

Steps involved in conducting a Stakeholder Network Analysis

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Workshop – Introduction to Stakeholder Network Analysis : 29th Oct 2024

Overview



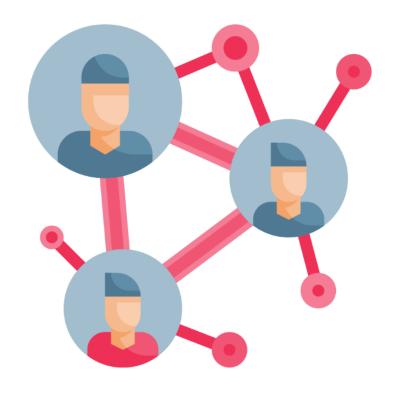
Objective 1

 Understand the steps involved in conducting a stakeholder network analysis

Stakeholder network analysis



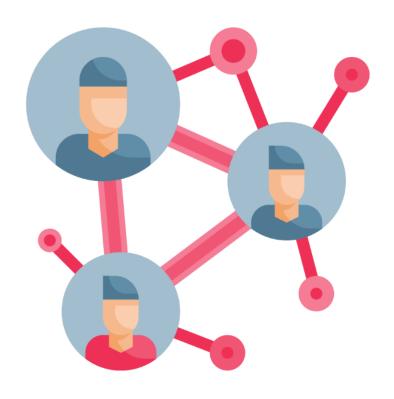
There are
 different tools
 available to help
 support the
 conduct of
 stakeholder
 network analysis



Stakeholder network analysis



While many tools for the design, data collection and data analysis of stakeholder network surveys exist, they are not always free of charge or covering all three of these steps



Stakeholder Net



- Developed by QUB/WHO Collaborating Centre for research and training on complex systems and network science for NCD prevention and control
- Web-based tool
- Created to facilitate the design, data collection and data analysis of stakeholder network surveys

COMPLEX SYSTEMS AND NETWORK
SCIENCE FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL
OF NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

A WHO COLLABORATING CENTRE
FOR RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Purpose

Identify info users

Review existing info

What info do I want to collect?

Develop a timeline

Ethics





- Important to have a clear focus
- Establish parameters of your SNA
- Identify variables to be measured later in the process
- Clarify objectives





- Consider existing knowledge
 - Identify gaps in evidence base and/or own professional knowledge
- Map out issues you are attempting to address
 - Create a list of issues, interests, objectives and desired outcomes
 - Prioritise them





- Relevant examples of how the Stakeholder Net tool can be used should be considered:
 - Developing a protocol
 - Providing input for other analyses
 - Informing/updating action plans
 - Providing information to challenge/support policy
 - Guide participatory consensus-building processes





- The user group will vary
- User group:
 - Primarily those who will be involved in data collection
 - Secondarily those who will directly benefit from data collection
- May be useful to establish a working group of these users who can input into protocol, analyses and strategies for data
- Consider users of the information beyond working groups/how they might access data





- There may be existing data about the organisations/connections you intend to map
- These data can supplement or support your SNA (or render it unnecessary)
- Identify local sources and inquire about data availability
- Understanding the data in circulation about your target group can help avoid unnecessary/duplicate data collection





- Quality over quantity
- Carefully consider information you intend to collect
- How you plan to put this to use
- Useful to identify a question or range of sub-questions relating to your objectives





- A network is dynamic, fluid, temporal
- Relationships are not static
- Consider temporality of the project/network you intend on mapping
- Establish a timeline for the process that is:
 - Realistic
 - Achievable
 - Includes all the major steps for conducting a SNA detailed in the Stakeholder Net tool





- Check ethics protocols and requirements in your organisation
- Generally, any research involving human participants (esp. vulnerable groups)
 requires robust ethical checks
- SNA involves participants nominating connections/providing data regarding these interactions/relationships – can be off-putting
- Having clearly articulated ethical procedures can reassure participants and enhance response rates

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Network survey development