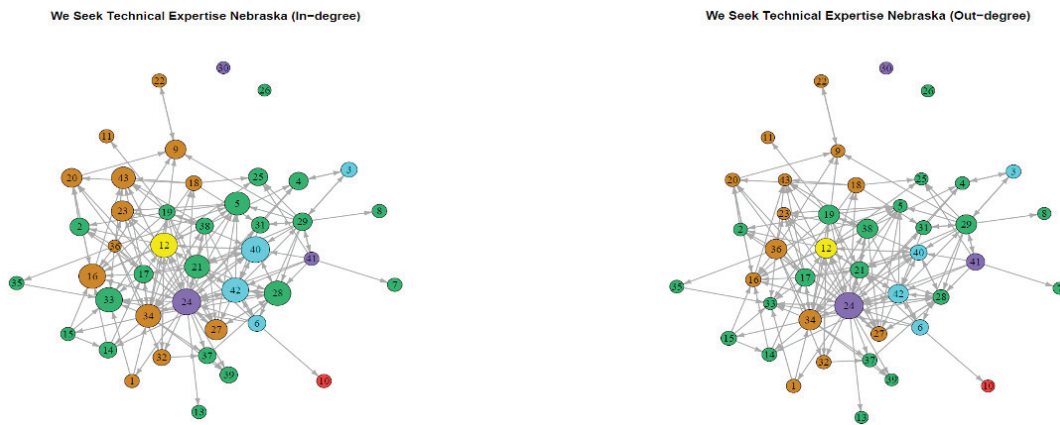


Figure 4.48 – Funding: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

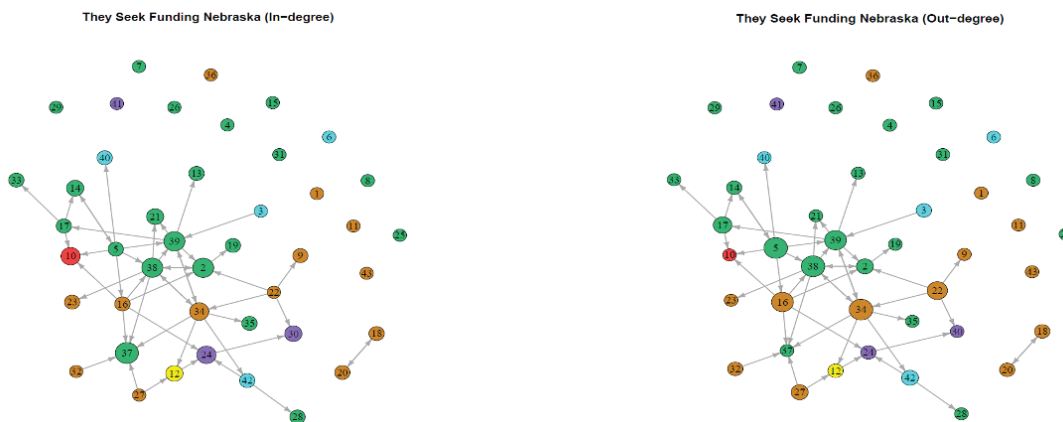


Figure 4.49 – Funding: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

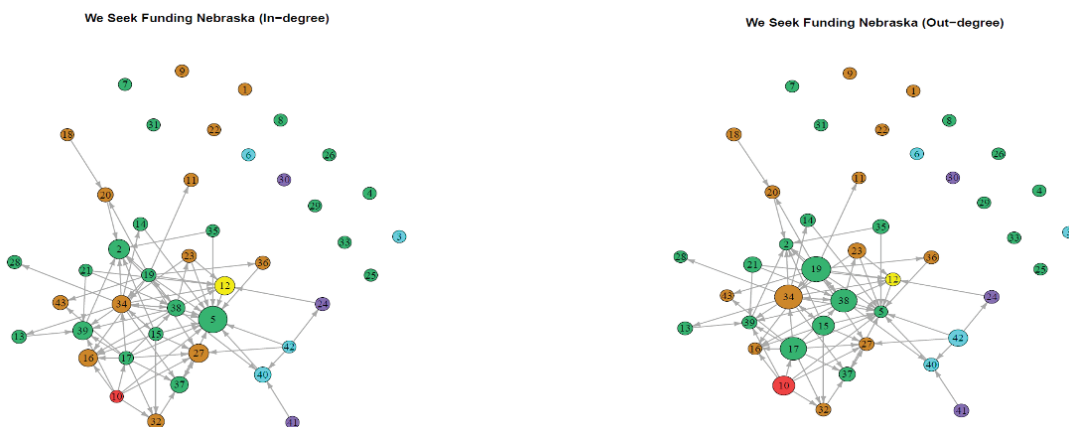


Figure 4.50 – Networking Assistance: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

