

# Social Network Dynamics of Insider Threats: How do Job Engagement & Insider Espionage Relate?

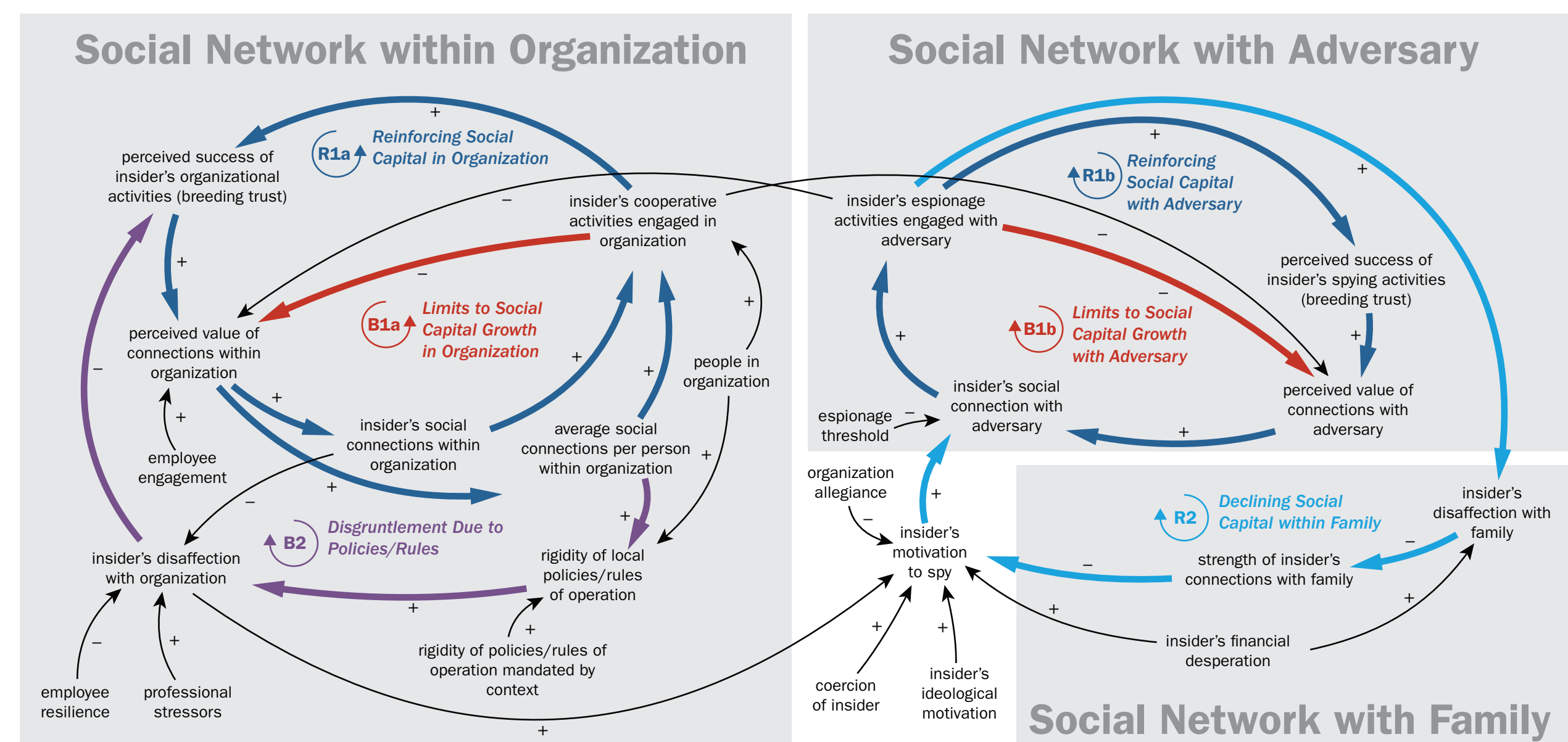
**Empirical analysis of insider espionage incidents (non-moles) show spy disengagement at work and home. A system dynamics (SD) model explains social network changes & helps analyze benefits of greater job engagement.**

