

A Small-scale Analysis of Health Service Stakeholder Networks: Insights from Social Media

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Agenda

- 1. What are we doing?
- 2. Why are we doing it?
- 3. How are we doing it?
- 4. Data collection and method
- 5. Node meta-information assessment
- 6. Pairwise network analysis
- 7. Networks
- 8. Key outcomes
- 9. Future research
- 10. Questions



What are we doing?

- Highlighting the importance of stakeholder networks in the context of mental health not-for-profit services
- Data from the social media brand pages of three organisations from the U.S., U.K., and Australia
- Assess the differences in the way each of these organisations manages stakeholder networks
- Highlight important nodes and structural properties of the networks



Why are we doing it?

To help organisations:

- Understand the structural properties of their immediate network to help with social media marketing development
- Understand how similar / partner / competing organisations structure their social media networks
- Evaluate how embedded campaign partners are within their broader network
- Identify opportunities for future campaigns focused on building awareness / lobbying / seeking donations
 - Both within their present network, and based on the activities of other organisations



Stakeholders in this Context

- Other charities
- Other not-for-profit organisations
- \circ Celebrities
- o Politicians
- \circ Companies

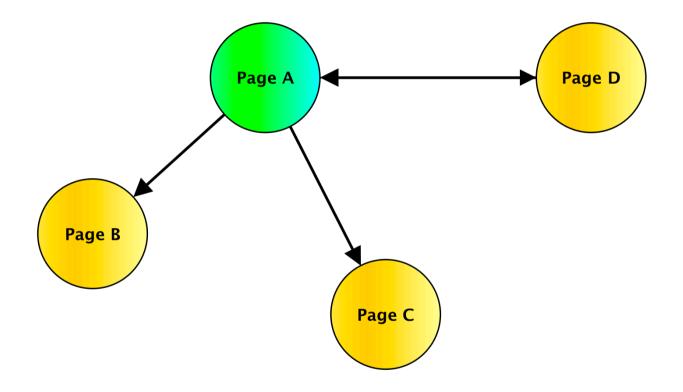


Why are we doing it?

- Mental health disorders have been recognized as a high-priority issue by governments around the world [1]
- Facebook now has 1.59 billion MAUs (1.44 billion on mobile), and is widely used by organizations of all types to connect with consumers [2]
- Not-for-profit sector = cost-effectiveness is key, and relevant and strong stakeholder relationships are critical!



How are we doing it?



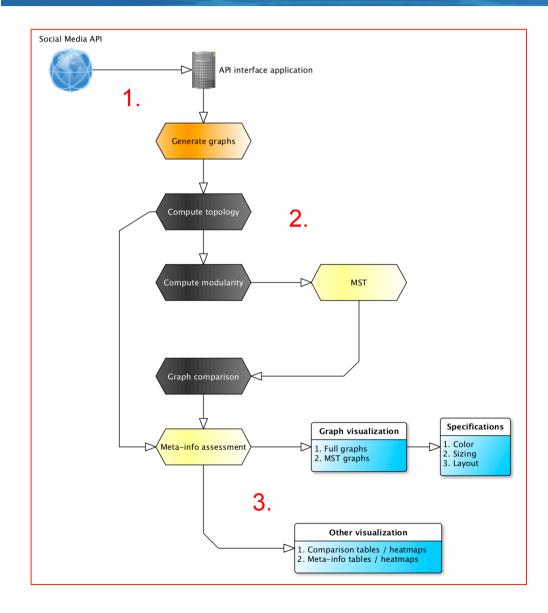


Organisations / Seed Nodes

- Mental Health America
- Beyond Blue (Australia)
- $\circ~$ Mind (UK)



Data Collection and Method

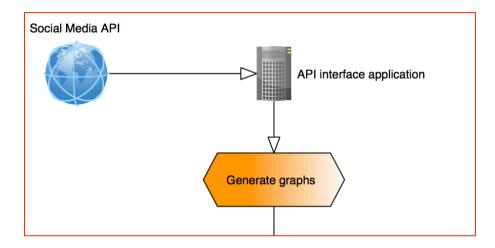


Three main stages:

- 1. Data collection and graph generation
- 2. Basic analysis
- 3. Assessment and visualization



