

Stakeholder Network Analysis

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Workshop – Introduction to Stakeholder Network Analysis: 21 May 2024

Objectives



Objective 1

To introduce the concept of network analysis

Objective 2

 To understand how networks can be used through research, policy and practice

Objective 3

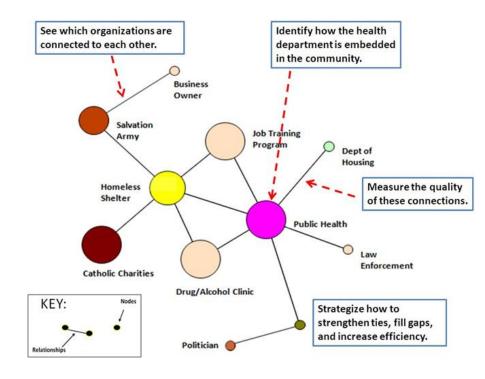
 To highlight tools, software and core texts in network analysis

What do we mean by a "stakeholder network"?



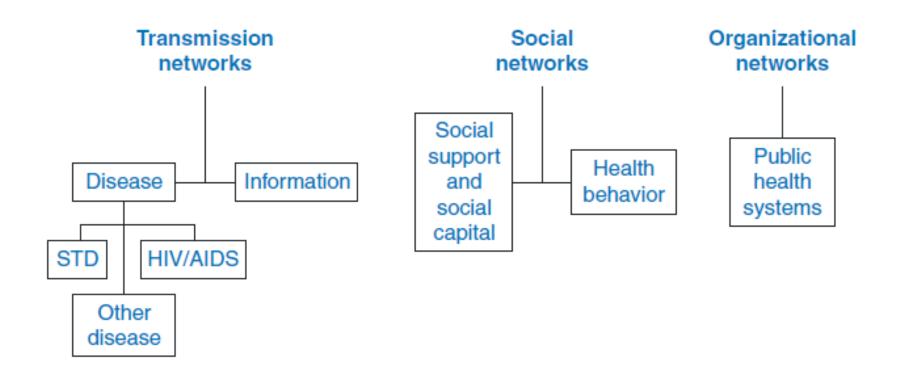
Definition: The interactions between individuals or organisations or stakeholders in different settings.

Stakeholder network analysis (SNA) provides a set of theories, techniques and tools useful for understanding a broad range of behaviours as people and organisations interact with others.



Categorisation of network analysis in health





Luke DA and Harris JK. Network Analysis in Public Health: History, Methods, and Applications. Annu. Rev. Public Health 2007, 28:69–93

Why important?



 Describes, explores, and helps understand structural and relational aspects of how people and organisations interact

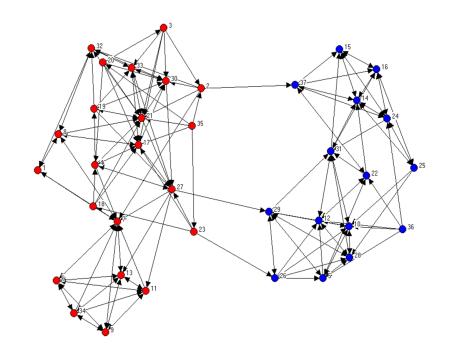
Networks have 4 important features:

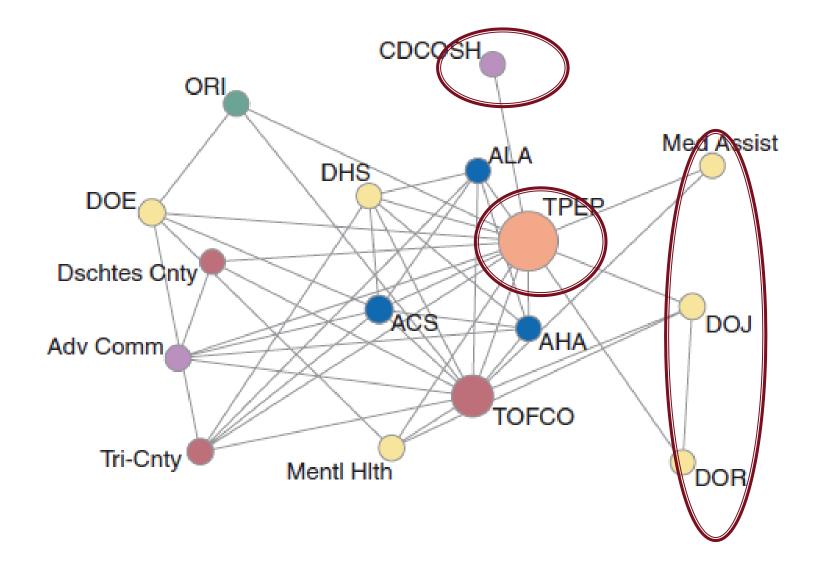
- 1. Network analysis is a structural approach that focuses in part on patterns of linkages between stakeholders;
- 2. It is grounded in empirical data;
- 3. It makes frequent use of mathematical and computational models;
- 4. it is highly graphical / visual

Visualisation of a network

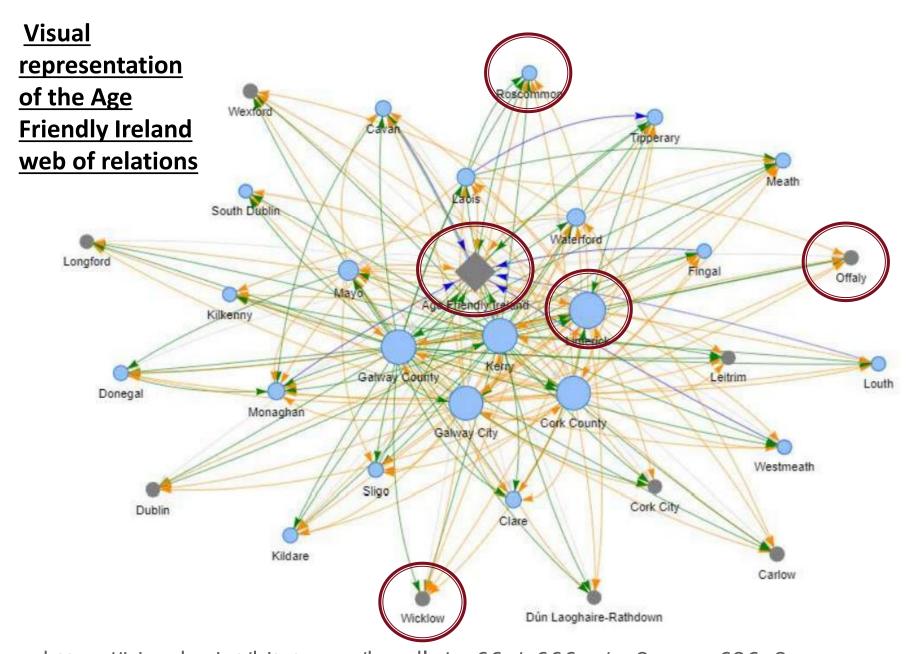


- People (or organisations/groups) are represented as nodes
- Relationships are represented as *ties*: colleagues, exchange of information
- Stakeholder Network
 Analysis: allows analysis
 using tools of mathematical graph theory