## Approach:

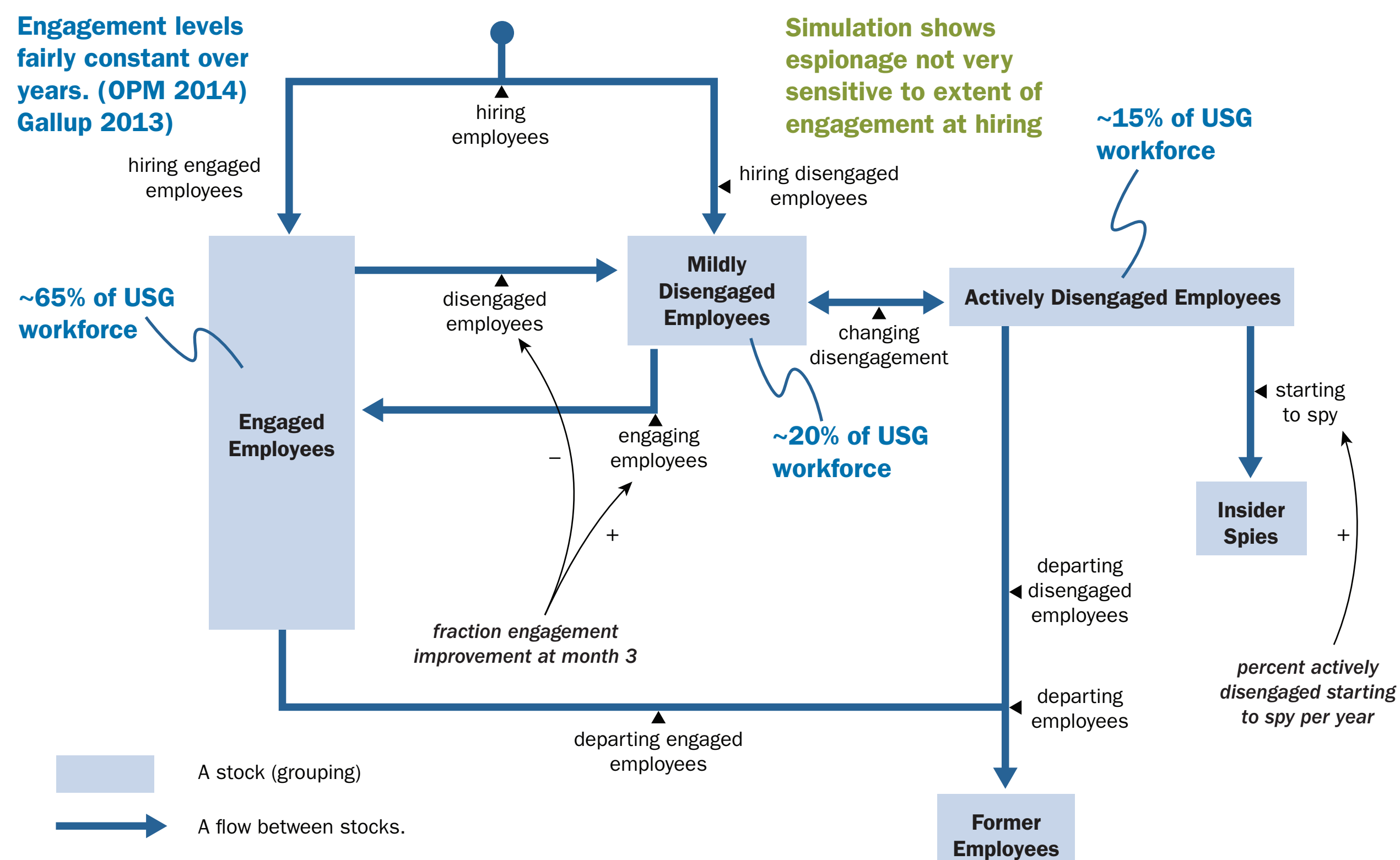
- Disincentive espionage by attracting cooperation through positive incentives, complementing coercive approaches
- Indicators of disengagement alert first-line managers to sustain productivity/retention (lessens impact of false positives)
- Serious or continuing disengagement reviewed by investigators for action
- Social network analysis of spy incidents with SD model providing link to theory

