2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey

Notices

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DM-0001498

2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey -1

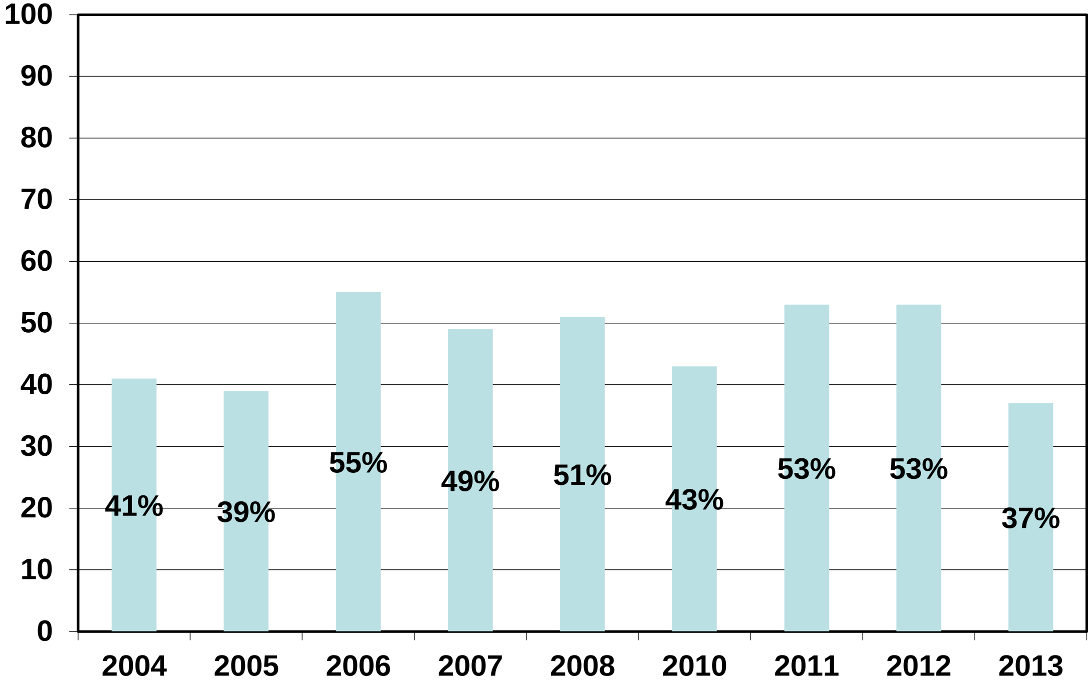
CSO Magazine, USSS, CERT & PWC

557 respondents

28% of organizations have more than 5000 employees

43% of organizations have less than 500 employees

Percentage of Participants Who Experienced an Insider Incident



Source: 2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, April 2014

2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey -2

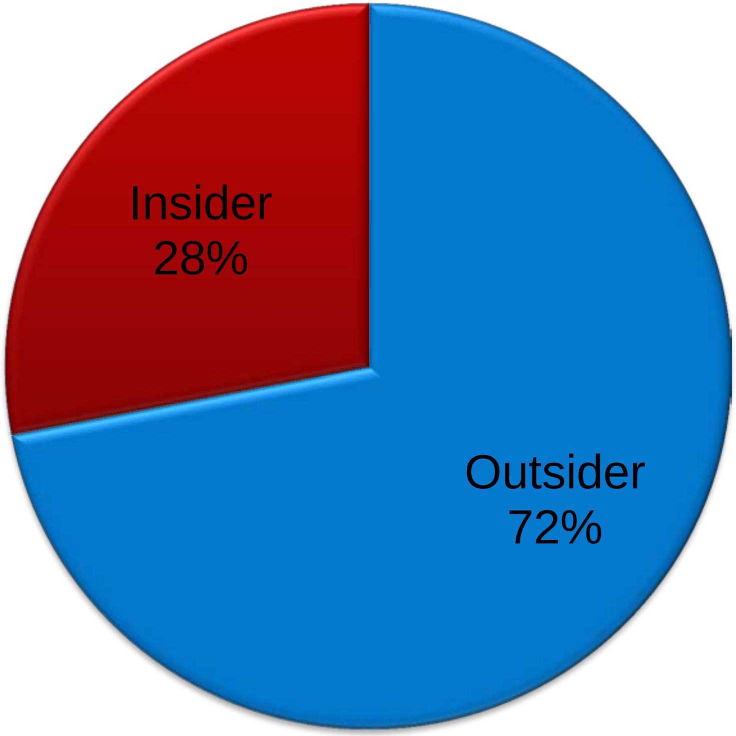
32 % of respondents	Damage caused by insider attacks more damaging than outsider attacks
Insiders made up the highest percentage of the following incidents:	

Private or sensitive information unintentionally exposed	(82%)
Confidential records compromised or stolen	(76%)
Customer records compromised or stolen	(71%)
Employee records compromised or stolen	(63%)