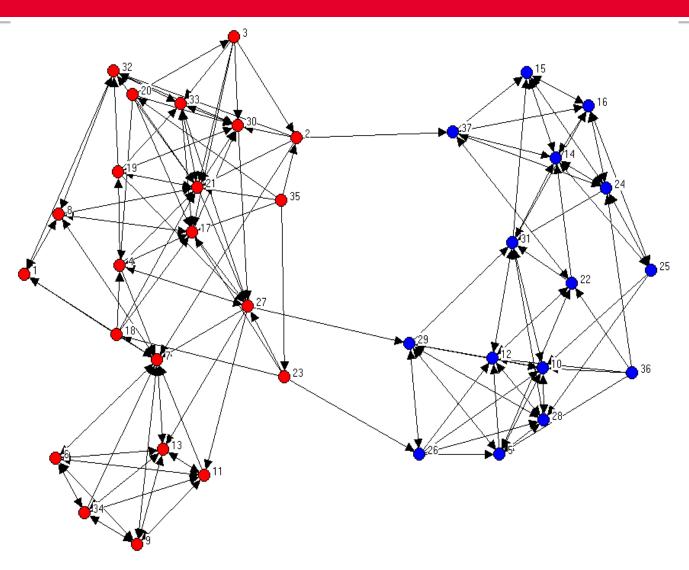
Example: A graphic representation of the key stakeholders in a tobacco control programme



https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/366634/9789240068698-eng.pdf?sequence=1

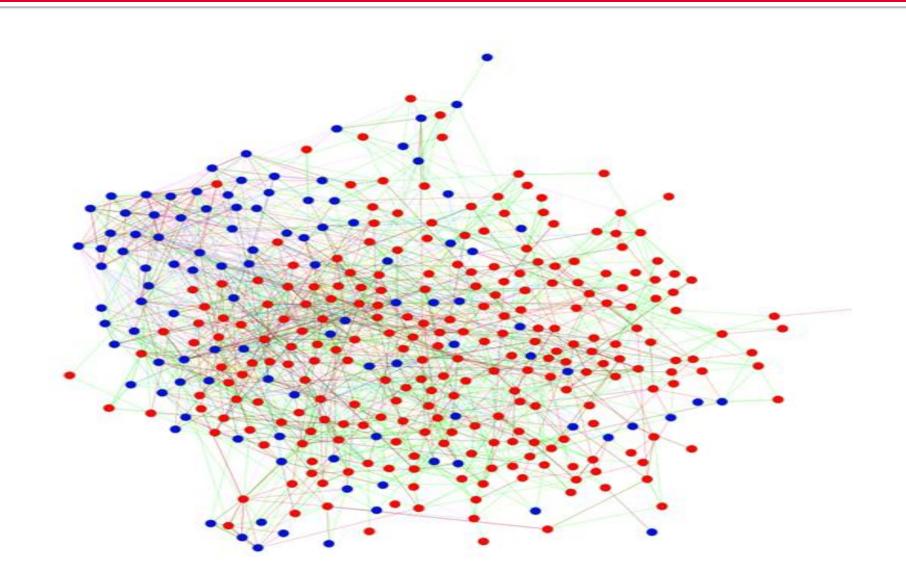
Friendships Among Students in One Classroom (12 year olds)





Relationships of 10th graders (15-16 year olds)





Coevolution of Information Sharing and Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices Among North American Tobacco Cessation Quitlines

Liesbeth Mercken, PhD, Jessie E. Saul, PhD, Robin H. Lemaire, PhD, Thomas W. Valente, PhD, and Scott J. Leischow, PhD

Am J Public Health. 2015 Sep;105(9):1814-22

 US funder organization Canadian funder organization US service provider organization Canadian service provider organization ▲ – NAO network administrative organization Service delivery information receiving tie

Note. F = funder; NAO = network administrative organization; P = service provider; QL = quittine. *Nonrespondent.