**Key Challenge:** Distinguish employee engaged in job from spy gathering intel

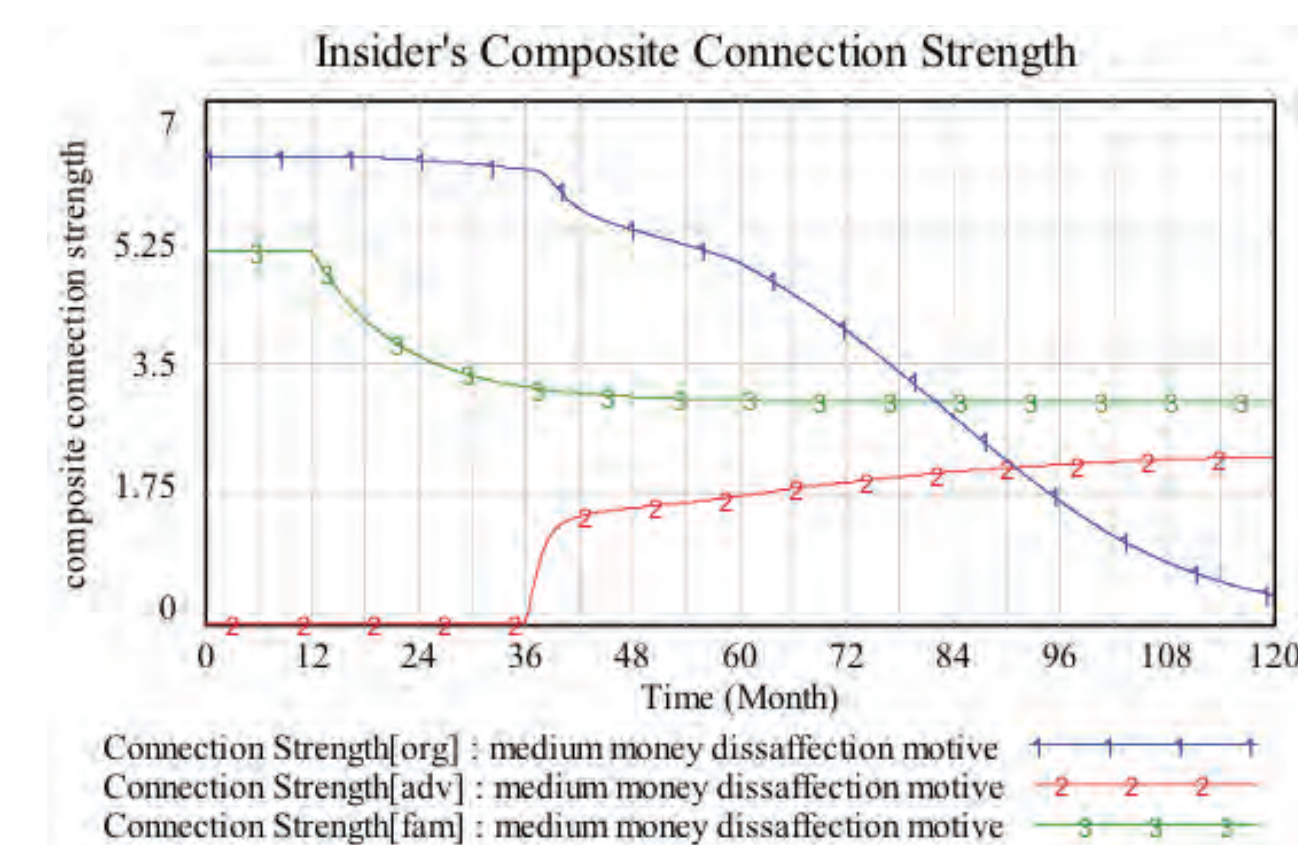
