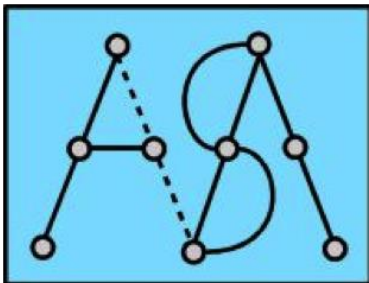


# Covert Networks: Theories and Applications of Network Analysis

Gemma Edwards, Kathryn Oliver, Martin Everett, Nick Crossley, Johan Koskinen, Chiara Broccatelli

Mitchell Centre for Social Network Analysis  
University of Manchester UK



---

The Leverhulme Trust

---

# Collecting and Analyzing Covert Social Network Data

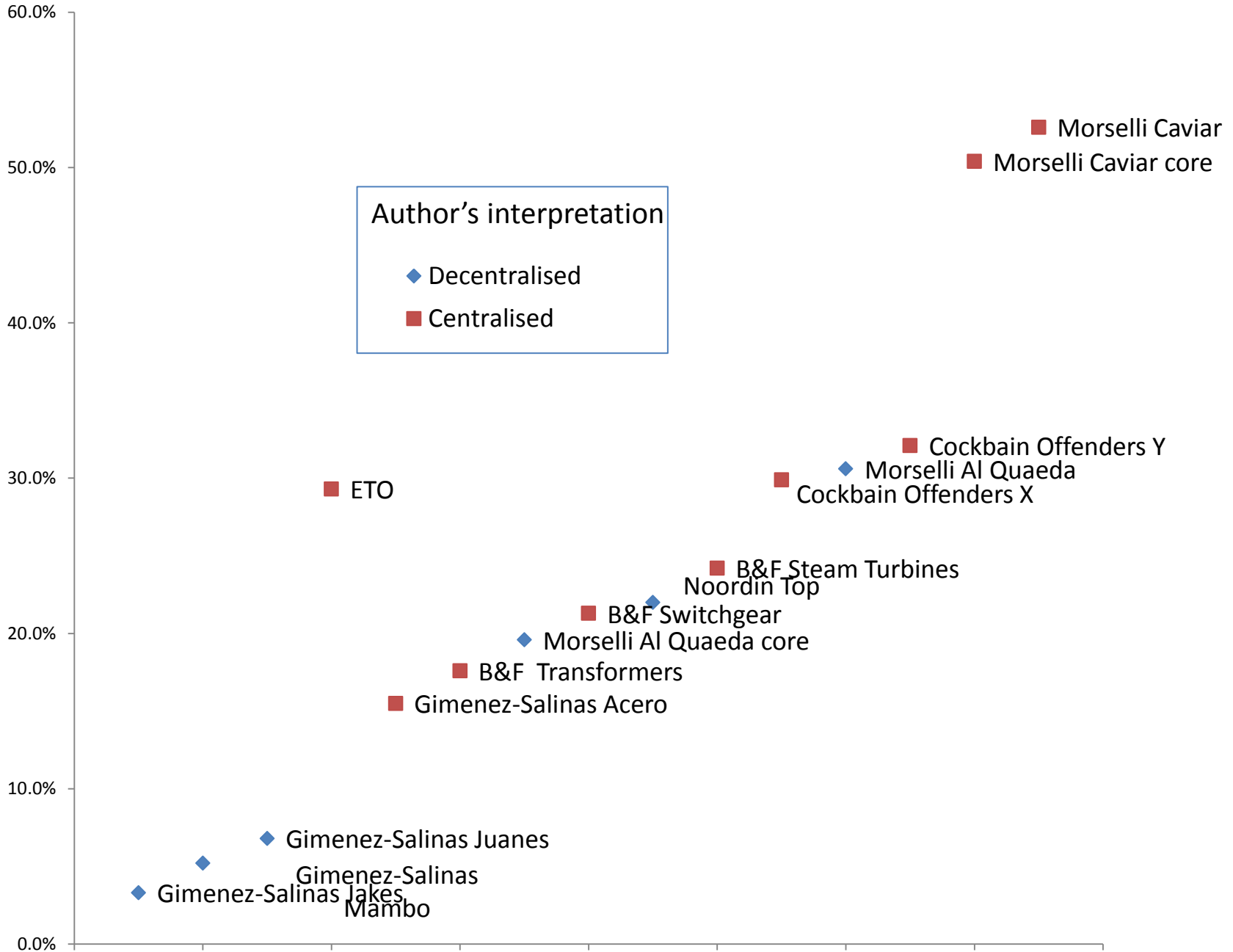
(Leverhulme Project, 2013-16)

- Increased interest in studying ‘covert networks’ (dark, underground, clandestine) using SNA, but many unresolved substantive and methodological questions:
  - Not least questions about the concept itself: ‘secrecy’ as the defining feature, but secrecy of what? From whom? When?
  - What makes a network ‘covert’, and how covertness is achieved, varies and demands sociological attention
  - Terrorist networks and criminal networks are prime examples, but many others (from social movements to swingers)
- Aim to create an archive of covert network datasets and then use it for theoretical exploration, empirical analysis, and methodological development

# Why?

- Accepted that covertness affects network structure. But lack of empirical evidence for many claims made about the structure and dynamics of covert networks:
  - Importance of pre-existing ties
  - Networks by design
  - A secrecy-efficiency trade off (Crossley, Edwards et al 2012)
- And some of the central structural properties are contended:
  - (degree) Centralized or decentralized?
  - Dense or sparse?
- The variability of claims also suggests that our ability to generalize about covert networks and interpret results from specific datasets is weak, and that there is a further need for comparison with 'overt' cases

# Centralisation



# Density



# Methodological development and challenges

- A need to address key methodological questions and challenges posed by covert network data:
  - If/how different from 'overt' networks?
  - How can data be collected and quality issues be addressed?
  - Do we need new SNA methods/measures to analyse covert networks?
  - Can covert networks be identified through certain properties?
  - How can we deal with acute problems of boundary specification, partial and missing data?
  - What statistical models could be developed to help academics and practitioners deal with these issues?
- Hope to provide some answers, but also a useful reflection on, and assessment of, the methodological challenges of working with covert network data

# What we have done so far...

- Started to unpack and operationalize 'covertness' as a set of variables that can be used in generating hypotheses about structural properties (absorption, aims, actions, consequences, segregation)
- Identified over 200 hypotheses in existing literature about covert networks
- Collated and cleaned over 50 covert network datasets (some our own, most from other studies freely available / provided by authors)
- SNA on datasets is just beginning...

# Thanks!

For more information and resources visit our  
project website:

<http://www.socialsciences.manchester.ac.uk/research/research-centres-and-networks/mitchell-centre/our-research/covert-networks/>

The following will shortly be available on the website:

- Working paper: Oliver. K (2014) 'Covert network data: a typology of effects, processes, practices and structures'
- List of the covert network datasets currently in the archive