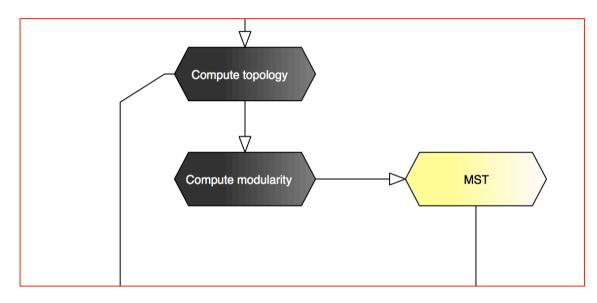
1. Data Collection and Graph Generation



- Existing API application for data collection (*Netvizz* [3])
- Generated graphs in Gephi [4]



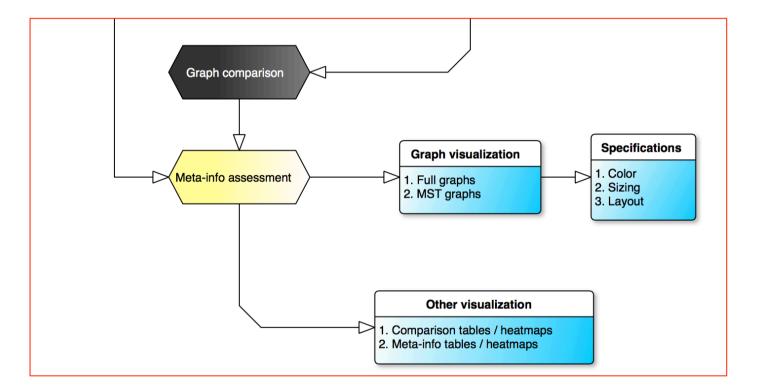
2. Basic Analysis



- Degree centrality (plus in-degree and out-degree)
- o Eigenvector centrality
- o Community detection using modularity
- o Minimum-spanning trees
- o All in Gephi [4]



3. Assessment and Visualisation



- Comparison in GraphCrunch 2 [5]
- Visualisation in Gephi [4]



Topology

In-degree / Out-degree

In-bound / out-bound connections in a directed graph

Degree centrality

 \circ Number of connections

Weighted centrality

- Weighted connections
- We use Eigenvector centrality

Community detection

• We use modularity [6]



