Social Network Analysis for National Security

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Report Documentation Page

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1. REPORT DATE
MAY 2008

2. REPORT TYPE

3. DATES COVERED
00-00-2008 to 00-00-2008

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Social Network Analysis for National Security

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER

5b. GRANT NUMBER

5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

5d. PROJECT NUMBER

5e. TASK NUMBER

5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Department of Defense, Washington, DC, 20301

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR’S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR’S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
Presented at the 3rd Annual Quantitative Methods in Defense and National Security (QMDNS), May 2008, Durham, NC

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:

   a. REPORT
      unclassified

   b. ABSTRACT
      unclassified

   c. THIS PAGE
      unclassified

17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
   Same as Report (SAR)

18. NUMBER OF PAGES
   15

19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)
Prescribed by ANSI Std Z39-18
SNA for COIN

“COIN operations require assessing the political and social architecture of the operational environment, from both friendly and enemy perspectives. SNA can help commanders understand how an insurgent organization operates. Insurgent networks often do not behave like normal social networks. However, SNA can help commanders determine what kind of social network an insurgent organization is. That knowledge helps commanders understand what the network looks like, how it is connected, and how to best defeat it.”
Outline

• Introduction to Social Network Analysis
• Social Networks in the US Army/Marine Counterinsurgency Field Manual
• Requests for research
Social Network Definition

- Graph, defined by nodes and edges
  - Nodes are actors
    - People, nations, organizations…
    - NOT Elephants
  - Edges indicate a relationship
    - Bidirectional: A knows B, A communicates with B
    - Directed: A gives orders to B, A knows of B
    - Which is “A is a friend of B?”
Measures (not exhaustive)

• Density
  – Proportion of possible edges that exist

• Betweenness centrality
  – Number of shortest paths containing an edge

• Centrality, in-degree/out-degree
  – Number of neighbors, or connections going in/out

• Other graph measures
  – # components, diameter, average distance,…
Types of Connections

- A is a relative of B
- A is the boss, teacher, and friend of B
- A is in the same clan as B
- A spoke with B
- A is very similar (same tattoo, same street, same profession) to B
- A likes and respects B
Time-Varying Social Network

- Dense networks are dangerous networks
- Dense networks are vulnerable networks
Capture of Hussein

• “The intelligence analysts and commanders of the 4th Infantry Division spent the summer of 2003 building link diagrams showing everyone related to Hussein by blood or tribe. Those family diagrams led to the lowest level, but nonetheless highly trusted, relatives and clan members harboring Hussein and helping him move around the countryside…”
Capture of Hussein

• “…Late in the year, a series of operations produced an abundance of new intelligence about the insurgency and Hussein’s whereabouts. Commanders then designed a series of raids to capture key individuals and leaders of the former regime who could lead counterinsurgents to him. Each mission gained additional information, which shaped the next raid…eventually leading coalition forces into Hussein’s most trusted inner circle and finally to Hussein’s capture.”
Saddam’s Network (simplified)
Requirements

• Scalable
  – Full Hussein network much larger
• Automated
• Easy to understand
  – Most users not in the math community
  – Be sure measures are well-named!
  – Methods with good lay explanations will be used
Wish List

• Models for dynamic social networks
  – SAMSI has looked at this

• Networks with different types of ties
  – Layered networks?
  – Links inform each other – how do we leverage this information?
  – Similarity measures?
Wish List

• Birth/death of links
  – Kinship permanent
  – Marriage rarely changes
  – “Buys from” transitory

• Characterize different life cycles

• Differences between types of links
  – An instance of an order different from “gives orders to”
Wish List

• Principled framework for data-driven inference
  – Sparsely occurring links vs. death of links
  – How many orders -> Gives orders to?
    • Do I give orders to waiters?
    • I “task” my coworkers. Do I give them orders?

• Related fields – can we automate link detection from other data sources?
Graphs as Statistics vs.
Statistics on Graphs

• Current paradigm:
  – Graph is given
  – Statistics are functions of graph
  – Draw inference from graph

• My thought:
  – Graph summarizes data – it is a statistics, inferred from data.
  – Functions of graph project to lower dimensions, analogous to PCA