2011 CyberSecurity Watch Survey

How Bad Is the Insider Threat?

Report Documentation Page

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14. ABSTRACT
The Insider Threat team has teamed with the U.S. Secret Service and CSO magazine to conduct, analyze, and publish findings from an annual CyberSecurity Watch Survey from research that was conducted to attempt to identify electronic crime fighting trends and techniques, including best practices and emerging trends.

15. SUBJECT TERMS

16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**Same as Report (SAR)**	**8**	

2011 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -1

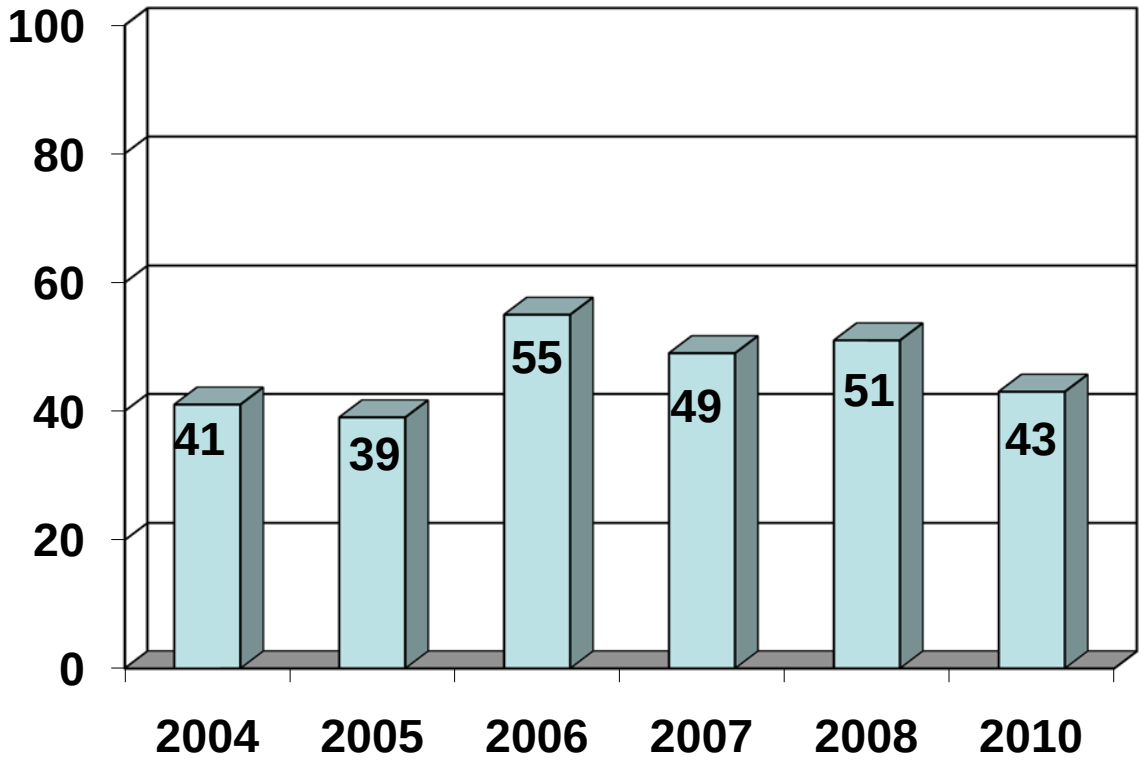
CSO Magazine, USSS, CERT & Deloitte

607 respondents

38% of organizations have more than 5000 employees

37% of organizations have less than 500 employees

Percentage of Participants Who Experienced an Insider Incident



Source: 2011 CyberSecuirty Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, January 2011.

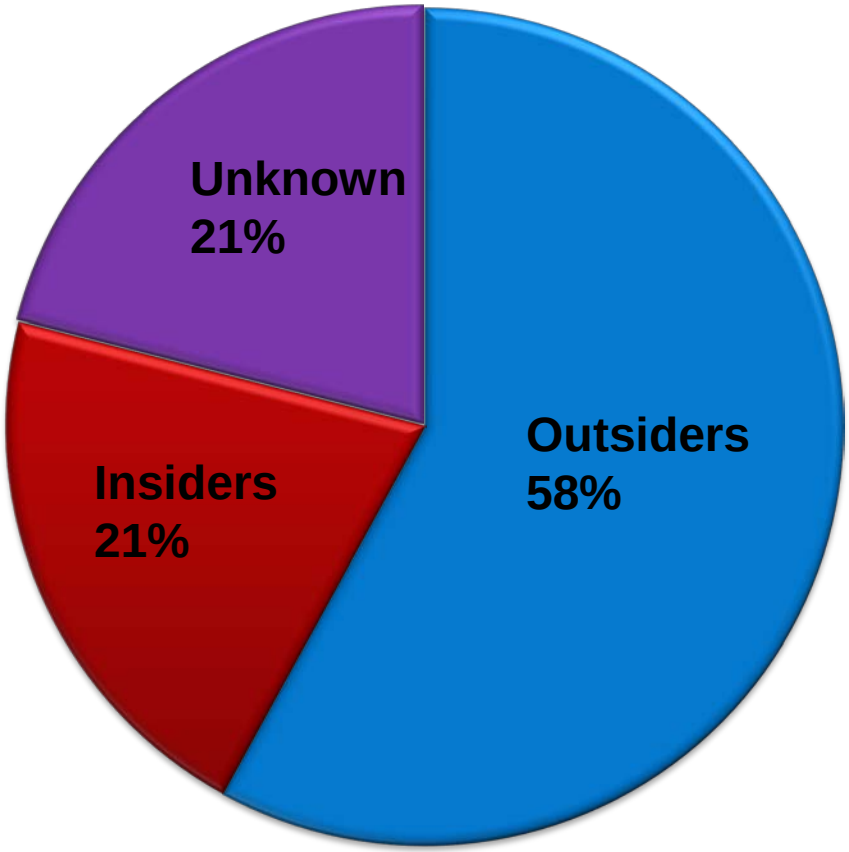
2011 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -2