Node Meta-information Assessment

Mental Health America					Mind					Beyond Blue							
ID	Likes	indeg	outdeg	deg	EVC	ID	Likes	indeg	outdeg	deg	EVC	ID	Likes	indeg	outdeg	deg	EVC
Demi Lovat	36207485	8	о	8	0.15	Zoella	2108334	2	o	2	0.10	Norton	1279676	1	2	3	0.05
Facebook f	9366222	9	1	10	0.14	Macmillan	553807	15	1	16	0.37	Foxtel	855854	4	2	6	0.06
Health.com	3106893	5	о	5	0.08	ODEON Cine	472942	1	1	2	0.09	triple j	834439	18	o	18	0.24
Wounded Wa	2832079	20	о	20	0.27	The Nation	287986	7	1	8	0.16	Chet Faker	657819	1	0	1	0.05
To Write L	1395696	35	3	38	0.50	Secret Cin	252126	1	1	2	0.09	The Random	642020	3	0	3	0.06
Non-Profit	993451	26	1	27	0.28	Time to Ch	191797	37	13	50	0.73	beyondblue	373463	133	261	394	1.00
philosophy	572738	2	о	2	0.07	Mind	175839	55	100	155	1.00	Daniel Mor	318062	8	0	8	0.10
HealthCare	469318	13	2	15	0.19	Alzheimer	169092	13	2	15	0.38	R U OK Day	278912	72	16	88	0.79
It Gets Be	379183	17	2	19	0.22	38 Degrees	156212	11	о	11	0.27	Hawthorn F	258903	6	2	8	0.06
Born This	324871	11	о	11	0.17	Pieta Hous	155097	5	3	8	0.13	Julia Gill	248751	11	4	15	0.08
Momastery	324203	5	о	5	0.07	Rethink Me	146636	33	14	47	0.70	Canterbury	247311	4	4	8	0.06
Pura Vida	321607	2	о	2	0.08	The Woodla	127948	5	6	11	0.14	The Anxiet	227100	22	46	68	0.27
The Trevor	304034	33	6	39	0.45	Mental Hea	106278	26	8	34	0.57	Lindt Aust	226624	3	2	5	0.05
American P	292985	26	3	29	0.28	Eden Proje	85465	4	1	5	0.12	Channel Te	219837	11	1	12	0.11
National S	206228	55	18	73	0.81	NHS Choice	74380	4	31	35	0.15	Optus	212652	5	3	8	0.06
Time to Ch	191797	20	3	23	0.26	Royal Coll	47936	8	10	18	0.20	Sydney Swa	211458	7	0	7	0.07
Brain & Be	179422	16	54	70	0.19	Nursing Ti	43702	4	2	6	0.15	NEON Run	198064	4	3	7	0.05
National I	172502	72	21	93	0.89	Scope	40369	10	15	25	0.27	Laura Dund	195039	2	0	2	0.05
NAMI	168556	71	1	72	0.81	Samaritans	37389	16	4	20	0.38	Time to Ch	191797	12	0	12	0.20
Love is Lo	156013	16	7	23	0.31	MS Society	37342	14	8	22	0.38	Telstra	176189	10	6	16	0.09
American F	148994	57	4	61	0.82	Woodland T	37156	5	2	7	0.13	Sydney FC	131644	3	o	3	0.07
HealthyPla	123018	23	7	30	0.30	NHS	31821	4	о	4	0.13	Student Ed	127749	7	8	15	0.12
StoryCorps	119062	4	о	4	0.08	Parkinson	31224	13	10	23	0.37	Australian	118591	35	2	37	0.36
Mental Hea	106278	27	1	28	0.32	Carers UK	28368	17	12	29	0.54	Waratahs	117527	2	1	3	0.05
Mental Hea	95636	102	215	317	1.00	Mencap	25975	16	5	21	0.44	Bupa Austr	108782	13	7	20	0.15



Pairwise Network Analysis

Network 1	Network 2	Degdist Pearson	Degdist Spearman	Path diff %
MHA_Full	Mind_Full	0.79	0.87	0.01
Mind_Full	Beyond_Blue_Full	0.78	0.82	0.02
MHA_Full	Beyond_Blue_Full	0.75	0.79	0.01
MHA_MST	Beyond_Blue_MST	1	0.58	0.17
Mind_MST	Beyond_Blue_MST	0.99	0.74	0.03
MHA_MST	Mind_MST	0.99	0.7	0.19



*Extended report in the paper

Full Networks

Node size

○ Eigenvector centrality

Node colour

 \circ Modularity class

Edge colour

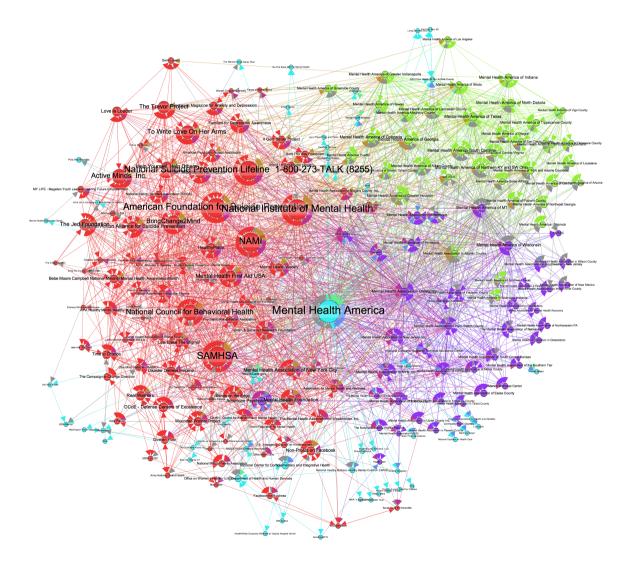
 \circ Mixed

Edge directionality

Arrows indicate direction of "like"

