

# Workshop: Session 2

## Introduction to Stakeholder Network Analysis

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<https://www.qub.ac.uk/sites/who/>

## Session 2 - Objectives:

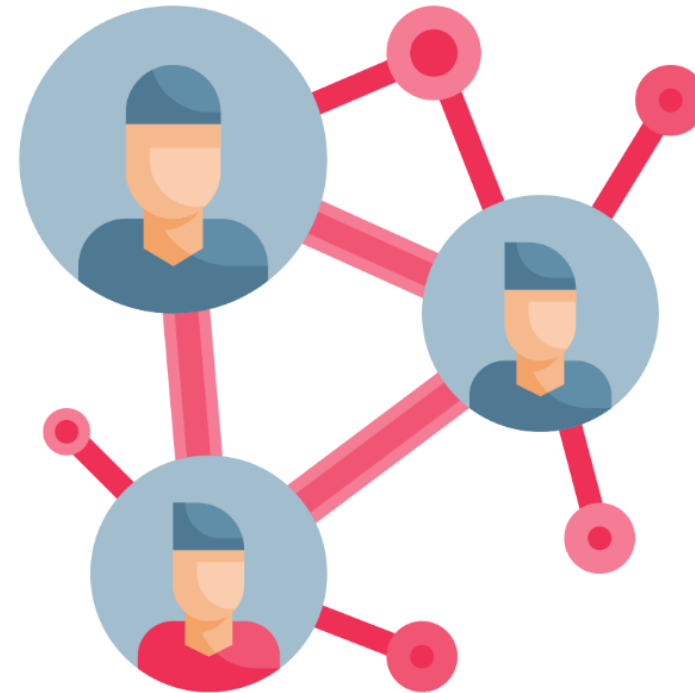
1. Steps involved in conducting a Stakeholder Network Analysis
2. Survey development
3. Analysing and visualising the data
4. Interpreting the data

## Overview:

1. Recap of Session 1
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4. Analysing and visualising the data
5. Interpreting the data
6. Q&A

# The stakeholder

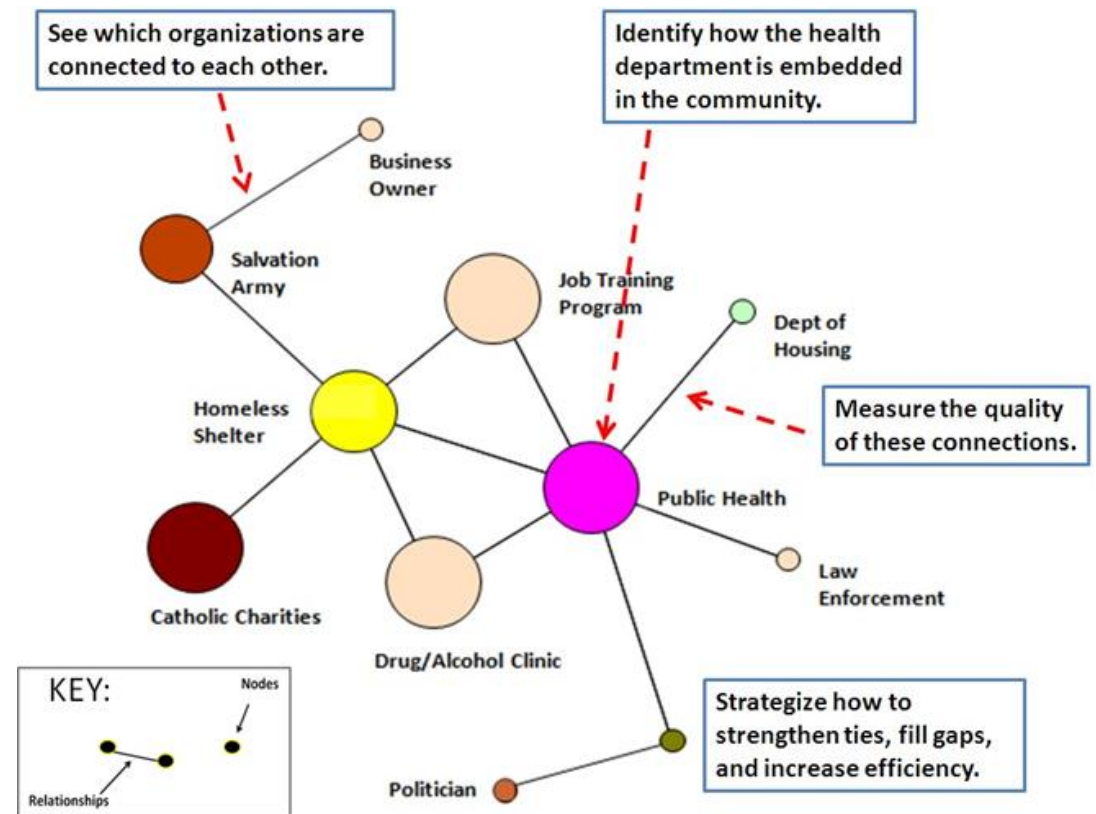
- Individuals or organisations with an interest in the outcome of an intervention or project