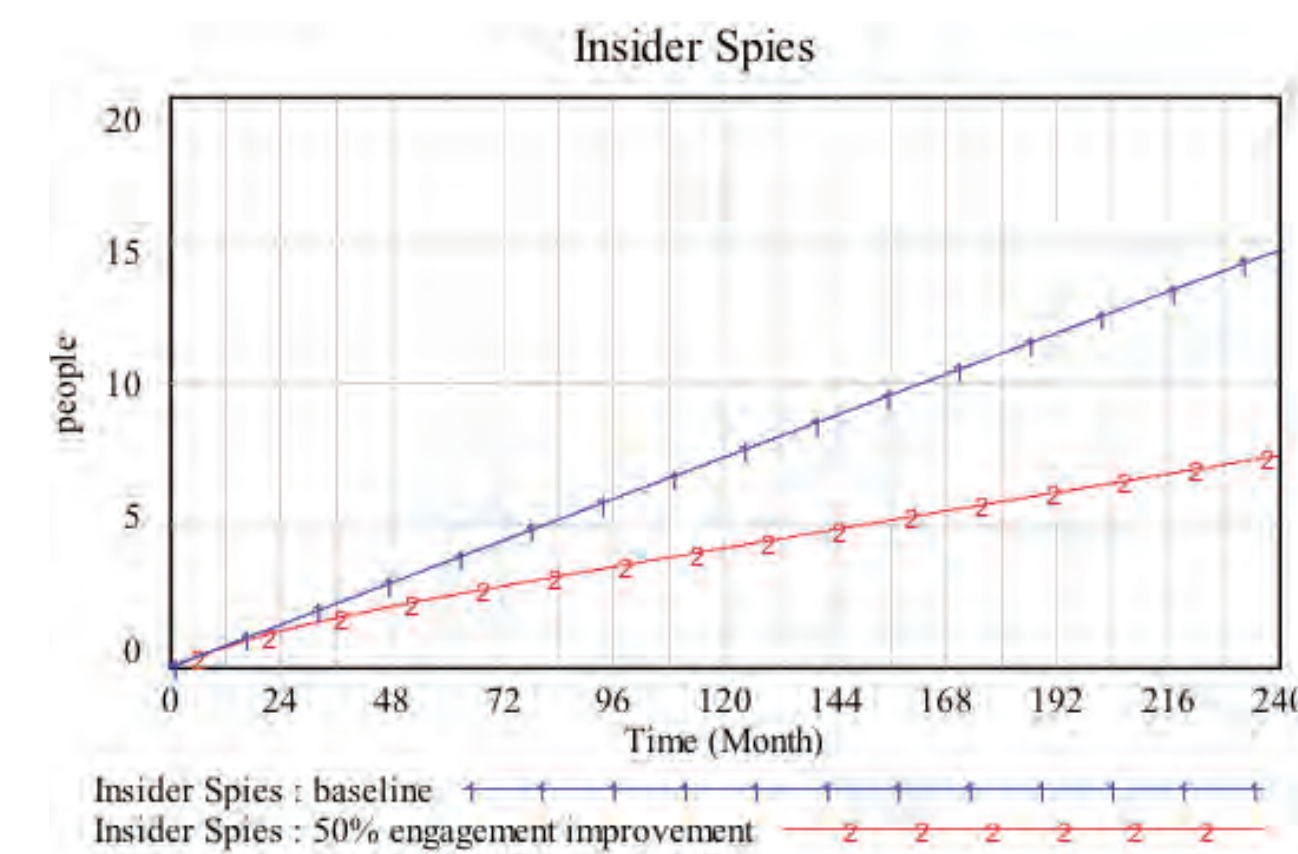
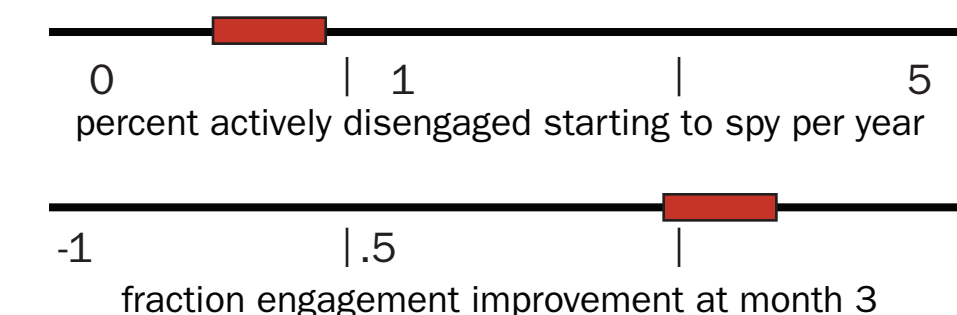
## Social Network Dynamics of Spy Disengagement with Work and Family