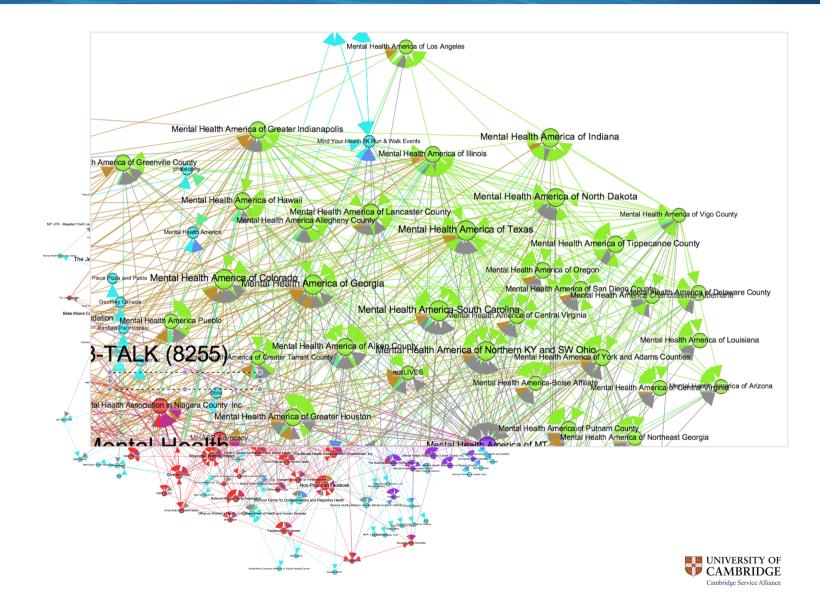


Mental Health America

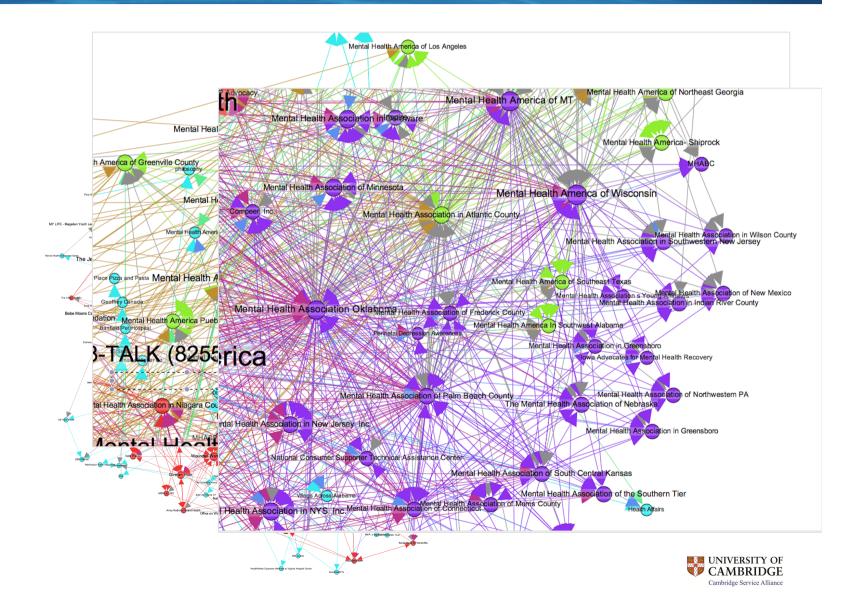




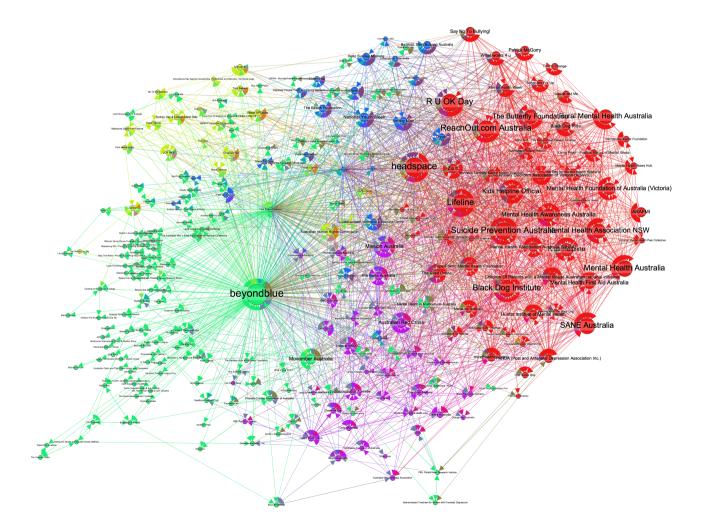
Mental Health America