# What do we mean by a “stakeholder network”?

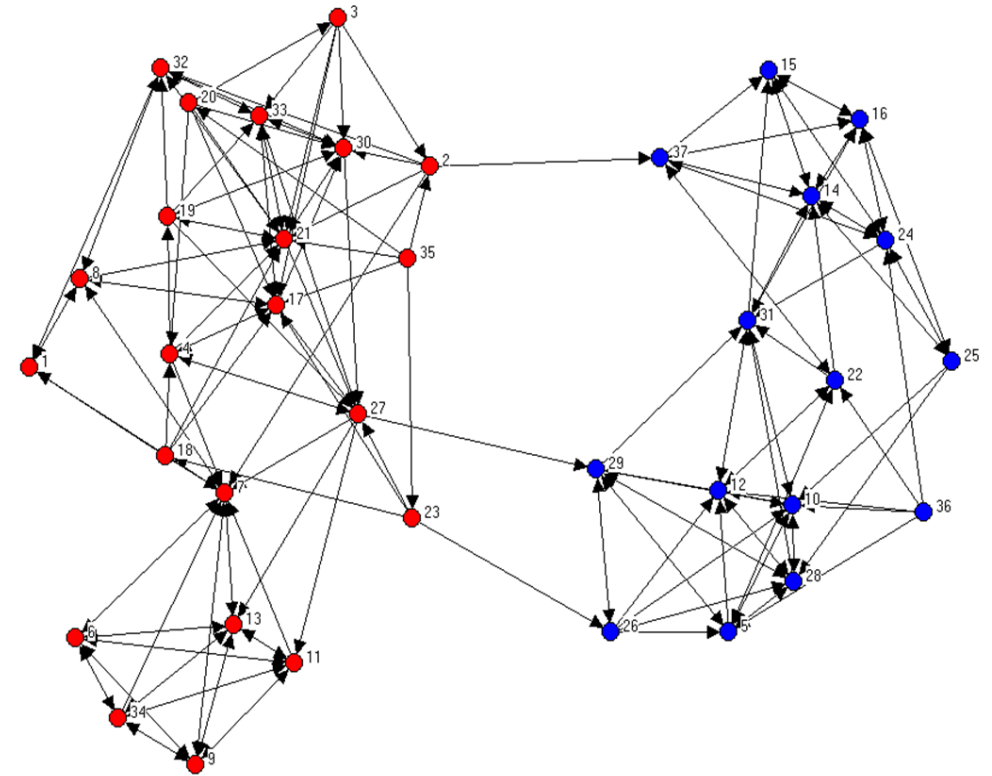
**Definition:** The interactions between individuals or organisations or stakeholders in different settings.

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.



