



2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey

How Bad is the Insider Threat?



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How Bad Is the Insider Threat?

2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey -1

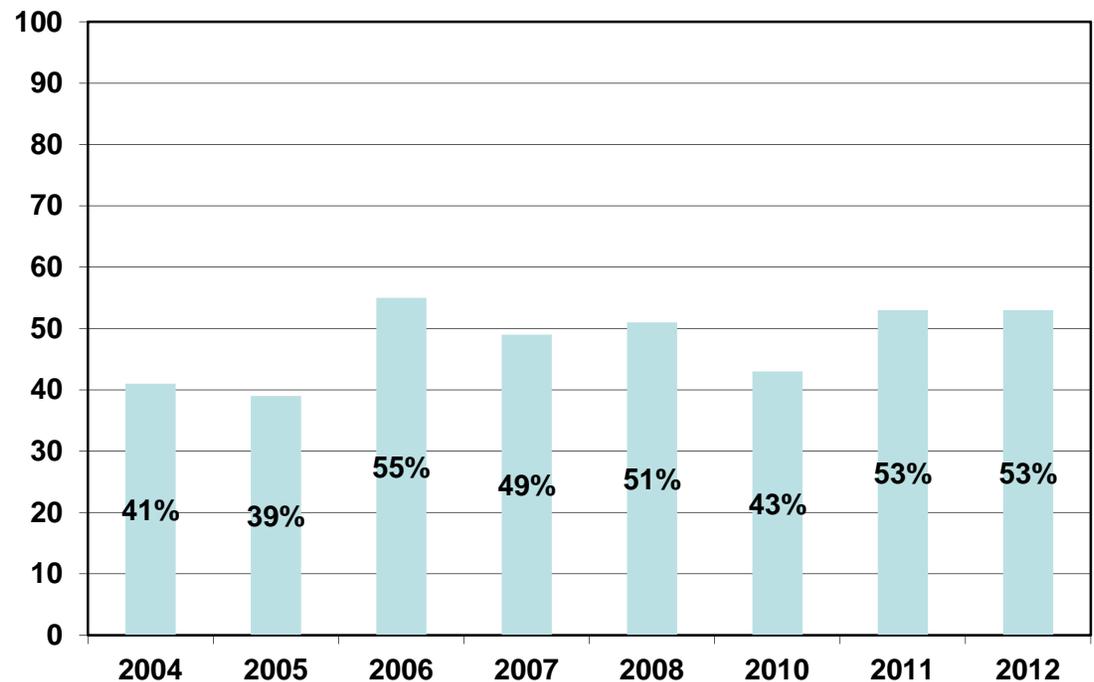
CSO Magazine, USSS, CERT & Deloitte

501 respondents

Percentage of Participants Who Experienced an Insider Incident

34% of organizations have more than 5000 employees

40% of organizations have less than 500 employees



Source: 2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, June 2013.

2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey -2

53 % of respondents | Damage caused by insider attacks more damaging than outsider attacks