46 % of respondents	Damage caused by insider attacks more damaging than outsider attacks
Most common insider e-crime	
Unauthorized access to / use of corporate information	(63%)
Unintentional exposure of private or sensitive data	(57%)
Virus, worms, or other malicious code	(37%)
Theft of intellectual property	(32%)

Source: 2011 CyberSecuirty Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, January 2011.

2011 CyberSecurity Survey Results -1

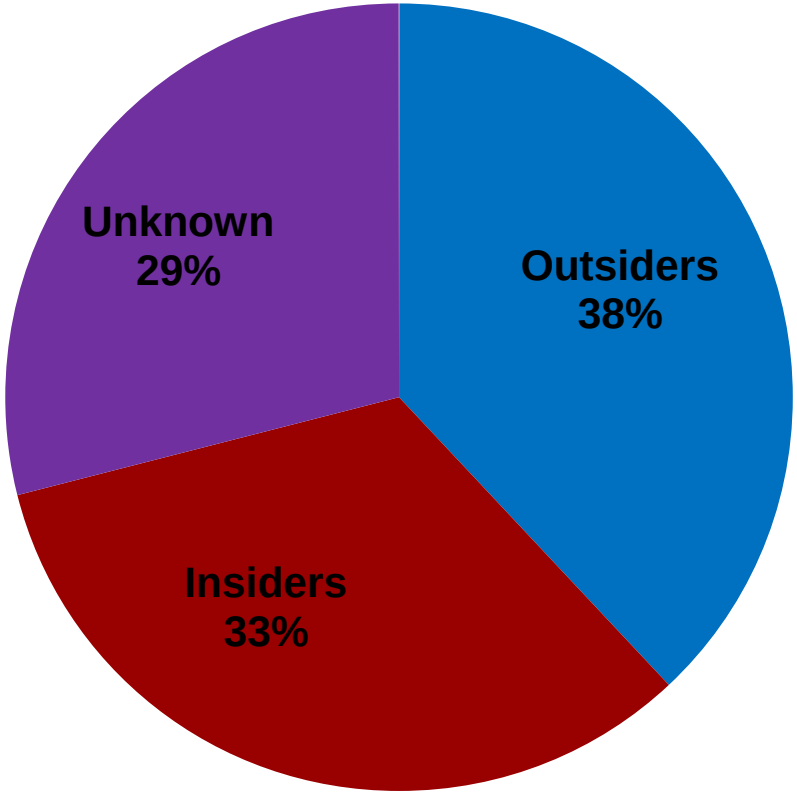
What percent of the Electronic Crime events are known or suspected to have been caused by :



Source: 2011 CyberSecuirty Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, January 2011.

2011 CyberCrime Survey Results - 2

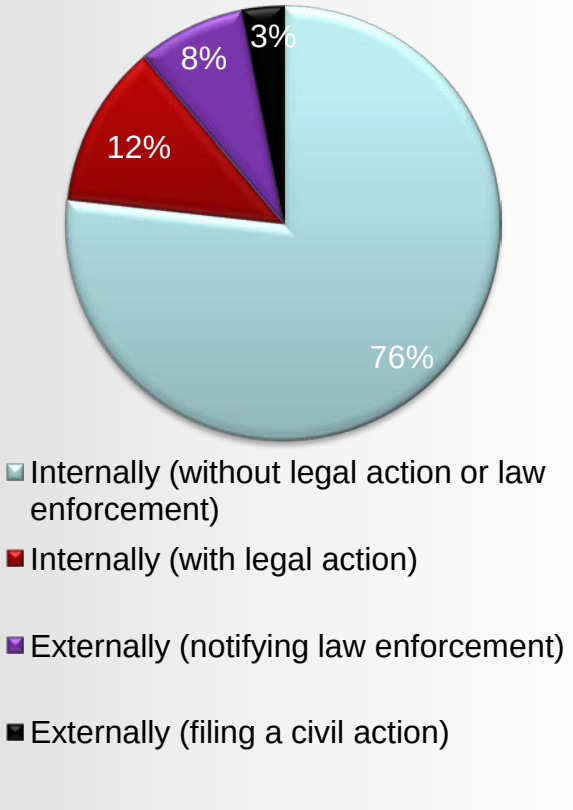
Which Electronic Crimes were more costly or damaging to your organization, those perpetrated by:



Source: 2011 CyberSecuirty Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, January 2011.