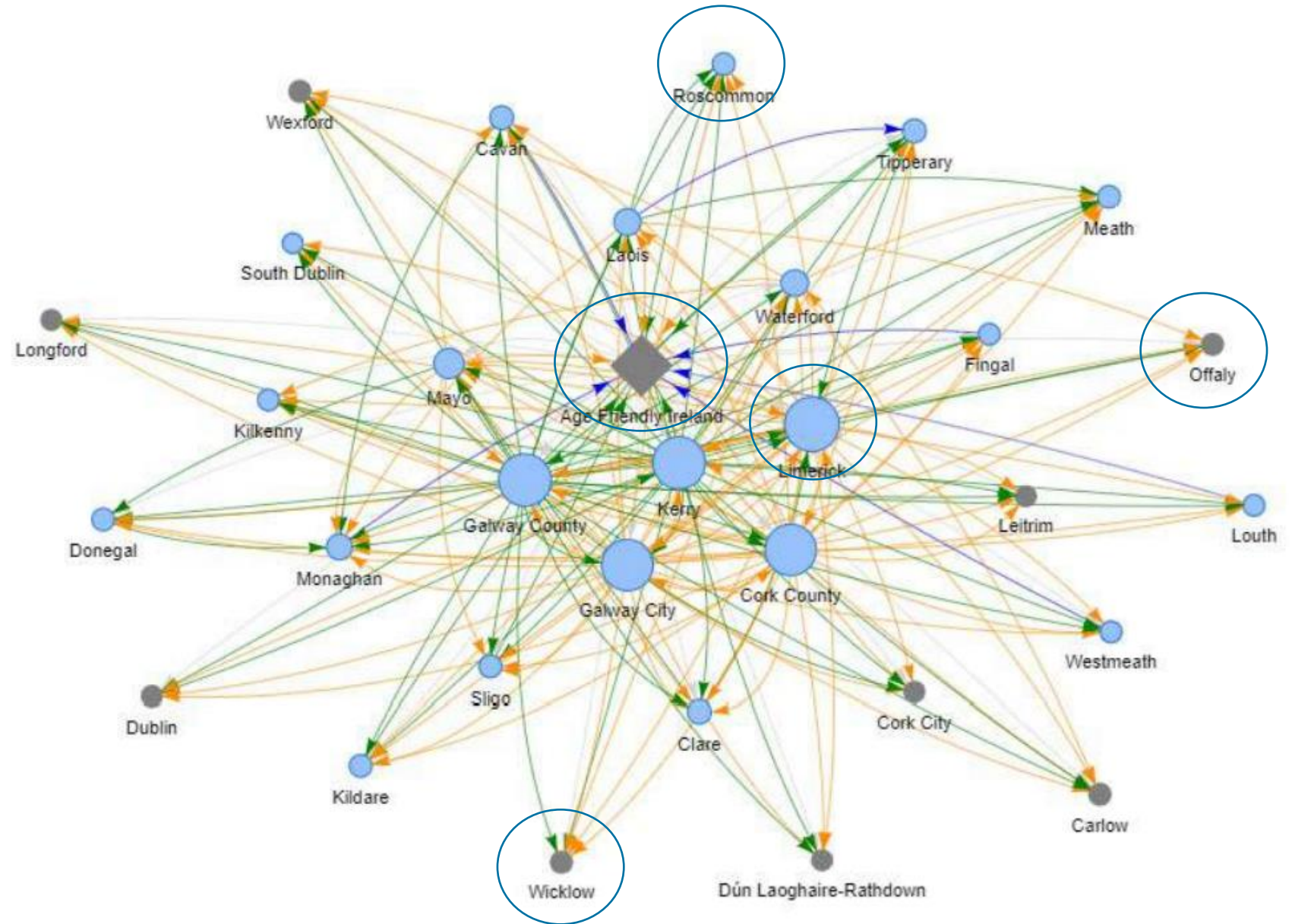
# Visualisation of a network

- 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



# Visual representation of the Age Friendly Ireland web of relations

National programmes for age-friendly cities and communities  
A guide

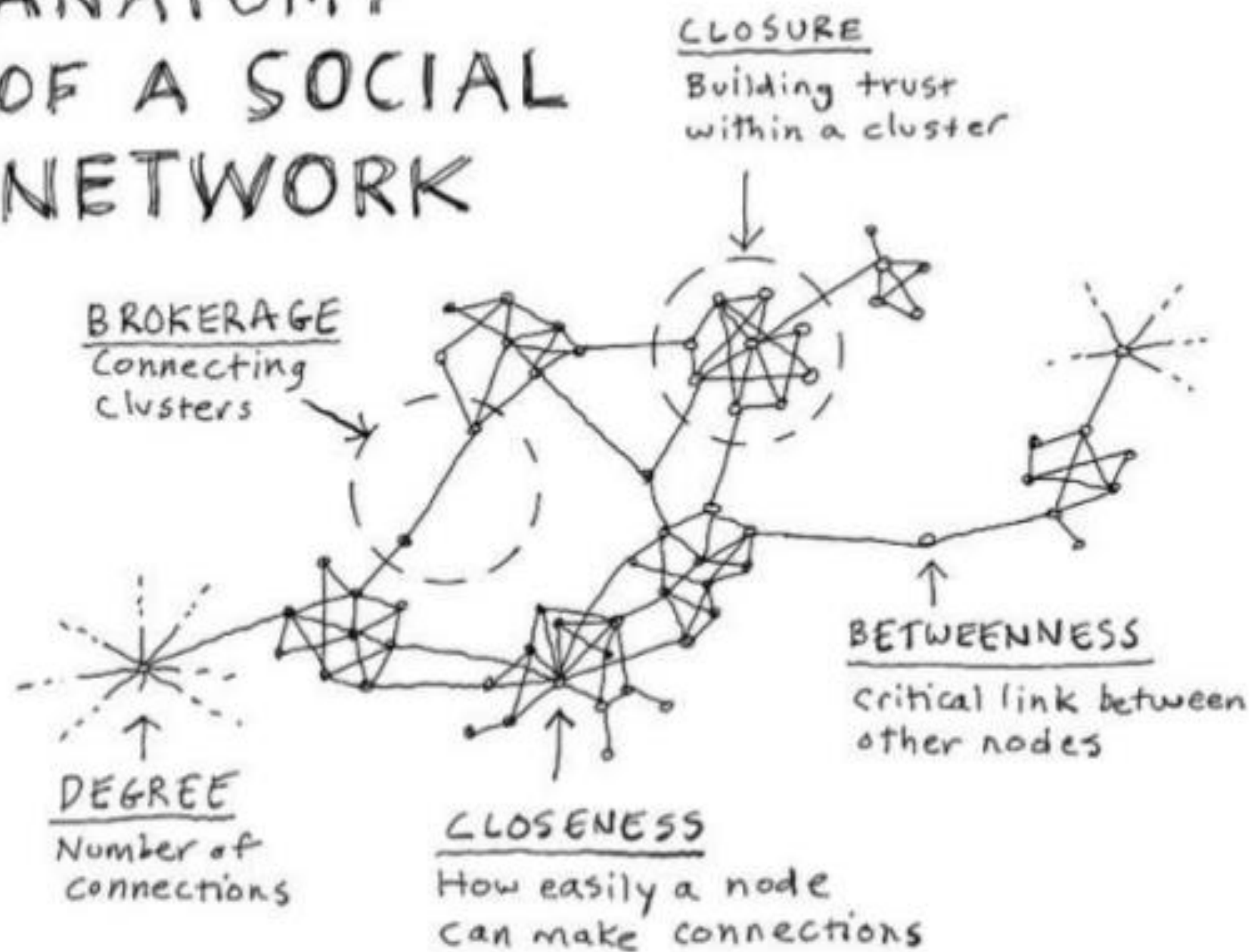


# Core Dimensions of Connectivity in Public Health Collaboratives

Dimension	Measures
Membership	Organizational identification by name, type, and other organizational characteristics (e.g. size, mission of organization)
Network Interaction	Network patterns and positions identified by subgroups, key 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.

# ANATOMY OF A SOCIAL NETWORK





# Stakeholder network analysis toolkit

- <http://stakeholdernet.org/>
- Survey Tool and Network Analysis
- Creating and completing a simple survey
- Survey analysis
- Creating people and organisations
- Creating a network survey
- Network analysis (examples of brokerage, closure, isolation)