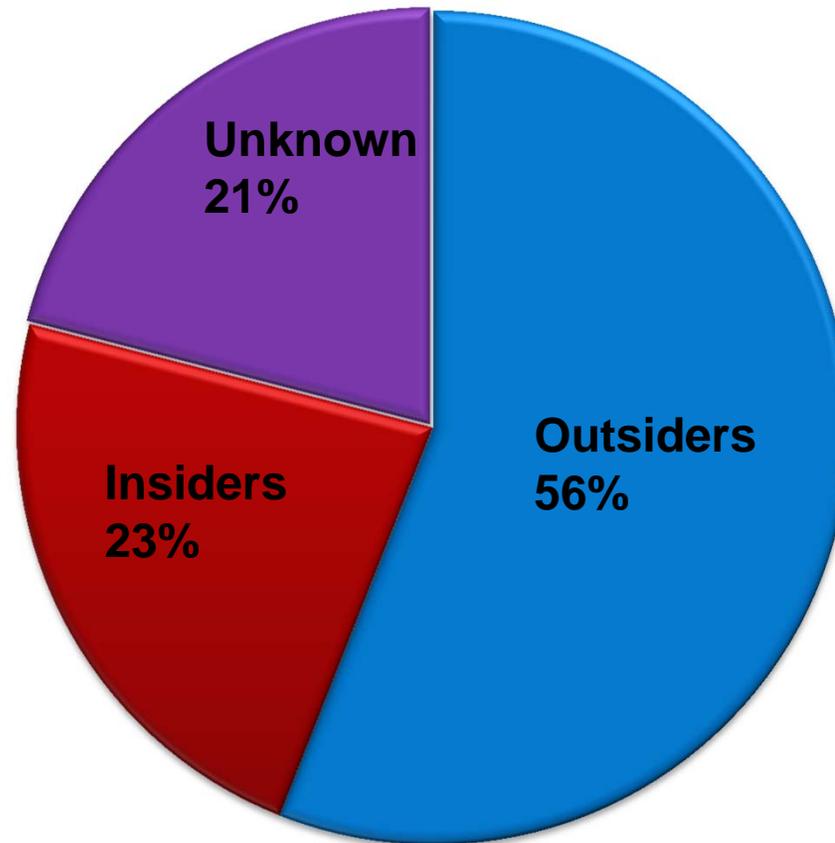
Most common insider cyber incident

Unintentional exposure of private or sensitive data	(34%)
Theft of intellectual property (IP)	(34%)
Unauthorized access to/ use of information, systems or networks	(30%)
Theft of other (proprietary) info including customer records, financial records, etc...	(31%)

Source: 2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, June 2013.

2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey -3

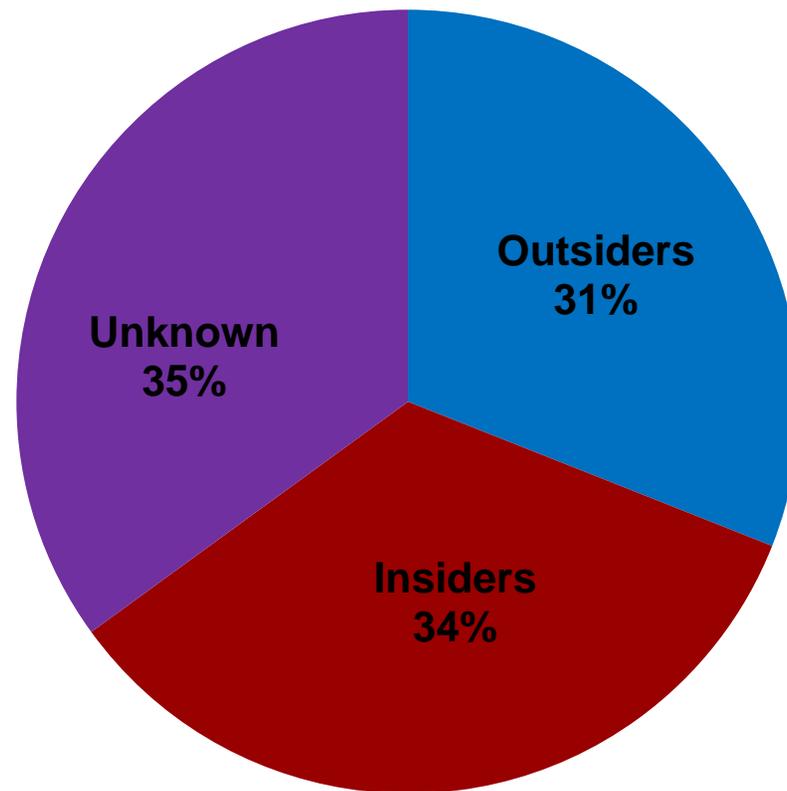
What percent of the Electronic Crime events are known or suspected to have been caused by :



Source: 2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, June 2013.

2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey -4

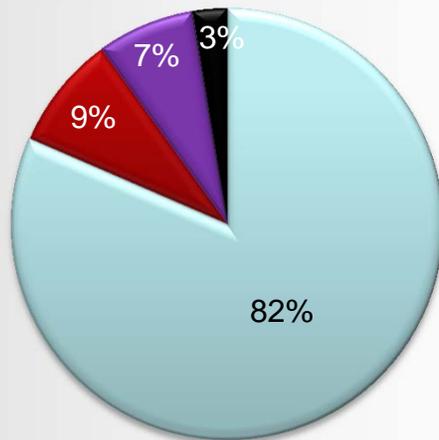
Which Electronic Crimes were more costly or damaging to your organization, those perpetrated by:



Source: 2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, June 2013.