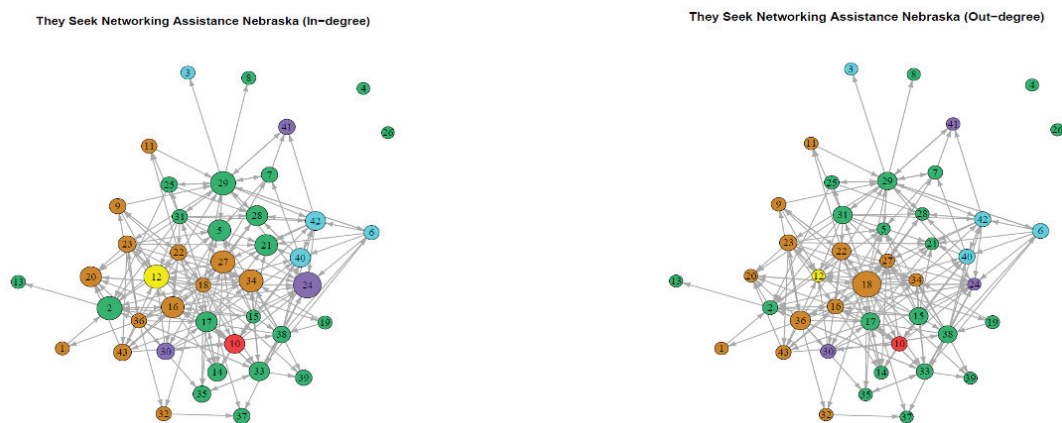


Figure 4.51 – Networking Assistance: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)



Figure 4.52 – Child Resources: They Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

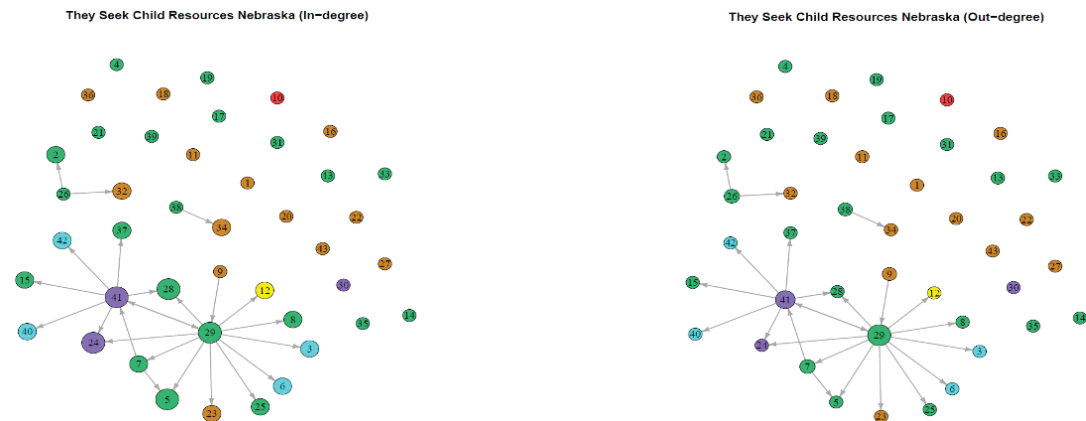


Figure 4.53 – Child Resources: We Seek (In- and Out-Degree)