Source: 2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, April 2014

2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey -3

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

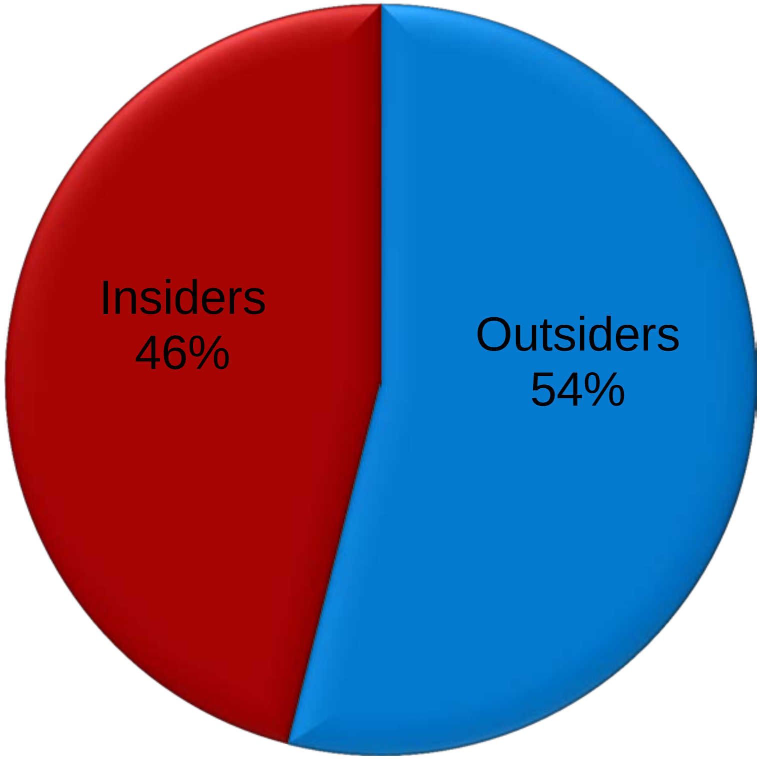


Does not include respondents not aware of which activity was more damaging. Because of this, the number of respondents differed for this question (316).

Source: 2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, April 2014.

2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey -4

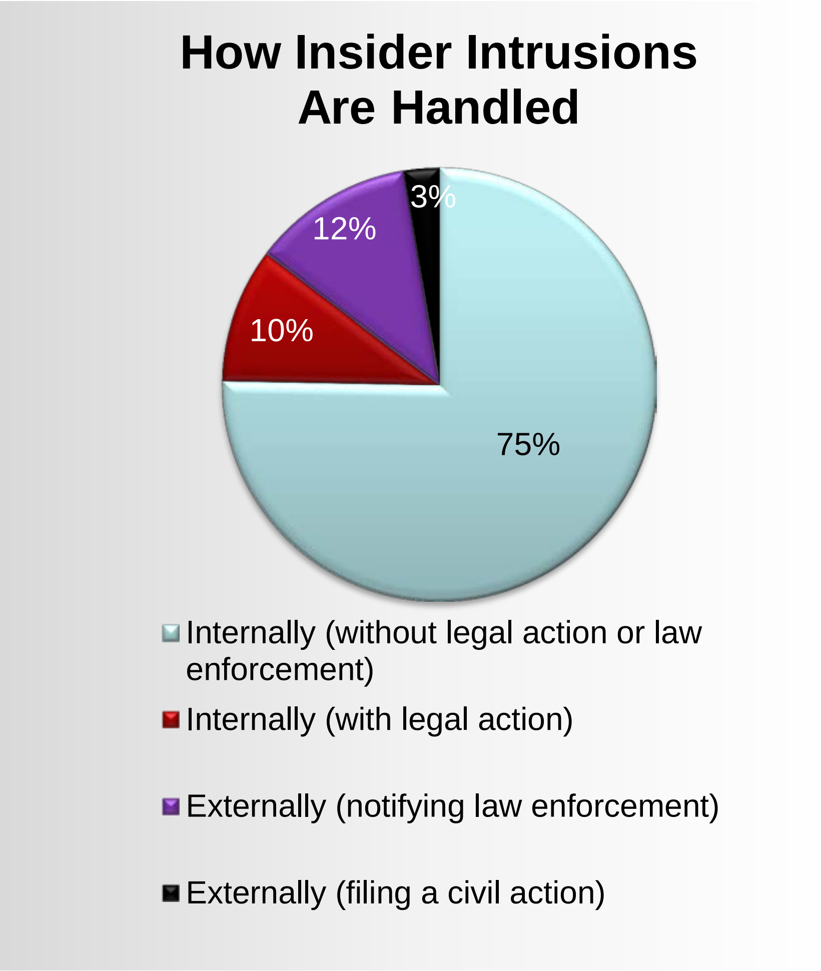
Which Electronic Crimes were more costly or damaging to your organization, those perpetrated by:



Does not include respondents not aware of which activity was more damaging. Because of this, the number of respondents differed for this question (384).

