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| **Title of Research Presentation**  The Composed Network Analysis method to facilitate and evaluate the health brokers’ network in a community health promotion programme |
| **Background/Objectives**  Health brokers have the potential to improve health and reduce health inequities by connecting different sectors and improving intersectoral collaboration. Action research as well as social network analysis are important strategies to study the health brokers’ network. As there were no specific network analysis methods from an action research approach to the brokers’ network, the aim of this study was to develop and test a new method, the Composed Network Analysis (CNA) method.  **Methods**  A systematic literature review on methods to facilitate and evaluate the health brokers’ network resulted in six articles that were used to develop the CNA. Criteria for selected methods were, amongst others, visibility (drawing of network), facilitating the network (e.g. stimulate discussion), and empirical research. The CNA was tested in a Dutch community health promotion programme with two health brokers.  **Results**  The CNA method consisted of drawing the network with brokers and partners during an in-depth interview (n=6), feedback by partners (n=6), questionnaires (response 27%, n=34), and group discussion (n=5).  The CNA identified in total 126 partners in the network. Results were visualised in different network maps on type of partners, referral of residents, coordination of the network, collaboration between partners, and financing.  The brokers aimed to create benefits for residents in the community, e.g. organising activities, but had few direct contacts with residents. Residents’ signals and initiatives were communicated by other professionals. Discussing the results of the CNA resulted in several points for actions, for example to include more schools in the network and position the broker within an organisation rather than being in an independent position.  **Discussion**  Use of the CNA method proved to be supportive of the work of the brokers and the network. Results were made visible, and discussing the network maps resulted into reflection, and, subsequently, new actions. The CNA revealed the position of the brokers in the network as well as the type of partners and characteristics of the network.  **Keywords**  Health brokers, Intersectoral collaboration, Action research, Network analysis |