Mental Health America

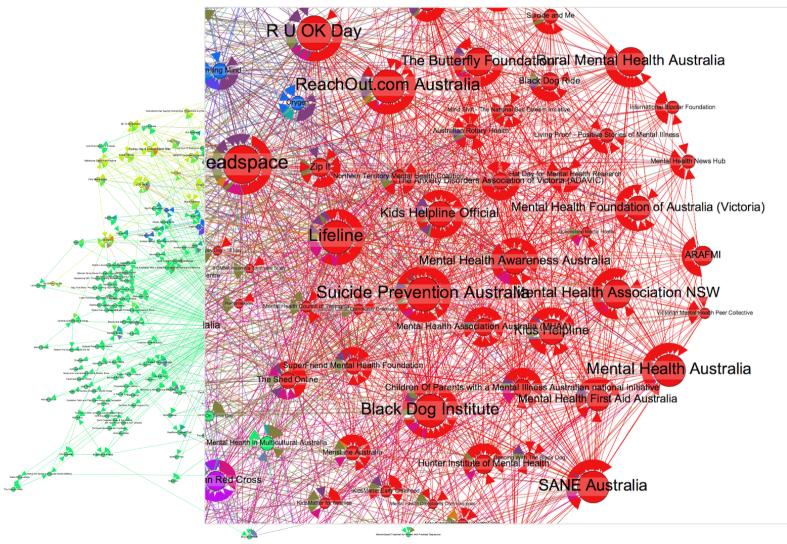


Beyond Blue (Australia)



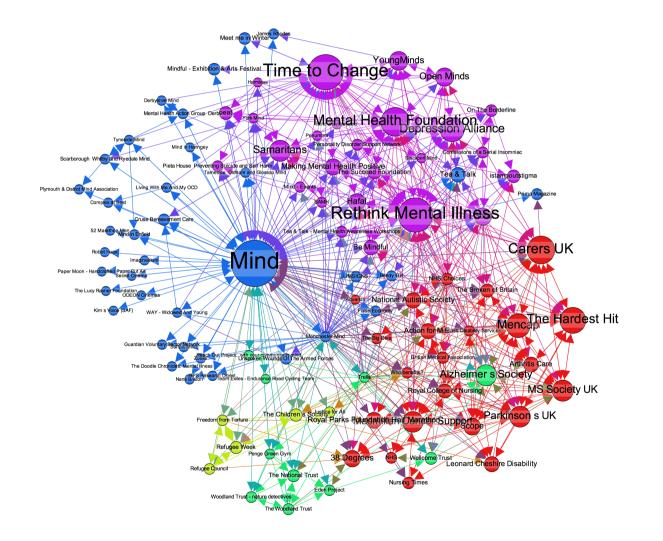


Beyond Blue (Australia)