Source: 2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, April 2014. Does not include respondents not aware of which activity was more damaging.

2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey -5



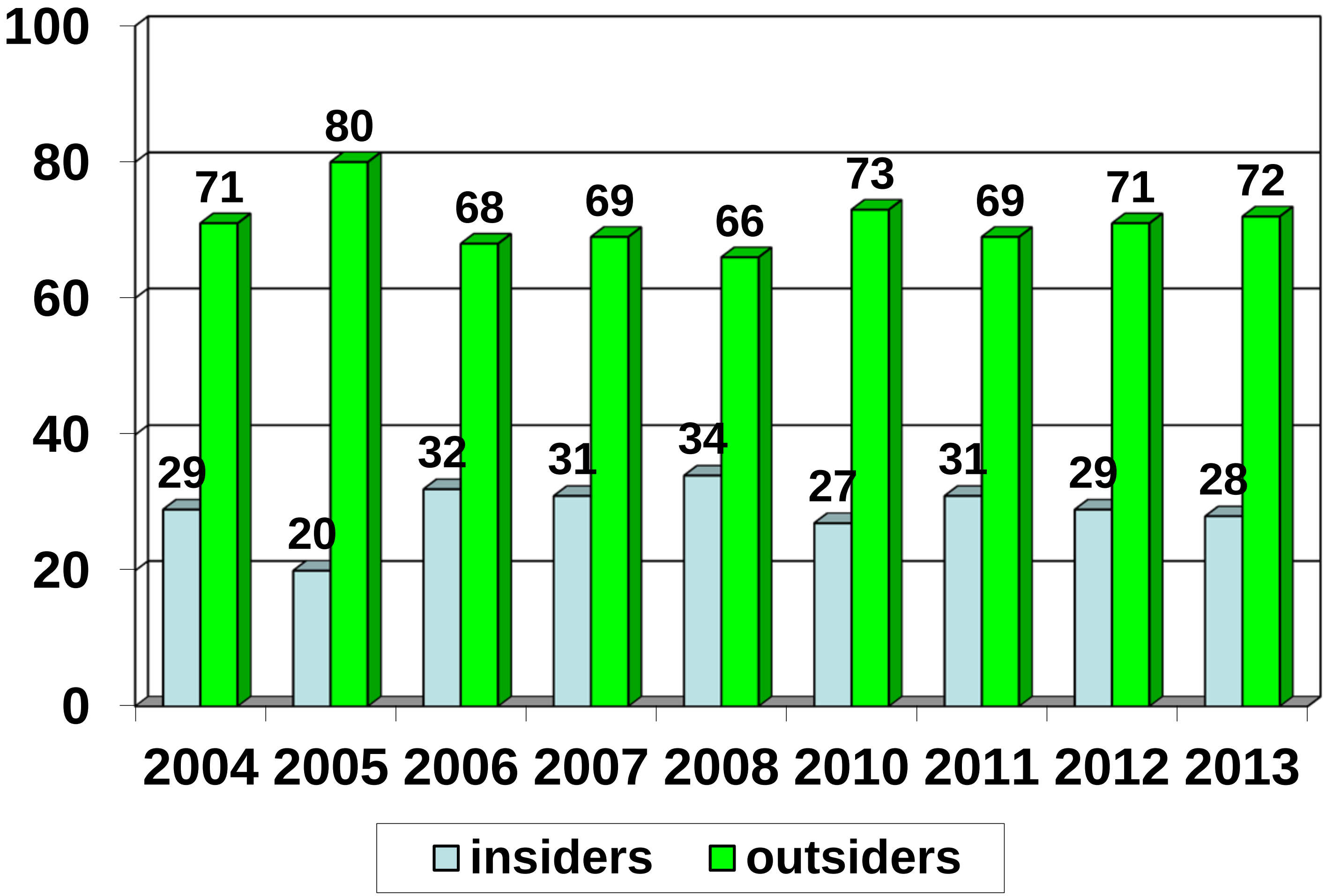
Reason(s) CyberCrimes were not referred for legal action

	2013	2012	2011
Damage level insufficient to warrant prosecution	34%	36%	40%
Lack of evidence/not enough information to prosecute	36%	36%	34%
Could not identify the individual/ individuals responsible for committing the eCrime	37%	32%	37%
Concerns about negative publicity	12%	9%	14%
Concerns about liability	8%	7%	9%
Concerns that competitors would use incident to their advantage	7%	6%	7%
Prior negative response from law enforcement	8%	5%	6%
Unaware that we could report these crimes	6%	5%	4%
L.E. suggested incident was national security related	3%	4%	4%
Other	8%	12%	11%
Don't know	21%	28%	20%

Source: 2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, April 2014

2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey -6

Percentage of insiders versus outsiders



Source: 2014 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, April 2014