



# Regional Climate Change Adaptation Policy Network in Southeast Florida



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## Motivations and Objectives

- **Social Network Analysis (SNA)** offers new leverage for answering standard social and behavioral science research questions by giving precise formal definition to aspects of the political, economic, or social structural environment (Wasserman & Faust, 1994)
- Focuses on relationships among social entities, and on the patterns and implications of those relationships (Wasserman & Faust, 1994)
- Actors and their actions are viewed as interdependent rather than independent, autonomous units
- Relational ties (linkages) between actors are channels for transfer or “flow” of resources (either material or nonmaterial)
- Network models focusing on individuals view the network structural environment as providing opportunities for or constraints on individual action
- Network models conceptualize structure (social, economic, political, etc.) as lasting patterns of relations among actors
- In this research, we use SNA to study the professional activities of organizations and individuals who work on education, advocacy, and the scientific and/or policy dimensions of climate change—e.g. sea level rise in South Florida—to understand how these organizations and their representatives collaborate with one another
- Together with the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact, we seek to identify points of centrality among these organizations and professionals
- The results of this investigation are intended to inform policy and support activities to enhance and extend collaboration between local climate-engaged organizations.

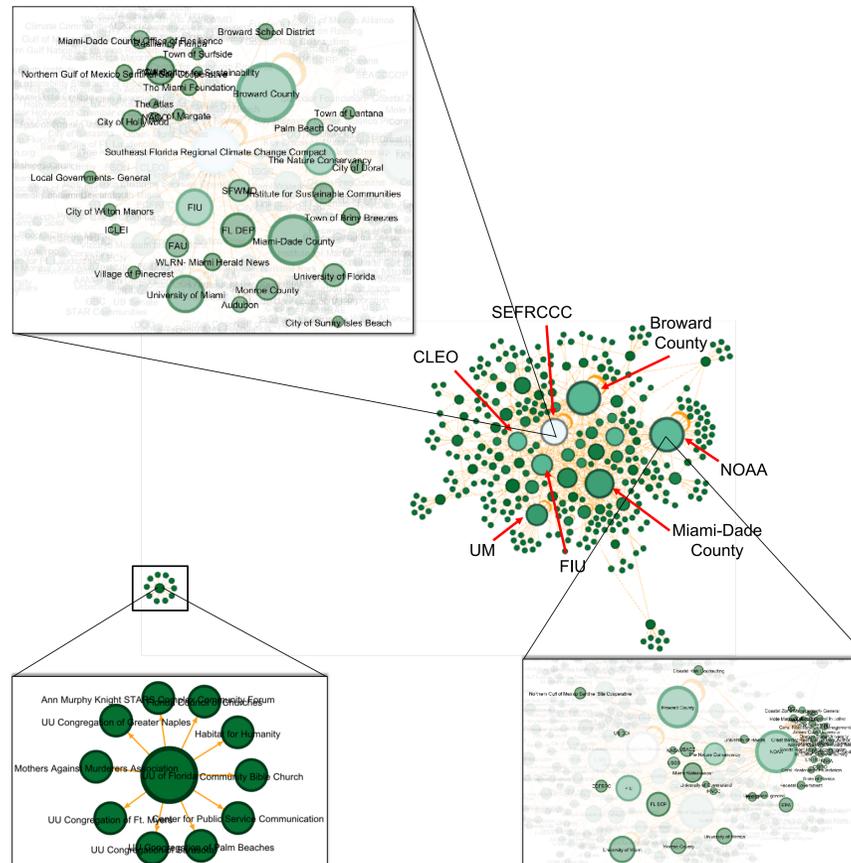
## Approach/Methods

- Potential Respondents for the web-based survey (Qualtrics) were generated through the Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact’s immediate list of collaborators
- Survey was created using Dr. Adam Henry’s previous Risk Professionals and Organizations survey as a template
- After sending out our initial seed, each respondent was asked to nominate max ten people/organizations from their collaborator list for us to send the survey
- Nominations from each of the respondents were sorted into seeds based on time initial e-mail was sent
- Data was imported from Qualtrics and sorted for analysis in Excel by creating separate Node and Edge .csv files

