



Overview of audience mapping techniques

Audience mapping approach	Strengths	Weaknesses	When to use	Resources required	Tips	Further reading
Segmentation and personas	 Foundation of a user-centred approach Can be participatory Can help identify gaps in current audience Useful internal communication tool 	 Doesn't necessarily suggest a strategy more channel/ output focused 	 At organisational level At very micro- level, e.g. developing tools or website 	 For workshop setting, notecards, drawings and photos to select from can be useful Can draw on evidence, e.g. online stats, client database and user surveys 	 Limit audience groups to five or six This is a qualitative exercise, but can be externally validated 	• How to Identify Audiences for Your Cause (CauseClarity), with worksheet <u>http://bit.</u> <u>ly/2vMu5qN</u>
Social Network Analysis (SNA)	 Very targeted Granular More scientific Can suggest clear strategies and approaches 	 Can be time/ resource intensive May require additional technologies 	 For specific projects with clear objectives Particularly useful for analysing social media 	 Surveys and survey tools Social media scrapers and tools (e.g. socioviz) Network visualisation tools (e.g. Google Fusion Tables) 	• Asking different questions can result in completely different network maps (e.g. who do you work with? vs who have you had lunch with?), so be careful and ask the right question!	• Social Network Analysis (Wikipedia) http://bit. ly/2x8MEto

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Participatory Impact Pathways Assessment (PIPA)	 Places project/ programme at the centre of the network Participatory Having a now and a future network helps to develop clear strategies 	 Getting shared definitions/ understandings across all participants can be a challenge Depends a lot on who is in the room May require follow up analysis 	• Good at planning large programmes, and maybe smaller projects	 People in a room! Notecards, markers and other workshop material 	 Agree level of granularity in advance of workshop (Organisation? Team? Individual?) Explain difference between 'now' and hoped-for 'future' network before the exercise 	 Ely A and N Oxley (2014) STEPS Centre Research: Our Approach to Impact. <u>http://</u> <u>bit.ly/2vuWOoE</u> Outcome Mapping practitioner guide – boundary partners <u>http://</u> <u>bit.ly/2vvg4Cz</u>
Alignment, Interest and Influence Matrix (AIIM)	 Helps to produce actionable strategies Can also be used for MEL Can be light touch or more in-depth 	 Subjective Getting shared definitions/ understandings across all participants can be a challenge Depends a lot on who is in the room 	 Great for focused campaigns and projects Can be used during negotiations 	 People in a room! Notecards, markers and other workshop material 	 Agree level of granularity in advance of workshop (Organisation? Team? Individual?) Don't put actors where you WANT them to be - put them where they are 	• Mendizabal E (2010) The Alignment, Interest and Influence Matrix (AIIM) guidance note <u>http://bit.</u> <u>ly/2wqdbQH</u>

Additional resources

Knezovich J and M Julian (2013) 'Taking think tank communications to the next level: Becoming fit for purpose (Part 3)'. On Think Tanks. <u>http://bit.ly/2eHxrpn</u>