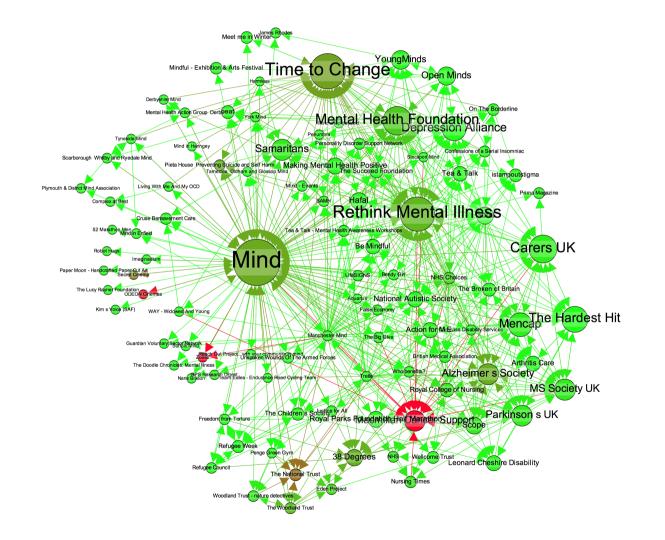






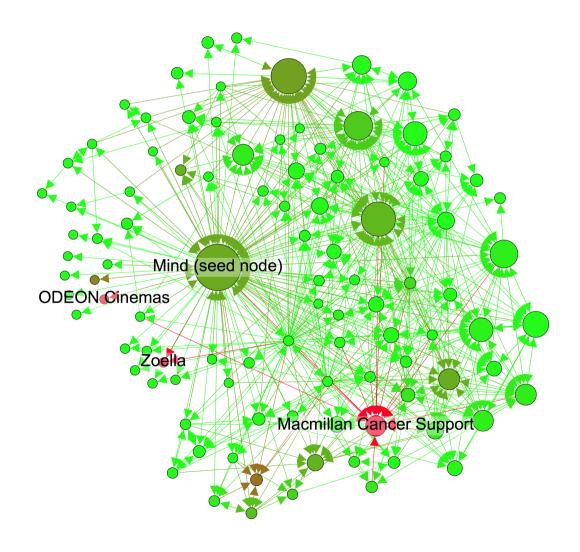






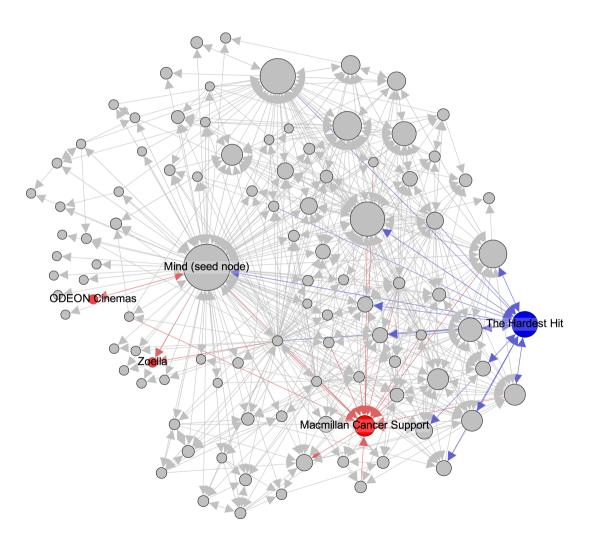












MST Networks

Node size

○ Degree centrality

Node colour

○ Degree centrality

Edge colour

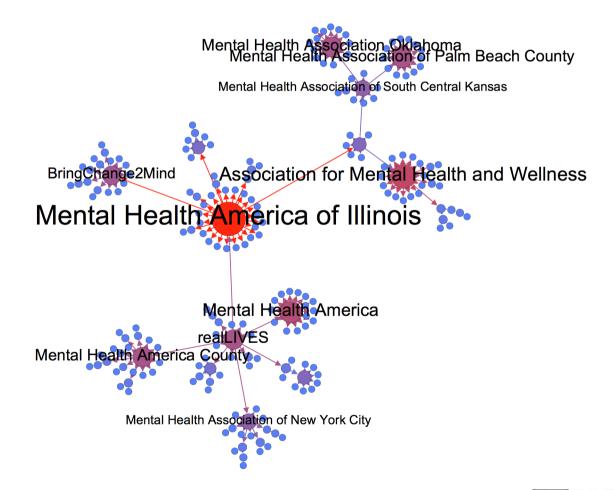
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Edge directionality

Arrows indicate direction of "like"

