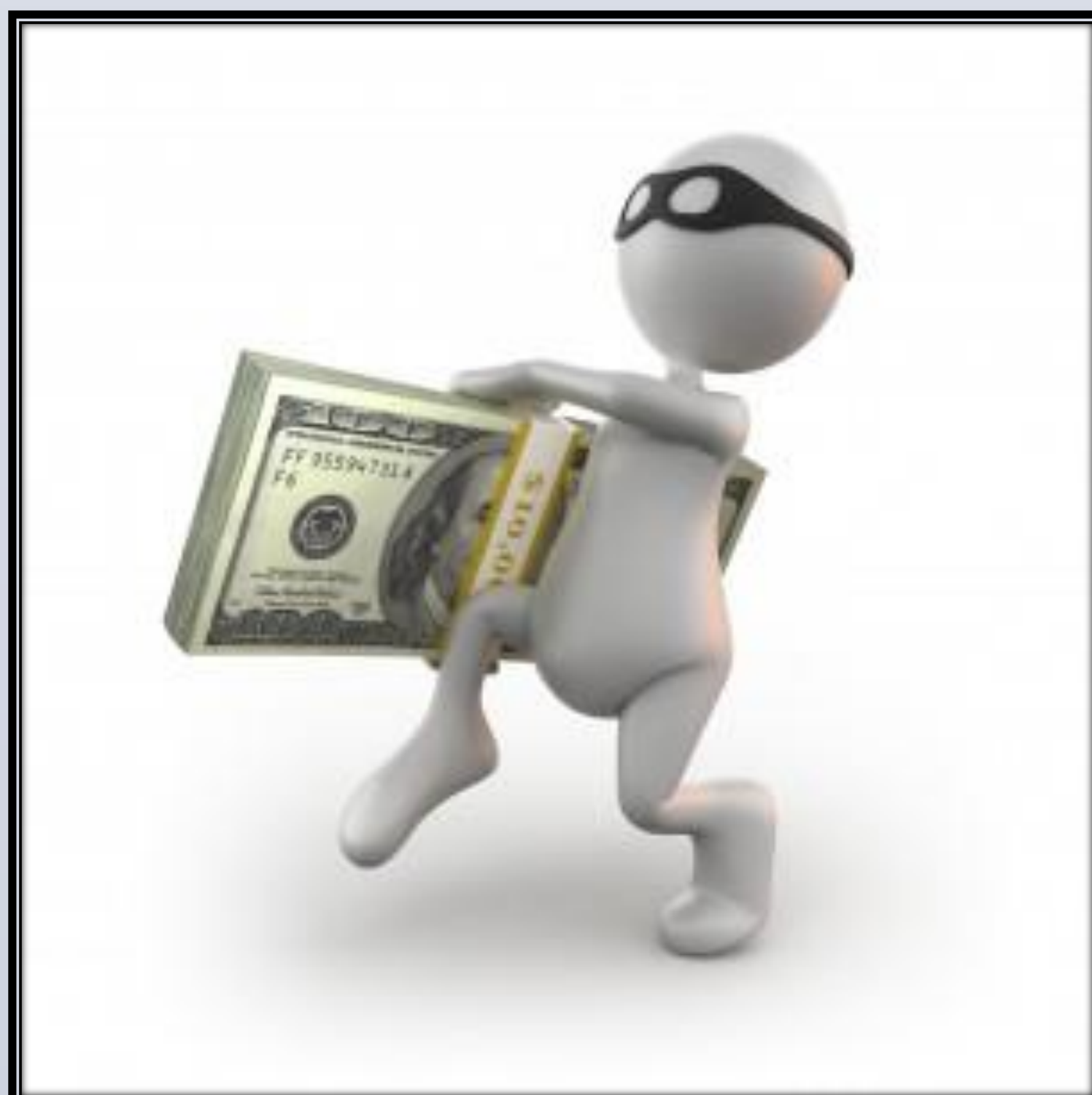


## Insider Threats

- Two Basic Types
  - Adversarial
  - Unintentional
- Insider Threat Working Definition
  - Employee (past or present)
  - Permissible access
  - With or without malicious intent
  - Significant damage to the company and its reputation

