



Home Office

Social Network Analysis: 'How to guide'

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This guide is intended to help local areas and police forces use intelligence data to undertake social network analysis of their local gang issues.

What is social network analysis?

The aim of social network analysis is to understand a community by mapping the relationships that connect them as a network, and then trying to draw out key individuals, groups within the network ('components'), and/or associations between the individuals.

A network is simply a number of points (or 'nodes') that are connected by links. Generally in social network analysis, the nodes are people and the links are any social connection between them – for example, friendship, marital/family ties, or financial ties.

What can social network analysis do for me?

Social network analysis can provide information about the reach of gangs, the impact of gangs, and gang activity. The approach may also allow you to identify those who may be at risk of gang-association and/or being exploited by gangs.

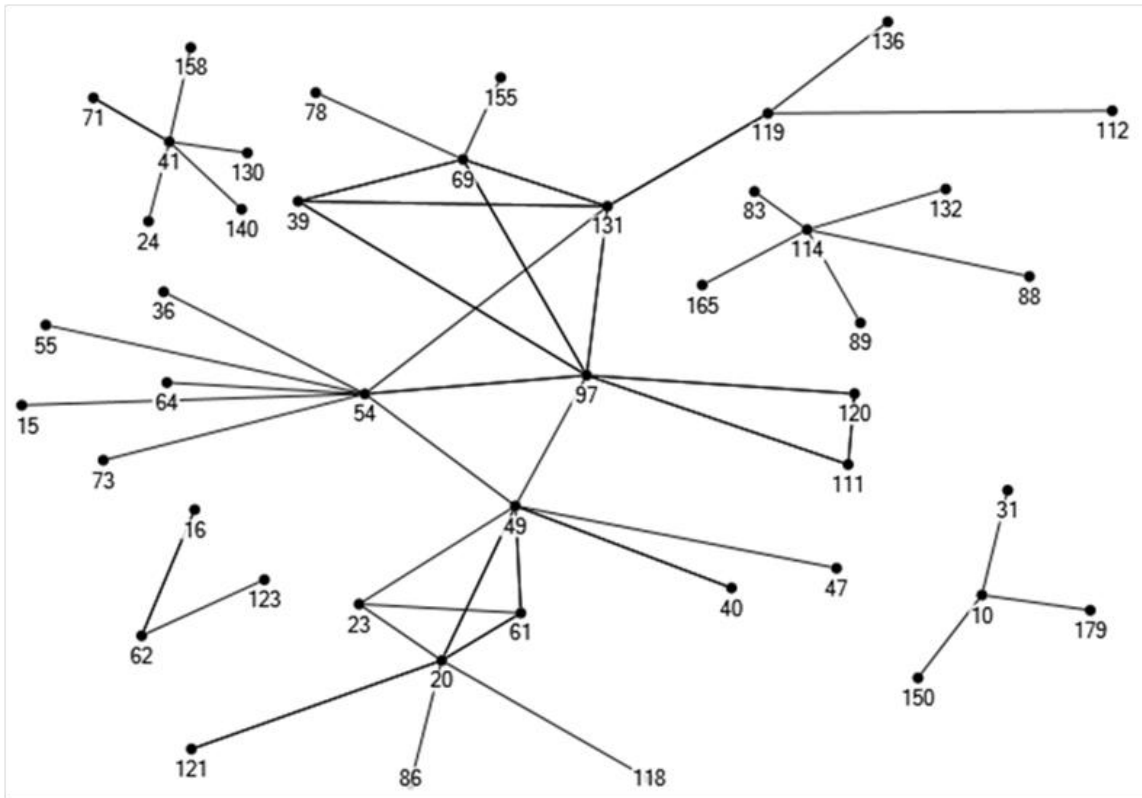
Network analysis can be completed 'qualitatively' – that is, with diagrams drawn by hand. This guide details a more systematic approach to network analysis. Particular benefits of this include:

- **Practicality:** The approach provides an objective, replicable representation of the community which is described in the intelligence data. It does not need those undertaking it to have knowledge of a gang or extensive analytical training.
- **Wider applications:** It also provides a systematic understanding of local gang issues and the relationship with those who may be seen as gang-associated. This has potential applications for producing community impact statements and particular interventions (e.g. gang injunctions).
- **Targeting responses:** The process of mapping a gang may allow action to be more closely tailored to specific individuals – for example, differentiating between 'core' gang members and peripheral members. This may increase the effectiveness of work to tackle gangs and gang culture.
- **Multiple uses:** The data collection process can be completed centrally and the overall network analysis provided to local teams. The networks can then be examined / manipulated to answer particular local questions as required. This may be more efficient than producing different analytical products for each local issue.