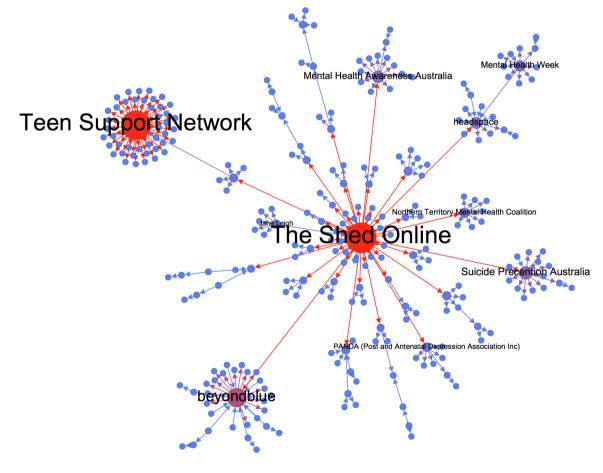


Mental Health America – Minimum Spanning Tree



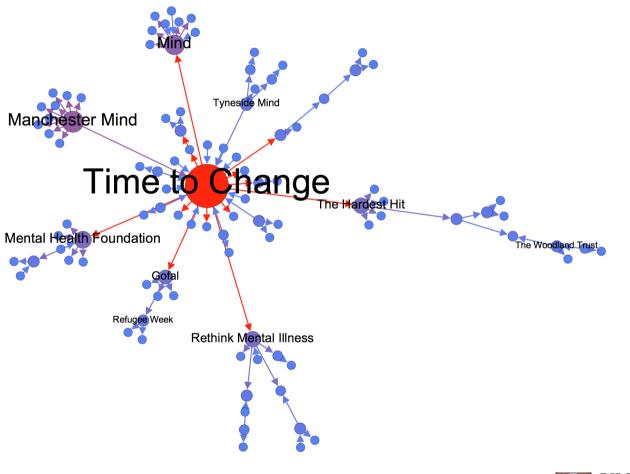


Beyond Blue (Australia) – Minimum Spanning Tree





Mind (UK) – Minimum Spanning Tree





Key Outcomes

- Easy and cost-effective to implement on an ad-hoc or ongoing basis
- Identifying how other organisations structure their social networks as proxies for how they manage their campaigns / stakeholder relationships
- Identifying where organisations can / should encourage stakeholders and campaign partners to more deeply embed within networks (e.g. quick comparisons of external audience size relative to network centrality)
- Identifying hubs and fast lines of communication through the network



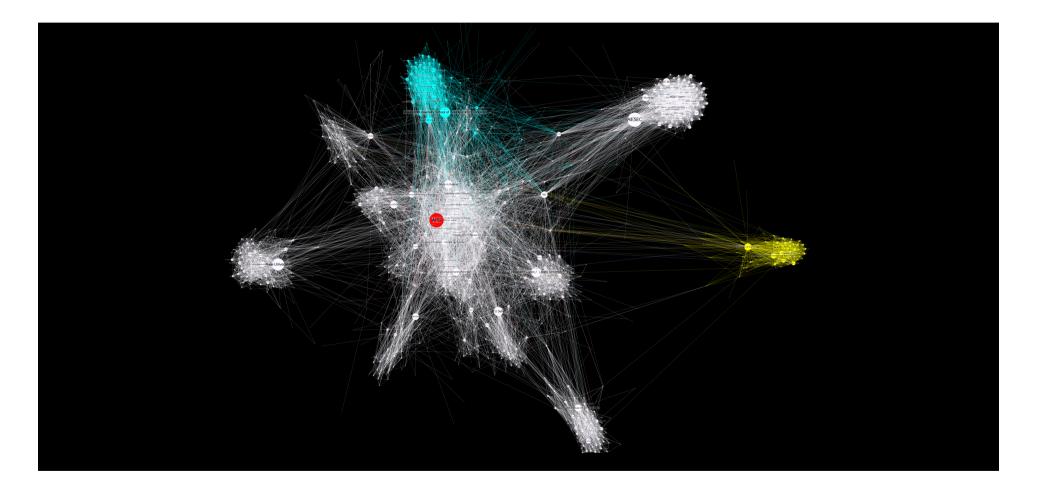
Future Research

Possible avenues:

- 1. Extended networks (extra degrees of connections, multi-seeding)
- 2. For-profit context (B2C and B2B)
- 3. Other platforms / multiple platforms
- 4. Dashboard tools (see [7] for an extended discussion)
- 5. Embed other metrics in the network (e.g. "Talking about this" on FB)
- 6. Other network data sources (e.g. build stakeholder networks from survey sources, company records)