## An Emerging Physics of Job Engagement and Insider Espionage



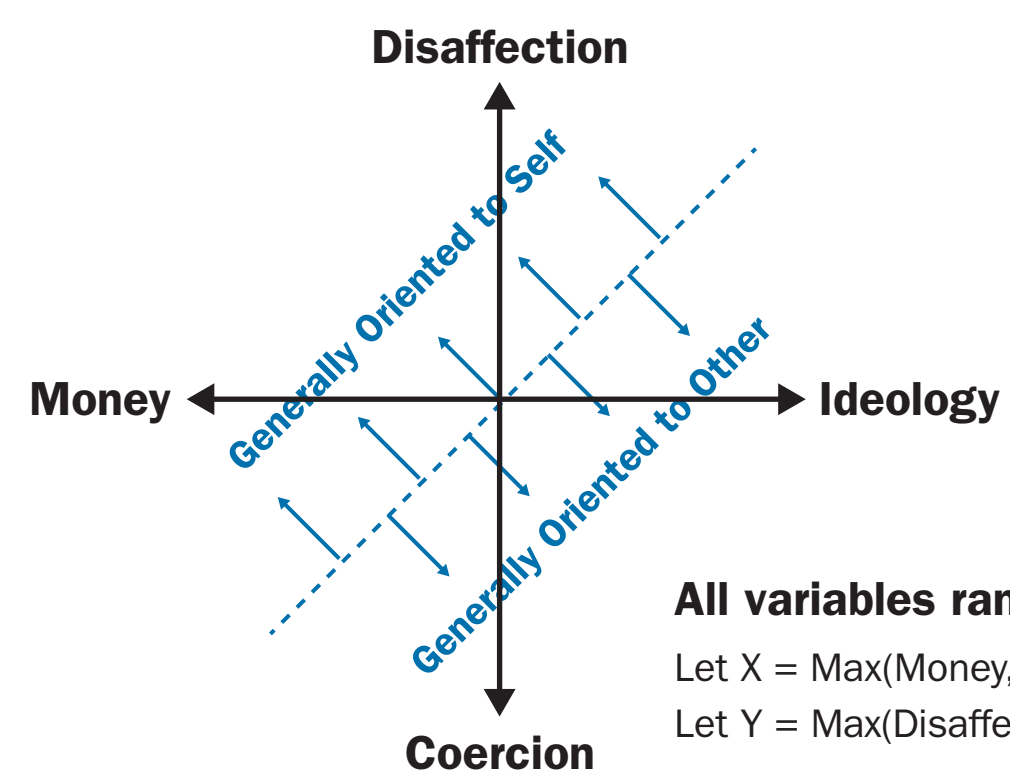
**Preliminary Finding:** Spying decreases with greater employee job engagement, but other sociotechnical measures likely needed.



## Future Work: Refine & Validate Model

- Measure level of spy disengagement
- Interview orgs to determine relationship among engagement, practices, & theft
- Develop a disengagement analysis and response tool based on SD model/ORA

## Two-Dimensional Spy Motivation Space



**All variables range 0 to 1:**  
 Let  $X = \text{Max}(\text{Money}, \text{Ideology})$   
 Let  $Y = \text{Max}(\text{Disaffection}, \text{Coercion})$   
 $\text{Motivation} = X + (1-X) * Y$   
 $\text{Motivation to Spy} = \text{Motivation} * (1 - \text{Org Allegiance}) * (1 - \text{Family Connection})$

Neal W. Altman, Matthew L. Collins

Contact: Andrew P. Moore apm@cert.org Kathleen M. Carley kathleen.carley@cs.cmu.edu