What will I get at the end of it?

The technique will generate diagrams that will show the relationships between individuals that are contained in your data, this could include: criminal links, social links, potential feuds, etc. Figure 1 below gives an example – to note the diagrams can include names, pictures and further details of individuals as required.

Figure 1: Example output (note: numbers here indicate individuals).



It is also possible to produce statistical analysis of the networks which can help you to define a problem, and to explore the roles of particular individuals in the networks (see table 1 for some key statistics). This can be completed automatically by the social network analysis software.

Table 1: Key network statistics

Statistic	Shows	Explanation
Size		
Number of nodes - the people in the network	Size of the network	Number of individuals in the network
Number of links - social connections/relationships between nodes (e.g. friendship, family ties)	How 'busy' the network in total	Number of relationships between individuals in the network (in total)
Number of unique links	How 'busy' the network is, taking out relationships that are duplicated	Number of relationships between individuals in the network, with duplicates removed
Cohesiveness		
Number of components – distinct groups in the network	Whether there may be sub-groups in the network	Number of discrete groups in the network
Density	The extent to which nodes are interconnected – lower density networks have fewer links between nodes	The proportion of all links that are actually present
Diameter	Size of the network	Greatest number of steps between any pair of nodes
Mean average distance between nodes	How 'close' (in network terms) the nodes are to each other	Average number of steps needed to go from one node to any other
Centrality		
Mean degree	How central (on average) nodes in the network are	Average number of links that pass through the nodes
Mean betweenness	How central (on average) nodes in the network are	Average number of unique paths that pass through the nodes

What are the limitations?

The analysis is based on intelligence data, which have the potential to be incomplete, inaccurate or untimely. The results may be most usefully considered in combination with other sources of information, and operational experience.

The approach described here does not limit itself to identifying gang members. This means that not all those identified in the analysis will necessarily recognise themselves or be recognised by others as being in a gang.

What do I need to complete the analysis?

Software

To complete the social network analysis, software packages will be needed to complete the following tasks:

- Data collection – E.g. Spreadsheet software;
- Data analysis – E.g. Social network analysis software;
- Data visualisation – E.g. Network visualisation software.

Some packages may encompass all three. Packages used to create the analysis in this guide were UCINET¹ and Node XL² package for Microsoft Excel³.

Resources

The time and number of people required to complete the data collection and analysis will depend on the amount of intelligence that needs to be coded and the speed / familiarity of those undertaking the approach. As a rough rule of thumb, coding intelligence data using the method set out in this guidance should take around 10-15 minutes per intelligence log.

1 Borgatti, S.P., Everett, M.G. & Freeman, L.C. (2002). *Ucinet for Windows: Software for Social Network Analysis*. Harvard, MA: Analytic Technologies.

2 Social Media Research Foundation, <<http://nodexl.codeplex.com/>>

3 For UCINET, the collected data was converted into a format that could be read by the software via a Blitzbasic routine (See <http://www.blitzbasic.com/>). The networks produced were then visualised in NetDraw (See <<https://sites.google.com/site/netdrawsoftware/download>>. This was not needed for Node XL, which is able to read in data that is not in matrix form.

Approach

Step 1: Define your focus

In completing a network analysis, it is beneficial to set your focus. This will involve considering various elements of the analysis:

Element	Issue	Considerations
The gang you will focus on	The decision on what gang you will focus on may be driven by operational need, or consideration of impact or geographical area	Social network analysis may be most reliably applied to a relatively small area, for which data is likely to be more complete
The individuals within the gang you will focus on	A gang as a whole may be too large to focus on with available resources	Are there key individuals within this gang you want to know about?
The time period you want to look at	Looking at a longer time period may provide a more detailed picture, but takes time to do	Has the picture changed over time?
The size of catchment you are aiming for	The catchment will influence how long the process takes ⁴	Is this wide enough for the issue you are looking to address?

Step 2: Decide what data you will use

Social network analysis can be applied to any data that highlights relationships between things (e.g. individuals, objects, events, etc.). When looking at gangs, the approach works best with data that can capture non-criminal as well as criminal links, since a lot of useful information is contained in social links. Because of this, intelligence data may be particularly relevant. However, it can be applied to purely criminal data (e.g. arrests).

If using police intelligence data, a decision may need to be made about the grading level of the intelligence that will be included in analysis. The decision will depend on the amount of data held and the reliability of the data, and should be made in consultation with intelligence analysts.

Step 3: Collect data

Resource A provides a process for data collection using police intelligence data. In summary, intelligence logs will need to be searched for the names of individuals, and the logs coded according to set categories. The information is inputted onto a spreadsheet which then forms the core dataset for the network analysis. An important aspect of the data collection is being sure not to include individuals twice – for example, due to slight differences in names.







