



# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey

## How Bad is the Insider Threat?



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# *How Bad Is the Insider Threat?*

# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -1

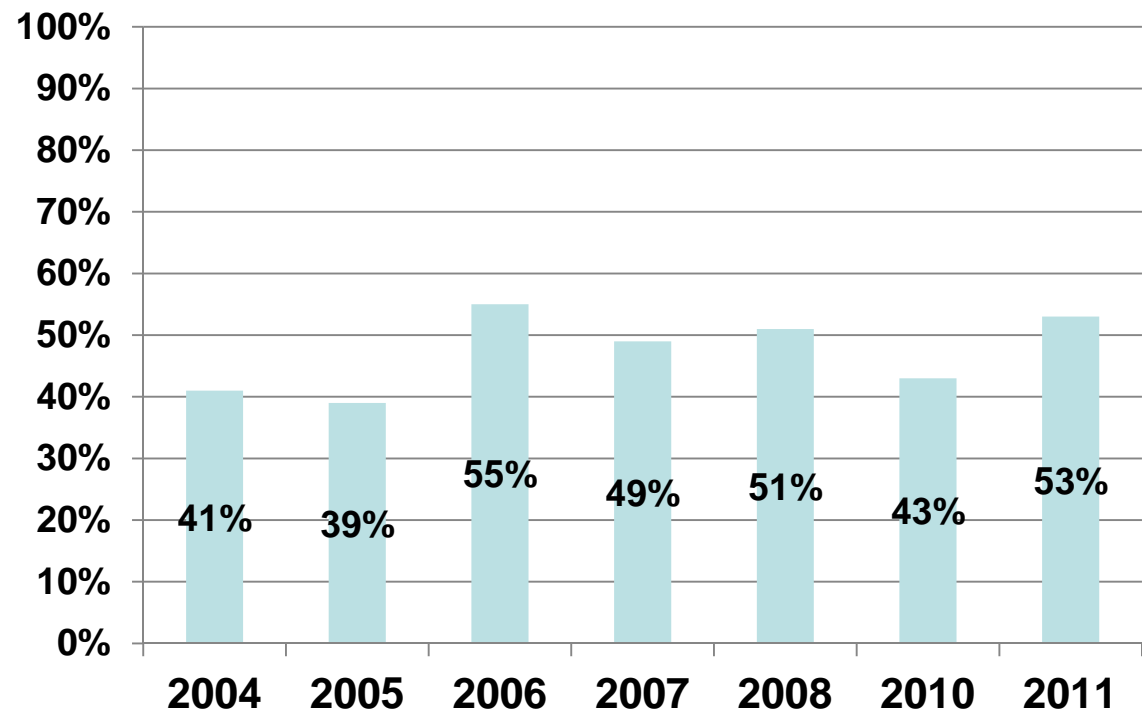
CSO Magazine, USSS, CERT &  
Deloitte

479 respondents

## Percentage of Participants Who Experienced an Insider Incident

*33% of organizations  
have more than 5000  
employees*

*40% of organizations  
have less than  
500 employees*



Source: 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, September 2012.

# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -2

51 % of respondents | Damage caused by insider attacks more damaging than outsider attacks

## Most common insider cyber incident

Unintentional exposure of private or sensitive data	(63%)
Access to/ use of information, systems or networks	(34%)
Theft of other (proprietary) info including customer records, financial records, etc..	(17%)
Theft of personally identifiable information (PII)	(15%)