Diffusion of Policies through Networks



Social Science & Medicine

Volume 145, November 2015, Pages 89-97



Diffusion of innovations theory applied to global tobacco control treaty ratification

Thomas W. Valente^{a,} ≜, ™, Stephanie R. Dyal^a, Kar-Hai Chu^a, Heather Wipfli^a, Kayo Fujimoto^b

- Analysed the 10-year diffusion of the Framework Convention for Tobacco Control
- Dynamic diffusion model using multiple trade and communication networks
- Contagion, opinion leadership, susceptibility, and infectiousness vary over time
- GLOBALink, a tobacco control communication forum, accelerated treaty diffusion

Role in Implementation Research



Attention to the stakeholder networks of:

Citation: Valente TW, Palinkas LA, Czaja S, Chu K-H, Brown CH (2015) Social Network Analysis for Program Implementation. PLoS ONE 10(6): e0131712. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0131712

- implementing agencies,
- change agents
- larger social systems
- intervention recipients

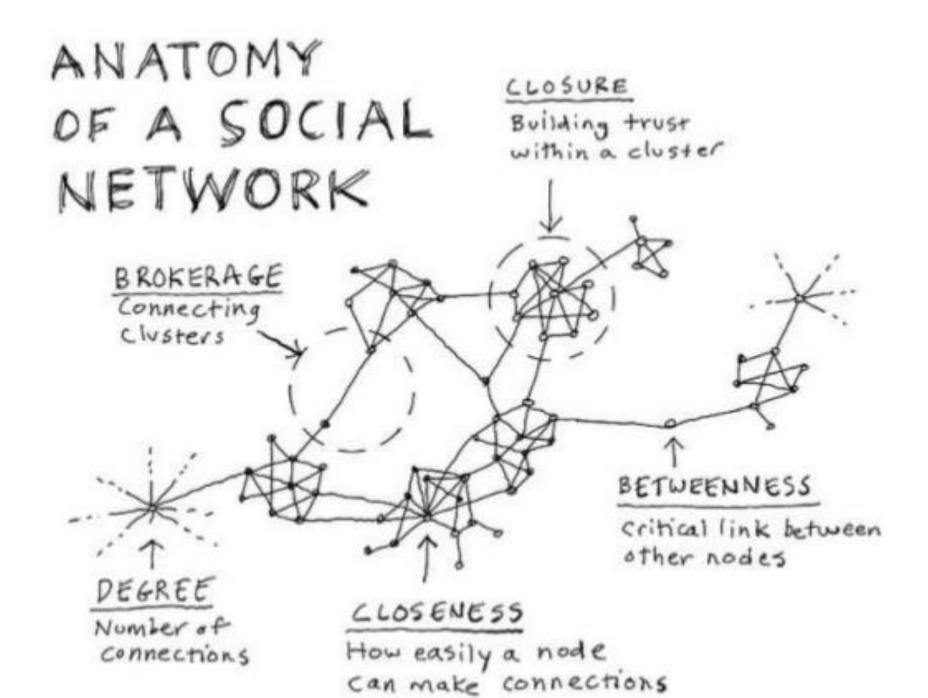


RESEARCH ARTICLE

Social Network Analysis for Program Implementation

Thomas W. Valente¹*, Lawrence A. Palinkas², Sara Czaja³, Kar-Hai Chu¹, C. Hendricks Brown⁴

...... will substantially improve the implementation process



Public health system: Collaborating across sectors



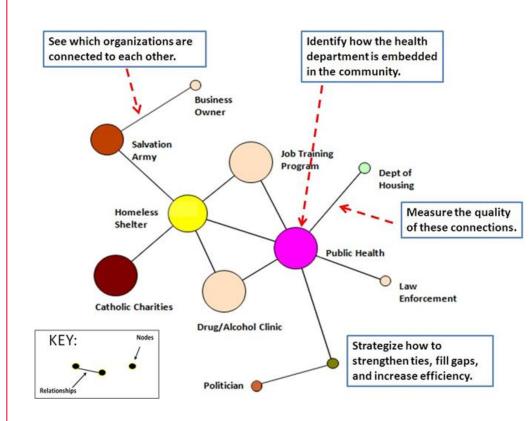
- Major challenge
- How to partner with other organisations, agencies and groups
- Collaboratively address goals in population wide health
- Maximise resource sharing
- Required multi-agency partnerships
- Antecedents of poor health are multi-factorial and require a multi-systemic approach