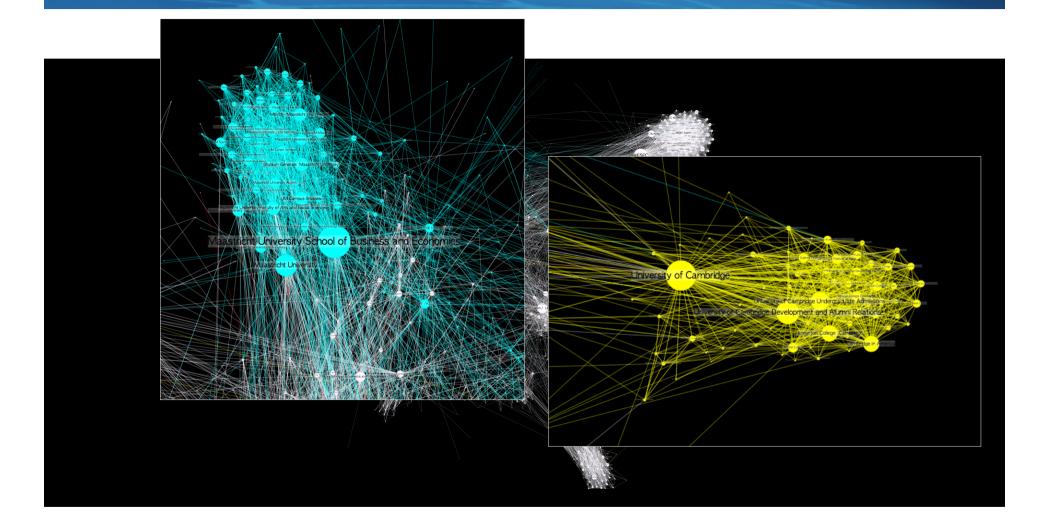


Future Research: Extended Networks



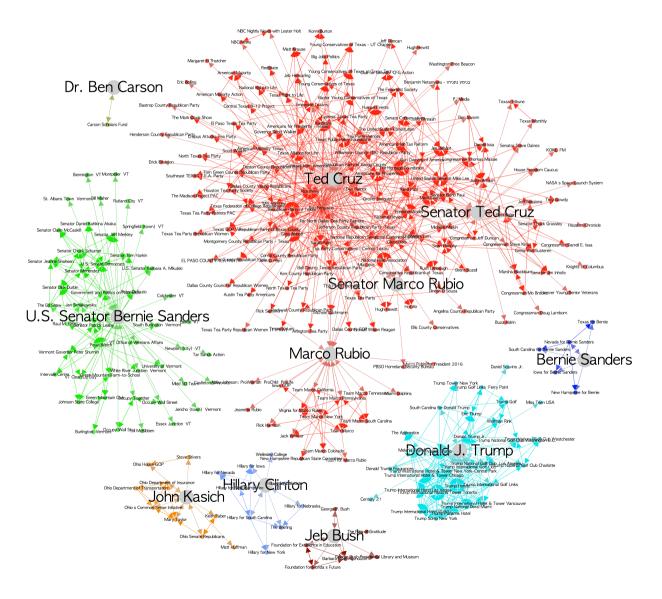


Future Research: Extended Networks





Future Research: Extended Networks







[1] World Health Organization. Atlas: Mental Health Atlas. 2011. WHO Geneva. Available at: <u>http://www.who.int/mental_health/publications/mental_health_atlas_2011/en/</u>

[2] Facebook. Facebook Official Statistics. 2016. Available from: <u>http://newsroom.fb.com/company- info/</u>

[3] Reider, B. Studying Facebook via data extraction: The Netvizz application. WebSci'13, May 2-4, 2013, Paris, France.

[4] Bastian, M, Heymann, S, Jacomy, M. (2009). Gephi: An open source software for exploring and manipulating networks. International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media. 2009; 8: 361-362.

[5] Kuchaiev, O, Stevanović, A, Hayes, W, Pržulj, N. GraphCrunch 2: Software tool for network modeling, alignment and clustering. BMC Bioinformatics. 2011; 12(1): 24.

[6] Fortunato, S. Community Detection in Graphs. Phys Rep. 2010; 486(3): 75-174.

[7] Fan, W, Gordon, MD. The power of social media analytics. Commun ACM. 2014; 57(6): 74-81.





Questions



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