Step 4: Analyse your findings

Social network analysis entails exploring the networks you create to investigate particular questions you want to answer. Therefore, there is no set way of undertaking the analysis.

⁴ The approach detailed in this guide follows a 2-step process.

However, some questions you might want to ask are provided in Resource B. Statistical analysis of the networks may help you to answer these questions (see table 1 for a selection of the statistics available).

By plotting the network's centrality scores (degree and betweenness, see table 1), you can also examine the role / characteristics of the nodes in the network relative to the others in that network (e.g. by comparing them against the mean average scores). These can be summarised as follows:

Role	<u>Betweenness</u> (Unique links to others in the network)	<u>Degree</u> (Connected to many individuals)	Characteristics
Gatekeepers	 Higher	 Lower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May play an important role in activity, but not much information is held on them • Removal may fragment networks
Highly visible figures	 Lower	 Higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May have information about many others in the network • May be involved in lots of activity in the network, but do not play a unique role
Central figures	 Higher	 Higher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very visible and central role • Key figures that may be focused on to fragment networks and to gather information

Step 5: Validate your findings

Social network analysis can only tell you what the intelligence data shows, and will not give you all the context / details around the data. The intelligence picture may be incomplete or misleading in places and certain gang activities may be more visible than others, thus skewing the picture. For example, drug dealing may be more visible than sexual exploitation but both activities may well be occurring. For this reason it is important to validate findings against operational experience. Examples of the types of questions to ask include:

- Do the findings match what is known?
- Is there anything that seems unusual?
- Can any unusual results be explained by issues with the data e.g. the quality or the content of the intelligence log?

Validating the data in this way not only helps to quality assure the findings but can also throw up interesting aspects of the data for further exploration.

Resource A: Possible data collection process

Identifying sample

1. Identify key nominals to begin the process with – for example, known members of an urban street gang. If a large group, randomly select nominals from this list to pick individuals to focus on.
2. Perform a search for intelligence logs concerning one of these nominals ('nominal A').
3. Omit logs from outside the time period wanted.
4. Refine results further by identifying and retaining only intelligence logs known to be for only this nominal (important to reduce duplication).

Data coding

5. For each log, code relevant details from table below on a spreadsheet. Coding templates A and B provide examples of codes to use but these can be refined according to data needs.

*Where another nominal ('nominal B') is mentioned in the intelligence log, categorise according to the **link** codes (see coding template A).*

- a) Record the intelligence log number (link code 'a').
- b) Record the name / code of nominal A (b).
- c) Record the name / code of nominal B (c).
- d) Record the nature of the social link between the nominals, if one exists (d-o).
- e) Record the nature of the criminal link between the nominals, if one exists (p-cc).
- f) Record if nominal A is performing the task to/for/with nominal B, if a criminal link (dd), using coding template B as a guide.
- g) Record the date the contact was observed (ee).
- h) Record the grading of the intelligence (ff).
- i) Record if the link was inferred or stated in the intelligence report (gg).
- j) Using coding template B as a guide, note the nature of the contact (hh)

*Where a crime is reported in the log, categorise according to the **attributes** codes (see coding template A).*

- k) Record the name / code of nominal A (attribute code 'i').
- l) Record the date of the crime (ii).
- m) Record the crime they were involved in under the correct heading (iii-xxiv).
- n) Record if the crime occurred in a group context (xxv)
- o) Record if the nominal is the victim of any crimes (xxvi).
- p) Record if the crime is suspected, or prosecuted (xxvii).

6. Repeat steps 2-5 for all the other key nominals selected at step 1.
7. Once all records pertaining to the key nominals have been identified and coded go to step 2, and repeat for all nominal B's (i.e. all named individuals) with the intelligence logs pertaining to the key nominals. [Note this step can be repeated as many times as is reasonable for any individuals named within subsequent logs. Resource pressures and the value added for each round may be determining factors of how many steps away from the key nominals you want to take].

Coding template A: links and attributes

The codes below can form the basis of a spreadsheet which constitutes the data for social network analysis. Unless the code is italicised, a 0 or a 1 is used to indicate respectively that the log either does not or does indicate this.