Operationalising collaboration as networks



- Public health collaboratives
- Operationalized as "networks"
- Stakeholder network analysis is a method used to measure the number and quality of relationships among organisations



Core Dimensions of Connectivity in Public Health Collaboratives

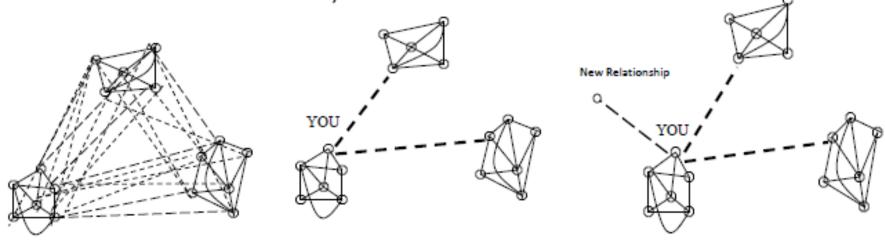
Dimension	Measures
Membership	Organizational identification by name, type, and other organizational characteristics (e.g. size, mission of organization)
Network	Network patterns and positions identified by subgroups, key
Interaction	players, etc.
Role of HD	Convener/facilitator vs. equal member
Frequency of Interaction	Types and levels of communications among members
Organizational Value to the Collaborative	Power, involvement, resources
Trust	Reliability, shared belief in mission, opportunity for frank discussion
Reciprocity	Evidence of mutual exchange of resources

Varda et al. Core dimensions of connectivity in public health collaboratives. J Public Health Management Practice 2008.

Network Theories Give Us a Unique Perspective

- Strength of Weak Ties (Granovetter)
 - Counting Noses, Many stakeholders at the table, Greater Density
- Is More Really Better?
 - Law of N-Squared, Risk of Burn Out & Overuse, Collaboration Failure
- Less is More as an Alternative Solution (Burt: Structural Holes)
 - Less Ties to More Subgroups = Structural Advantages

High Quality Ties = Generates Information Benefits; Increasing Efficiency;
 Reduces Redundancy



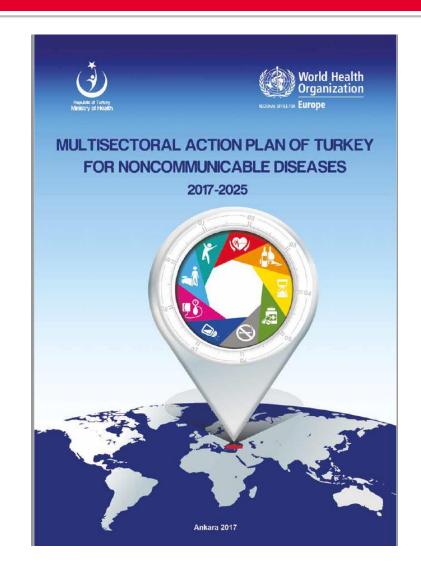
Varda et al. Core dimensions of connectivity in public health collaboratives. J Public Health Management Practice 2008.

Network Analysis of Stakeholders in Turkey



To undertake stakeholder network analysis to understand:

- Characteristics of the networks
- Structure of the network
- Communication
- Influence
- Trust
- Function
- Identify strategies for further strengthening and sustainability