## Stakeholder Net

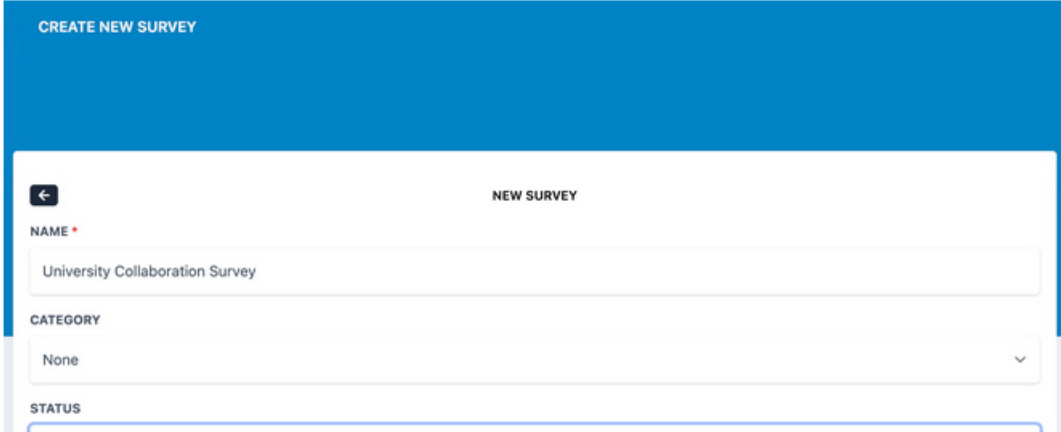
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### Creating a new survey

Quickly and easily get started with Stakeholder Net.

#### Create a new survey

1. Log in to Stakeholder Net and click on SURVEYS from the left-hand side menu.
2. Click on the + symbol on the top right-hand side of the SURVEYS page.
3. Give the survey a name and set the STATUS to Draft.
4. Click the CREATE SURVEY button.



CREATE NEW SURVEY

NEW SURVEY

NAME \*  
University Collaboration Survey

CATEGORY  
None

STATUS

# Systems thinking for noncommunicable disease prevention policy

Guidance to bring systems approaches into practice

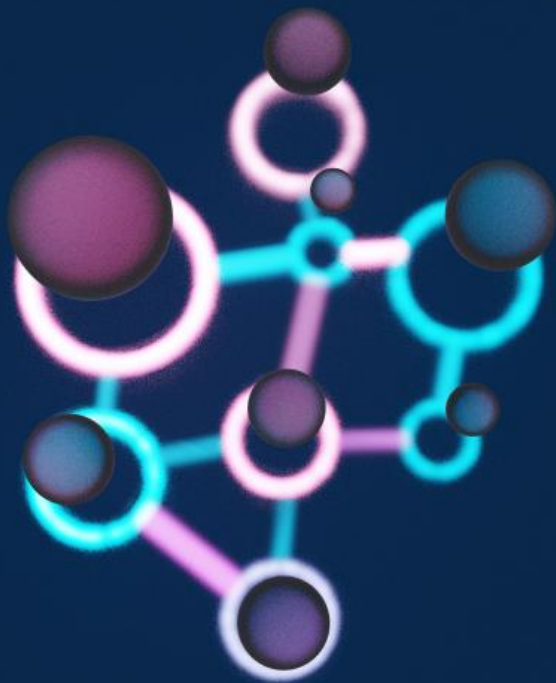


Table 4. Costs and benefits of systems approaches throughout the NCD prevention policy cycle

Approach		Research with a systems lens	Concept mapping	Cognitive mapping	ABM	SDM	CLD	GMB	Network analysis	QCA
Systems approaches in action (page numbers)	Problem identification and policy analysis	25	26	27	28	29, 30				
	Policy development					32	33	34	35, 36	
	Policy implementation	38–40								
	Policy monitoring, enforcement and evaluation					42		43	44	45
Resources required	Time and cost	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Orange	Orange
	Access to stakeholders	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange
	Other data	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Red
	Computer resources	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Red
	Methodological expertise	Orange	Green	Orange	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
	Stakeholder understanding of systems thinking	Green	Green	Green	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Green	Green
Benefits	Process easy to communicate (transparency)	Orange	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Red
	Results easy to communicate (interpretability)	Green	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green
	Provides quantitative estimates of policy impact	Red	Red	Red	Green	Orange	Red	Orange	Red	Red
	Supports consensus-building	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Orange	Orange	Green	Red	Red
	Spatial representation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red
	Temporal representation	Orange	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Orange	Green	Orange	Red
	Handling uncertainty	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red	Green	Red	Red

For resources requirements: red: high; orange: medium; green: low.

For benefits: red: low; orange: medium; green: high.

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