2011 CyberCrime Survey Results - 3

How Insider Intrusions Are Handled



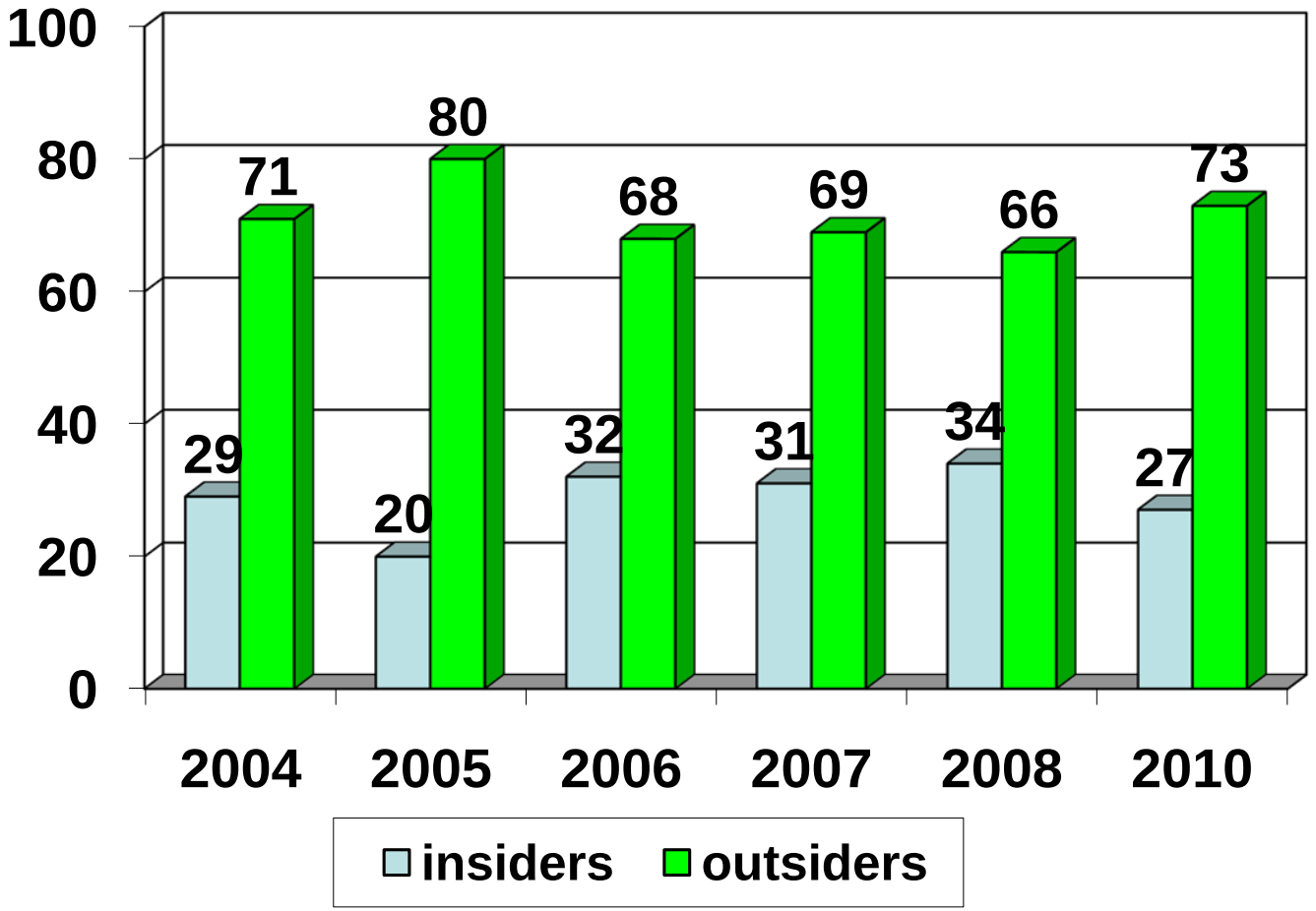
Reason(s) CyberCrimes were not referred for legal action

	2011	2010
Damage level insufficient to warrant prosecution	42%	37%
Could not identify the individual/ individuals responsible for committing the eCrime	40%	29%
Lack of evidence/not enough information to prosecute	39%	35%
Concerns about negative publicity	12%	15%
Concerns about liability	8%	7%
Concerns that competitors would use incident to their advantage	6%	5%
Prior negative response from law enforcement	5%	7%
Unaware that we could report these crimes	4%	5%
Other	11%	5%
Don't know	20%	14%
Not applicable	N/A	24%

Source: 2011 CyberSecuirty Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, January 2011.

2011 CyberCrime Survey Results - 4

Percentage of insiders versus outsiders



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