# Dynamic Networks of Insider Threats – Growing Holes

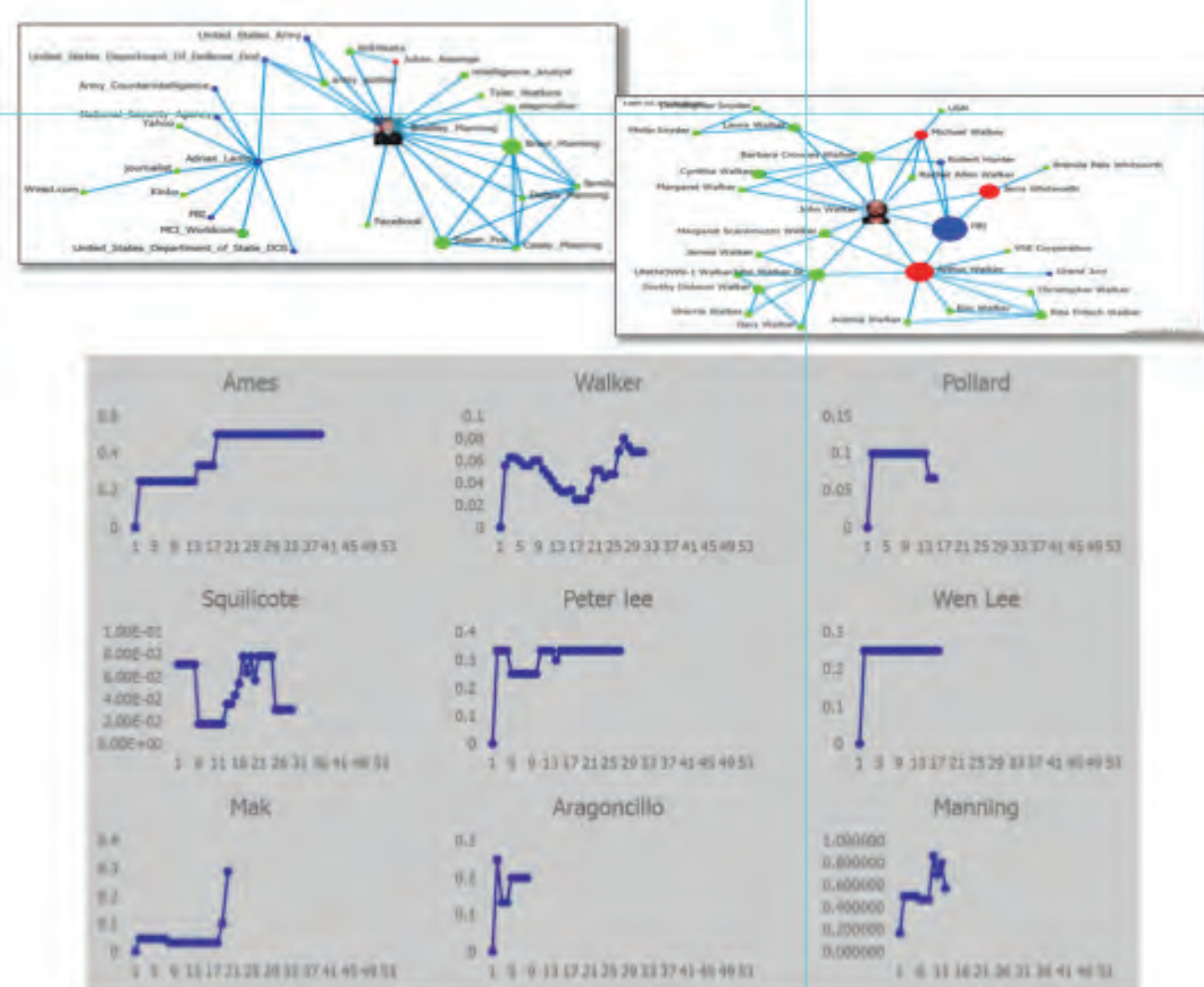
Dynamic network metrics can be used to identify those people who are potential insider threats. The key: they grow structural holes and have unusual betweenness.