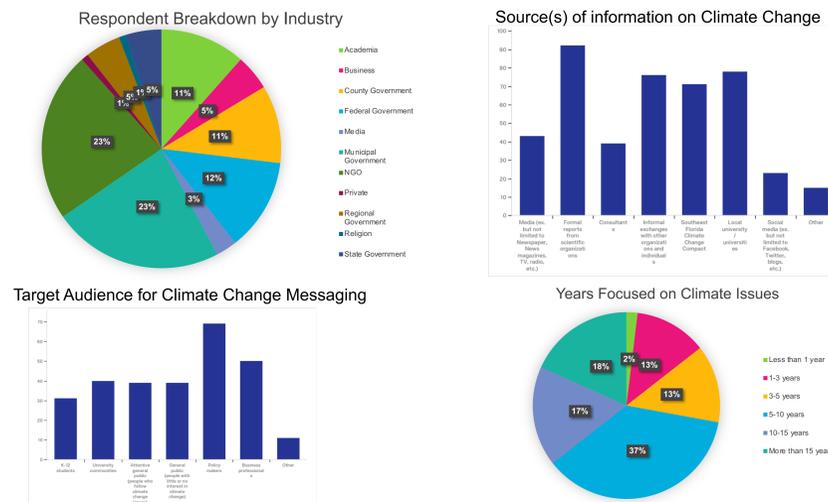
### Data Analysis

- For visualizing and analyzing the large network graphs, open-source software Gephi
- Imported Node and Edge .csv files into Gephi and sorted data according to software specifications
- Node Sizes were generated proportional to their degree (# of connections)
- Graph Spatialization was created using **Fruchterman Reingold** (with decided area of 4000) and **Force Atlas 2** (with 10 scaling) algorithms
- Final rendering and centrality measures were created by calculating the Average Weighted Degree of the Nodes and using that value to rank the nodes
- Labeled nodes and finalized graphs according to personal visual specifications
- Graphs for other survey data were generated using Qualtrics Data Visualization tool

## Results



## Data



## Discussion

### Strategic Challenges in Stakeholder Networks: A Case for Climate Change Adaptation Collaboration

- Zdziarski and Boutillier (2016) argues that a three-way integration of resource dependence theory (RDT), social network analysis, and stakeholder theory offer important insights for options of maneuvering networks and addressing strategic challenges in gaining access to resources controlled by stakeholders
- Resource Dependence Theory
  - dependence on “critical” and important resources influences the actions of organizations and that decision and actions can be explained depending on the particular situation (Nienhüser, 2008)
- Stakeholder Theory
  - the decision and actions of organizations are dependent on external and internal social actors—i.e. stakeholders—that have a stake in the actions of the organizations (Freeman, 1984)
  - by either being affected or being able to affect the actions of organizations, certain stakeholders are able to control resource access (Freeman, 1984)
- Social Network Analysis
  - while identifying resources is important, successful governance requires identifying the organizational capacity of the policy network to deploy and exploit its resources (Amit & Schoemaker, 1993; Hill & Jones, 1992; Makadok, 2001; Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997)

## Conclusions/Further Research Initiatives

- Original dialogue around survey was to figure the Compact’s role in Climate Change issues in South Florida
- Though development and subsequent discussions of the survey diverged from this focus, preliminary analysis note that the Compact plays a central role in climate change issues in South Florida
- Preliminary analysis positions the Compact as having Global Centrality within the network and correlates with Qualtrics data on engagement with the Compact
- Preliminary Network Analysis of NOAA, FIU, UM, Broward and Miami-Dade Counties, and CLEO correlate with survey data on Sources of Information and Target Audience survey questions, bolstering assumptions of local centrality

### Further Research:

- Betweenness Centrality
- Further Analysis of Survey Data
- Further analysis of Local Centralities

## References and Acknowledgements

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