## Topic Importance

- Greatest threat to information assets
- Frequency of attacks increases each year
- Monetary Damages
  - 50 times greater than external attacks
  - Approximately \$2.7 million per attack
- Most companies are unprepared
  - Lack of policies and procedures
  - Complex structures



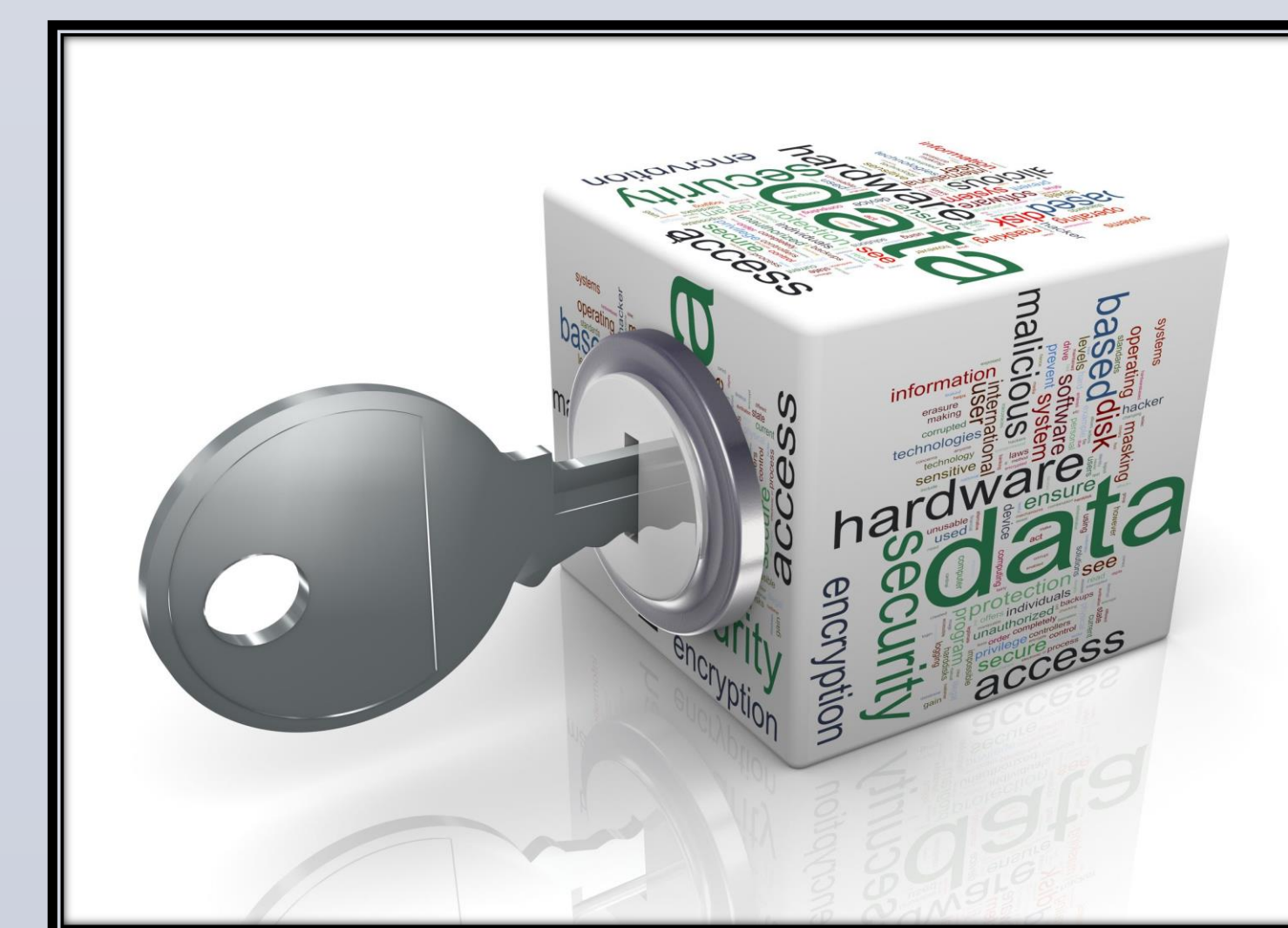
## Identifiable Characteristics, Behaviors and Motivations