## Approach

- Dynamic meta-networks—linking people, personality traits, organizational role traits
- Case Studies: 9 espionage cases
  - Extract dynamic networks
  - Compare networks using graph techniques
- Email Studies: Enron corpus
  - Use machine learning to characterize insiders based on network metrics
  - Use machine learning to characterize insiders using other features derived from case studies
- Identify commonalities across two sub-studies

## Espionage Case Studies

Extracted people, traits, and task features  
People classified as in organization, external, or family



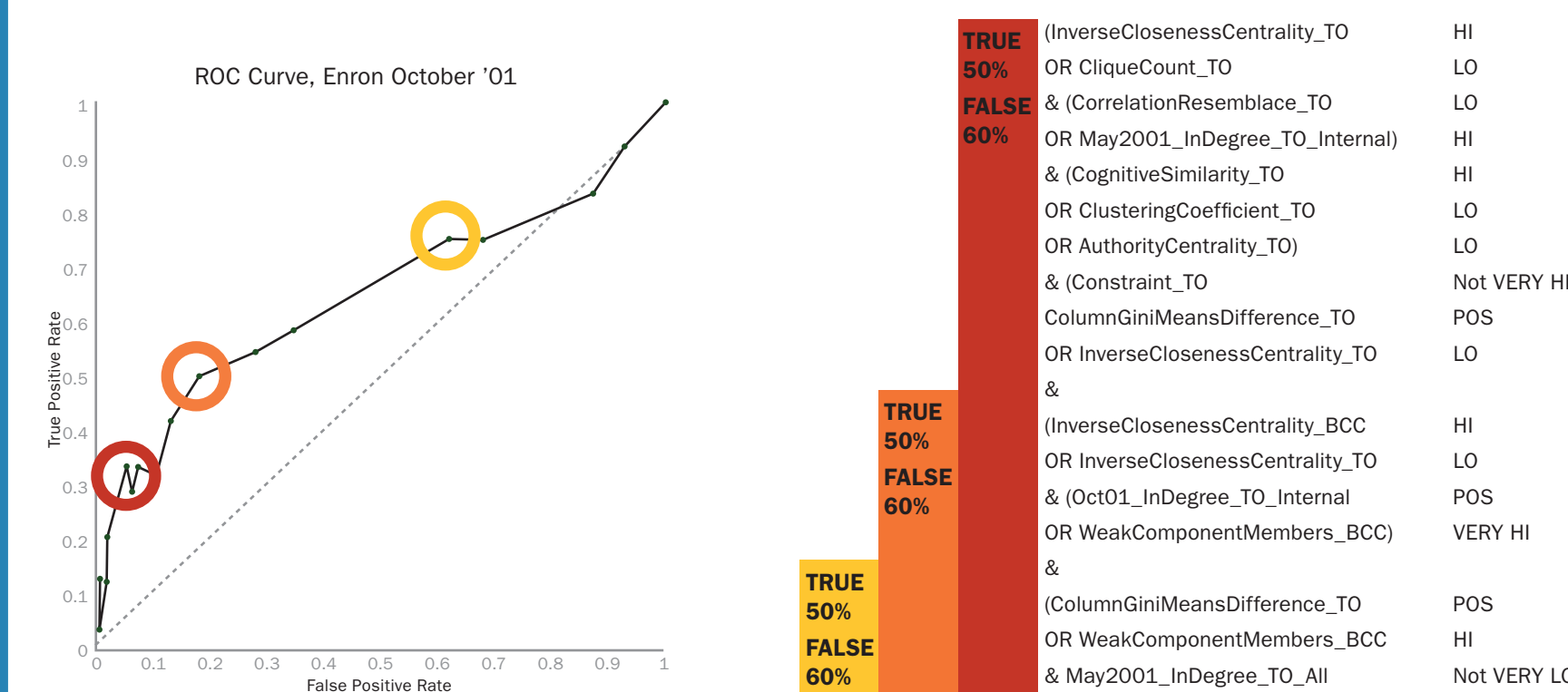
## Key Findings

Characteristics of Insider threats  
Disengagement with work and family, increasing ties outside

- Network features
  - Build structural holes
  - NOT: degree centrality
  - Member of multiple local clusters
  - Increasing betweenness at “group” level
  - Decreasing ties to family or break with significant other
- Social or Organizational features
  - Access
  - Had or was in military service
  - Minimal supervision
- Psychological features
  - Intelligent
  - Wanted to “use-the-system” for own gain
  - Wanted change (money/psych change)
- Network features similar to other covert actors
  - Complimentary patterns in case studies and email
  - Not testable
  - To be tested