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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)

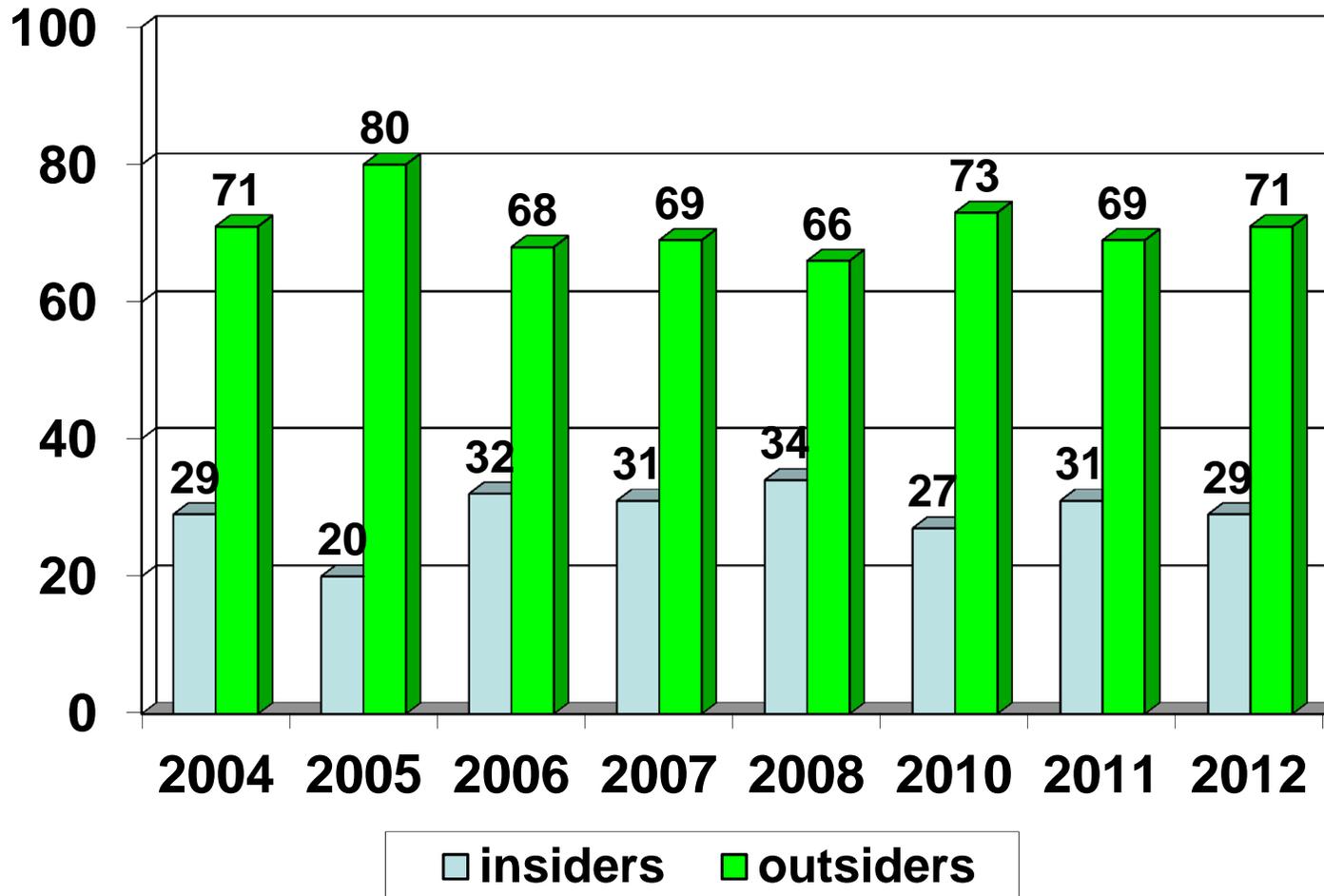
Reason(s) CyberCrimes were not referred for legal action

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

Source: 2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, June 2013.

2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey -6

Percentage of insiders versus outsiders



. Source: 2013 US State of Cybercrime Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Price Waterhouse Cooper, June 2013.