- Characteristics
  - No single profile
  - Predominately male
  - Prior arrests
  - Feelings of frustration
  - Permanent positions
  - Lack of empathy
  - Introversion
  - Reduced loyalty
  - Drinking/drugs/gambling
  - Low self-esteem
  - Impulsive
  - Manipulative
- Observable Behaviors
  - Computer dependency
  - Irregular IT activity
    - Complete violation of security protocol
    - Creation of backdoor pathways
  - Inappropriate social interactions
    - Language change
      - Aggressive hostile
      - First person personal pronouns
- Motivation
  - Revenge
  - Personal gain
  - Lack of loyalty
  - Response to negative life event
  - Negative interaction with employee
  - Laziness



## Preventative Means

- Technology
  - Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)
  - Honeypot technologies
  - Auditing and authorizing
- Non-Technological Means
  - Risk assessments
    - Risk management framework
  - Threat assessment
  - Vulnerability assessment
- Holistic Approach
  - Policies
    - No “one size fits all” solution
    - Clear communication/properly posting policies
    - Punishment and deterrence
  - Training
    - One of the “greatest non-technical measures”
    - Recognizing characteristics, behaviors, and motivations
    - Understanding the programs and levels of security are necessary
  - Ad campaigns
    - DHS: “If You See Something, Say Something”
    - Legal issues
  - Human Resources
    - First line of defense against insider threats
    - Screening: background checks on employment, criminal, and financial histories
    - Establish a psychological baseline
      - All employees handling classified/sensitive information must meet this baseline



## Conclusions

- Insiders pose a growing threat
- Insiders can be identified by observing and analyzing characteristics, behaviors and motivations
- Technology plays a key role, but is not the sole answer
- Companies can and should utilize risk, threat, and vulnerability assessments
- Companies must take a holistic approach through policy implementation, proper training, ad campaigns, and an efficient human resources department



## References

- Andrews, M., Thompson, H. H., & Whittaker, J. A. (2004). Intrusion detection: Perspectives on the insider threat. *Computer Fraud & Security*, 2004(1), 13. doi:10.1016/S1361-3723(04)00018-1
- Ball, L. J., Dando, C. J., Jenkins, M. C., Menacere, T., Ormerod, T. C., Sandham, A., & Taylor, P. J. (2013). Detecting Insider Threats Through Language Change. *Law & Human Behavior (American Psychological Association)*, 37(4), 267-275. doi:10.1037/lhb0000032
- CERT Insider Threat Team. (2013). *Unintentional insider threats: a foundational study*. Retrieved from <https://www-hsdl-org.libproxy.eku.edu/?abstract&did=741559>
- Colwill, C. (2009). Human factors in information security: The insider threat – Who can you trust these days?. *Information Security Technical Report*, 14(4), 186-196. doi:10.1016/j.istr.2010.04.004
- Liang, L., Jeong, D. H., Yu, B., & Zeadally, S. (2012). Detecting Insider Threats: Solutions and Trends. *Information Security Journal: A Global Perspective*, 21(4), 183-192. doi:10.1080/19393555.2011.654318
- Spitzner, L. (2003). *Honeypots: catching the insider threat*. Retrieved from <http://craigchamberlain.com/library/insider/Honeypots%20-%20Catching%20the%20Insider%20Threat.pdf>
- Steele, S., & Wargo, C. (2007). An Introduction to Insider Threat Management. *Information Systems Security*, 16(1), 23-33. doi:10.1080/10658980601051334
- United States Department of Homeland Security. (2010). *DHS risk lexicon*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.