## ENRON Email

ORA for Network metrics, JRIP for ML  
Individual Level Network Metrics

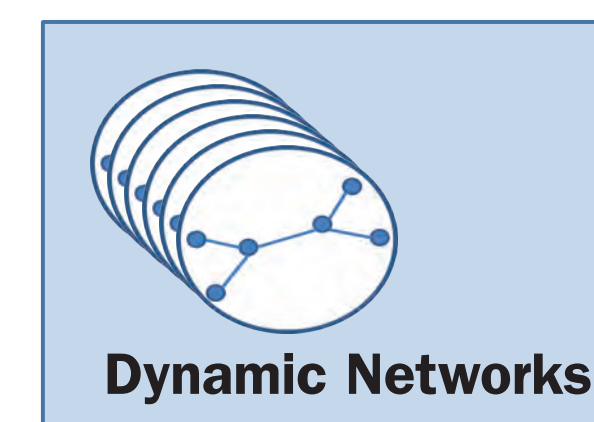


## Group Level Network Metrics



## Future Work: Add “psychological” features to “network

Characteristics	Proxy	Source
Aggressive	Repeated Interrogatives ???	Behavior
Aggressive	Repeated Exclamations !!!	Behavior
Aggressive	Sentiment	Behavior
Aggressive	Email Length (Short)	Behavior
Smart	Characters Per Word	Behavior
Smart	Characters Per Sentence	Behavior
Smart	Sentence Length	Behavior
Smart	AVG Reading Ease	Behavior
Chameleon	Variability of Behavior	Network
Chameleon	High Shared Symbols across groups	Network
Compartmentalization	Local Betweenness	Network
Compartmentalization	High Variability in Reciprocity	Network
Compartmentalization	High Number of External Connections	Network



Geoffrey Morgan, Neal Altman, Matt Collins

Contact: Andrew Moore apm@cert.org, Kathleen M. Carley kathleen.carley@cs.cmu.edu



Network Dynamics Poster

Copyright 2015 Carnegie Mellon University

This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8721-05-C-0003 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center.

NO WARRANTY. THIS CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE MATERIAL IS FURNISHED ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY MATTER INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY, EXCLUSIVITY, OR RESULTS OBTAINED FROM USE OF THE MATERIAL. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM FROM PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

This material has been approved for public release and unlimited distribution except as restricted below.

Internal use:\* Permission to reproduce this material and to prepare derivative works from this material for internal use is granted, provided the copyright and "No Warranty" statements are included with all reproductions and derivative works.

External use:\* This material may be reproduced in its entirety, without modification, and freely distributed in written or electronic form without requesting formal permission. Permission is required for any other external and/or commercial use. Requests for permission should be directed to the Software Engineering Institute at [permission@sei.cmu.edu](mailto:permission@sei.cmu.edu).

\* These restrictions do not apply to U.S. government entities.

Carnegie Mellon® and CERT® are registered marks of Carnegie Mellon University.

DM-0002735

Social Network Dynamiss Poster

Copyright 2015 Carnegie Mellon University

This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8721-05-C-0003 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center.

NO WARRANTY. THIS CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY AND SOFTWARE ENGINEERING INSTITUTE MATERIAL IS FURNISHED ON AN "AS-IS" BASIS. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, AS TO ANY MATTER INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR PURPOSE OR MERCHANTABILITY, EXCLUSIVITY, OR RESULTS OBTAINED FROM USE OF THE MATERIAL. CARNEGIE MELLON UNIVERSITY DOES NOT MAKE ANY WARRANTY OF ANY KIND WITH RESPECT TO FREEDOM FROM PATENT, TRADEMARK, OR COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT.

This material has been approved for public release and unlimited distribution except as restricted below.

Internal use:\* Permission to reproduce this material and to prepare derivative works from this material for internal use is granted, provided the copyright and "No Warranty" statements are included with all reproductions and derivative works.

External use:\* This material may be reproduced in its entirety, without modification, and freely distributed in written or electronic form without requesting formal permission. Permission is required for any other external and/or commercial use. Requests for permission should be directed to the Software Engineering Institute at [permission@sei.cmu.edu](mailto:permission@sei.cmu.edu).

\* These restrictions do not apply to U.S. government entities.

Carnegie Mellon® and CERT® are registered marks of Carnegie Mellon University.

DM-0002734