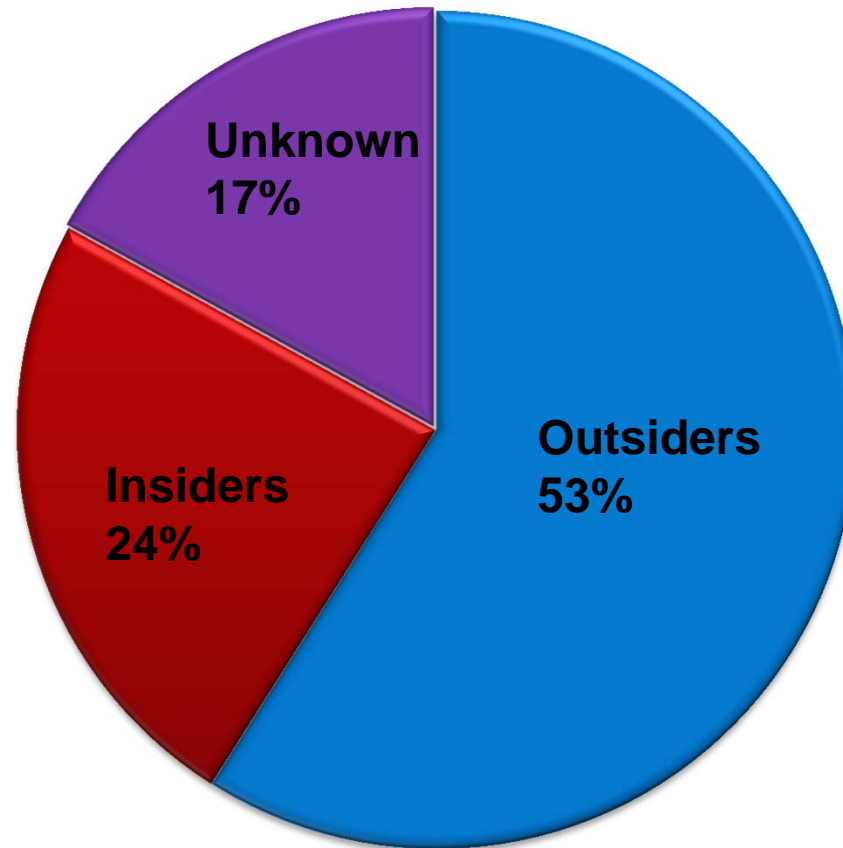
Source: 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, September 2012.



# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -3

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*What percent of the Electronic Crime events are known or suspected to have been caused by :*

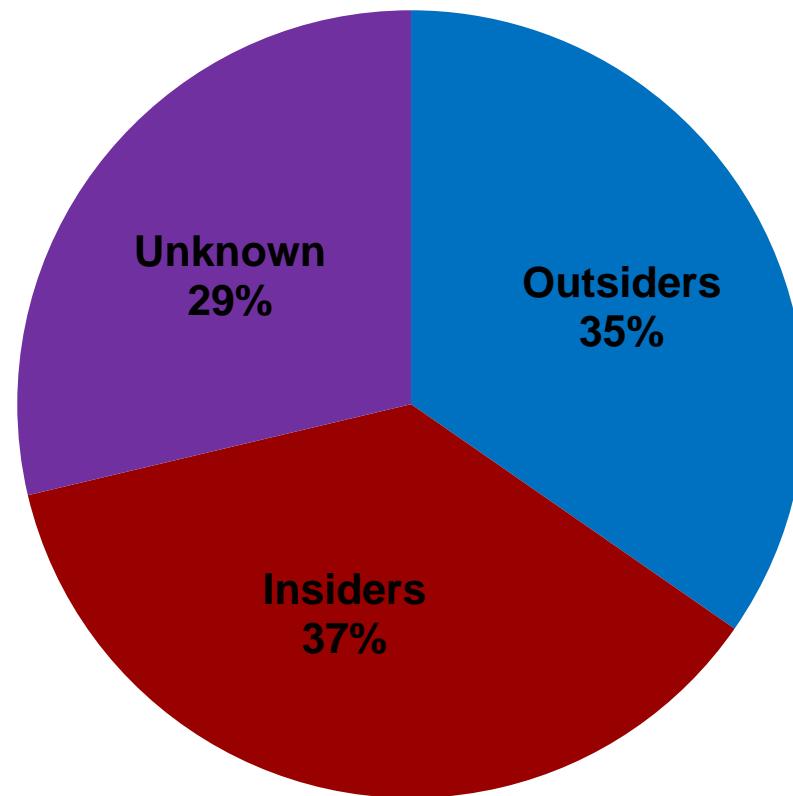


Source: 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, September 2012.

# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -4

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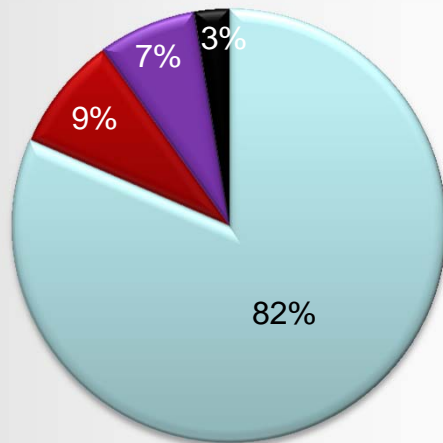
*Which Electronic Crimes were more costly or damaging to your organization, those perpetrated by:*



Source: 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, September 2012.

# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -5

## How Insider Intrusions Are Handled



- Internally (without legal action or law enforcement)
- Internally (with legal action)
- Externally (notifying law enforcement)
- Externally (filing a civil action)

## Reason(s) CyberCrimes were not referred for legal action

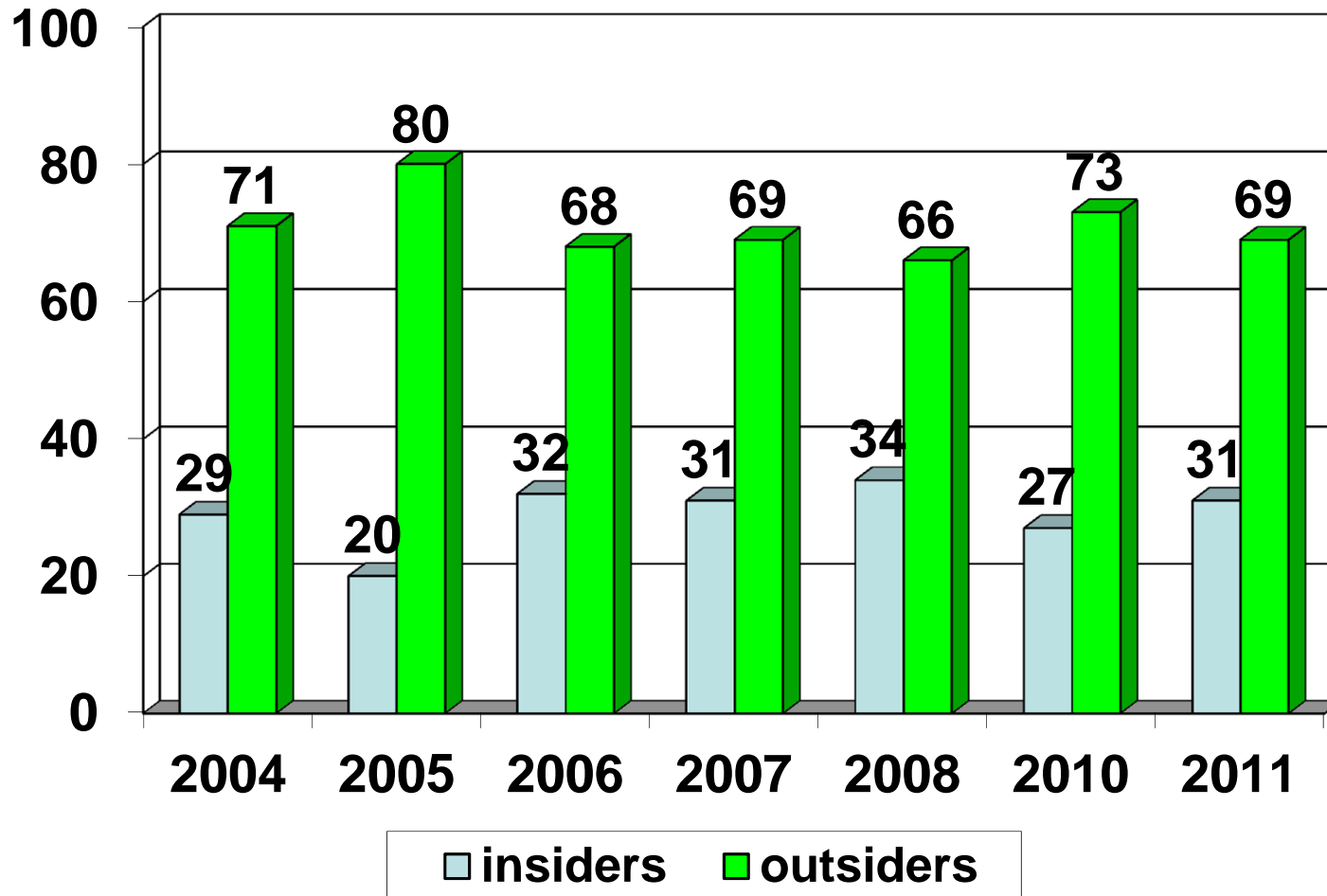
	2012	2011
Damage level insufficient to warrant prosecution	40%	42%
Could not identify the individual/ individuals responsible for committing the eCrime	37%	40%
Lack of evidence/not enough information to prosecute	34%	39%
Concerns about negative publicity	14%	12%
Concerns about liability	9%	8%
Concerns that competitors would use incident to their advantage	7%	6%
Prior negative response from law enforcement	6%	5%
Unaware that we could report these crimes	4%	4%
L.E. suggested incident was national security related	4%	N/A
Other	11%	11%
Don't know	20%	20%

Source: 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, September 2012.



# 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -6

*Percentage of insiders versus outsiders*



Source: 2012 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, September 2012.