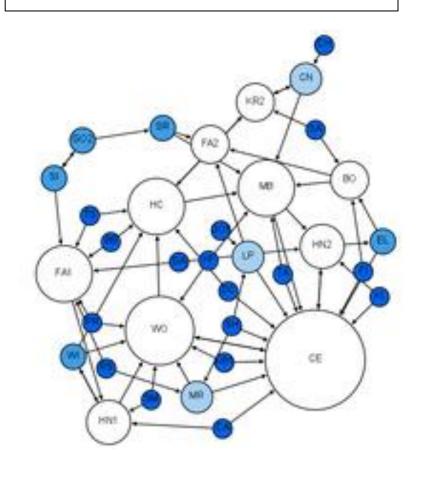




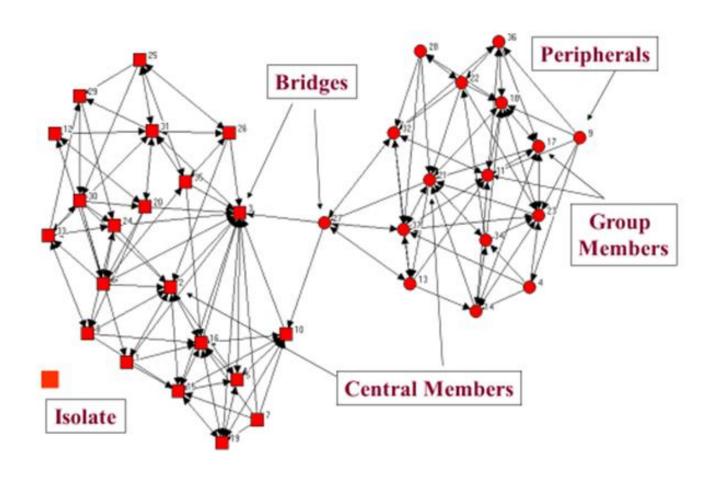
- Identification of the current stakeholders involved and how they are linked
- To understand how certain organisations are embedded in the network;
- To provide a description of the structure and characteristics of the network, how its participants communicate with each other and how influential they are
- To measure the quality of these connections;
- Identification of areas and strategies for further strengthening the participation and involvement of key stakeholders.

- > 100 stakeholders
- Eligible participants: named contributors in the Multi-sectoral Action Plan of Turkey for NCDs
- Socio-centric data (i.e. complete network)
- 33-item stakeholder network questionnaire
- strength of relationships
- trust
- exchange of communication and resources
- sustainability

Methods



- Network visualisations
- Change agents
- Boundary spanners
- Detect communities, cliques, components



Discussion

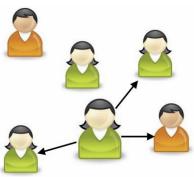


- Network science can help
- Better understand multi-sectoral stakeholder networks
- Inform network intervention approaches to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the network
- Strategies to sustainability the network
- Dynamic network changing actors; changing organisations; changing aims and objectives; changing actions

Stakeholdernet.org



Relational data



data: 1 2	8 32	32 21	7 30	37	7
4 5 6	19 28 9	17 29 11	21 27 12 34 6 32 11	21 22 13	33 7 10 7 1 17 34
8 9 10	1 6 28	7 7 29	32 11 5	30 21 22 13 8 21 13 31 7 31 11 25	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 111 123 145 167 189 122 22 24 25 26 27 8 9 33 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	32 198 9 13 6 288 34 22 7 246 153 37 32 17 140 29 4 5 261 103 104 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 107	21 17 17 17 29 11 9 7 7 29 9 28 6 16 24 24 23 30 21 30 21 31 31 5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	56 109 15144 271 333 319 317 128 228 712 132 330 623 234 15	31 11 25	13 29 34 31
16 17 18	15 33 7	24 24 30 21	14 14 27 1	37 8 17	25 4 4
19 20 21 22	32 17 30 12	30 21 32 37	33 30 19 31	8 17 21 4 33 14 26 37 16 12 11 29 31 19 6 8 32 7 21 22 22	25 4 4 27 3 27 5
24 25 26	17 14 10 29	18 15 14 5	16 28 28	37 16 12	31 24 10
27 28 29 30	26 21	13 10 5 33	12 10 32	11 29 31 19	31 24 10 29 31 28 27 14 1 27 13 20 12
31 32 33 34	10 30 17 11	15 21 21 9	12 33 30 6	16 8 32 7	14 1 27 13
35 36 37	17 10 16	2 5 14	23 24 15	21 22 22	20 12 24