1. Link codes

- a. *Intelligence log number*
- b. *Nominal A name / code*
- c. *Nominal B name / code*

Social

- d. Unknown relationship
- e. Acquaintance / friend
- f. Business
- g. Romantic
- h. Family
- i. Financial
- j. Member of same gang
- k. Member of different gang
- l. 'A' perpetrated crime against 'B'
- m. 'A' is victim of crime by 'B'
- n. Feud/dispute
- o. Other (e.g. social services)

Criminal

- p. Legitimate relationship
- q. Antisocial behaviour
- r. Drugs
- s. Firearms access
- t. Firearms supply
- u. Violent crime without injury
- v. Violent crime with injury
- w. Crime involving the use of a weapon
- x. Theft with force or threat of force
- y. Theft without force or threat of force
- z. Sexual offence
- aa. Financial offence
- bb. Driving-related offence
- cc. Other criminal activity

Causality of criminal

- dd. *To/For/With*

Other information

- ee. *Data of contact*
- ff. *Intelligence grade*
- gg. (1) *Link inferred by intel* (2) *Link inferred by analyst*
- hh. *Nature of contact*

2. Attributes codes (if applicable)

- i. *Name / code of nominal A*
- ii. *Date*

Crime

- iii. Violence against the person with injury
- iv. Violence against the person with injury
- v. Threat of violence
- vi. Homicide
- vii. Firearms possession
- viii. Firearms offences
- ix. Knife or sharp instrument possession
- x. Knife or sharp instrument offences
- xi. Robbery
- xii. Other theft
- xiii. Burglary
- xiv. Fraud
- xv. Antisocial behaviour
- xvi. Causing public fear or distress
- xvii. Vehicle offences
- xviii. Arson
- xix. Vandalisms and criminal damage
- xx. Drug possession with intent to supply
- xxi. Drug possession without intent to supply
- xxii. Most serious sexual offences
- xxiii. Other sexual offences
- xxiv. Other non-notifiable crime

Other information

- xxv. *Incident occurred as a whole group activity*
(1=yes, 2=no)
- xxvi. (1) *Victim of crime* (2) *Perpetrator of crime* (3)
present at crime
- xxvii. (1) *Suspected* (2) *Prosecuted*

Coding template B: Nature of contact

	To	For	With
<u>Criminal (general)</u>			
Assaults		✓	✓
Intimidates		✓	✓
Kills		✓	✓
Drives		✓	✓
Performs monetary task		✓	✓
Performs weapons storage		✓	✓
Provides phone use		✓	✓
Provides protection		✓	✓
Vandalises		✓	✓
Sexually offends		✓	✓
Carries weapon		✓	✓
Provides weapon	✓		✓
Steals		✓	✓
Recruits gang members		✓	✓
Provides gang members	✓		✓
Disturbs the peace			✓
Displays delinquent / anti-social behaviour			✓
Supports other criminal business dealings		✓	✓
Provides other criminal service	✓		✓
Provides vehicle for other criminal activity	✓		✓
Supplies illegal goods	✓	✓	✓
Involved in supply of illegal goods			✓
Involved in other criminal <u>task</u>		✓	
Involved in other criminal <u>activity</u>			✓
<u>Drugs</u>			
Assaults (drug-related)		✓	✓
Intimidates (drug-related)		✓	✓
Buys drugs		✓	✓
Sells drugs	✓	✓	✓
Carries drugs		✓	✓
Carries drugs money		✓	✓

Collects debts (drug-related)		✓	✓
Cuts/bags/prepares drugs		✓	✓
Provides drugs materials	✓	✓	✓
Provides location for drugs storage		✓	✓
Running		✓	✓
Provides weapon (drugs-related)	✓		✓
Provides vehicle (drugs-related activity)	✓		✓
Deals drugs	✓	✓	✓
Delivers drugs	✓	✓	✓
Supplies drugs	✓	✓	✓
Supports drugs business dealings		✓	✓
Performs other drugs task		✓	✓
Involved in other drugs activity			✓

Resource B: Possible analytical approach

Area of interest	Questions to explore with the networks	Validation questions
1. Understanding a particular issue (e.g. drugs)	Which individuals are linked together in the network? How are they linked?	<p>Do results match what I know? What seems unusual?</p> <p>Could unusual results be explained by an issue with the data?</p> <p>Who knows the picture on the ground? What do they think?</p>
	Who is peripheral to the network and who is central?	
	Who turns up in some networks and not others? Why is this?	
2. Disrupting activity	Can any hierarchy be seen in the gang (e.g. leaders)?	
	Are there any clear opportunities to fragment the networks (e.g. focusing on 'gatekeepers')?	
	Are some networks more / less densely packed (and therefore potentially more / less difficult to disrupt)?	
3. Identifying vulnerable individuals	Who may be vulnerable to increased involvement in gang activity (e.g. who is linked to gang nominals / crime)?	
	Who already looks involved? Could they potentially draw others in?	
4. Targeting interventions	What role do individuals play in the networks?	
	Who is connected to lots of others?	
	Who is uniquely connected to lots of others?	
	Who is a 'gatekeeper'?	
	If an intervention was delivered to individuals, what impact would it have on the network?	

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