



# 2011 CyberSecurity Watch Survey

**How Bad Is the  
Insider Threat?**



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# 2011 CyberSecurity Watch Survey -1

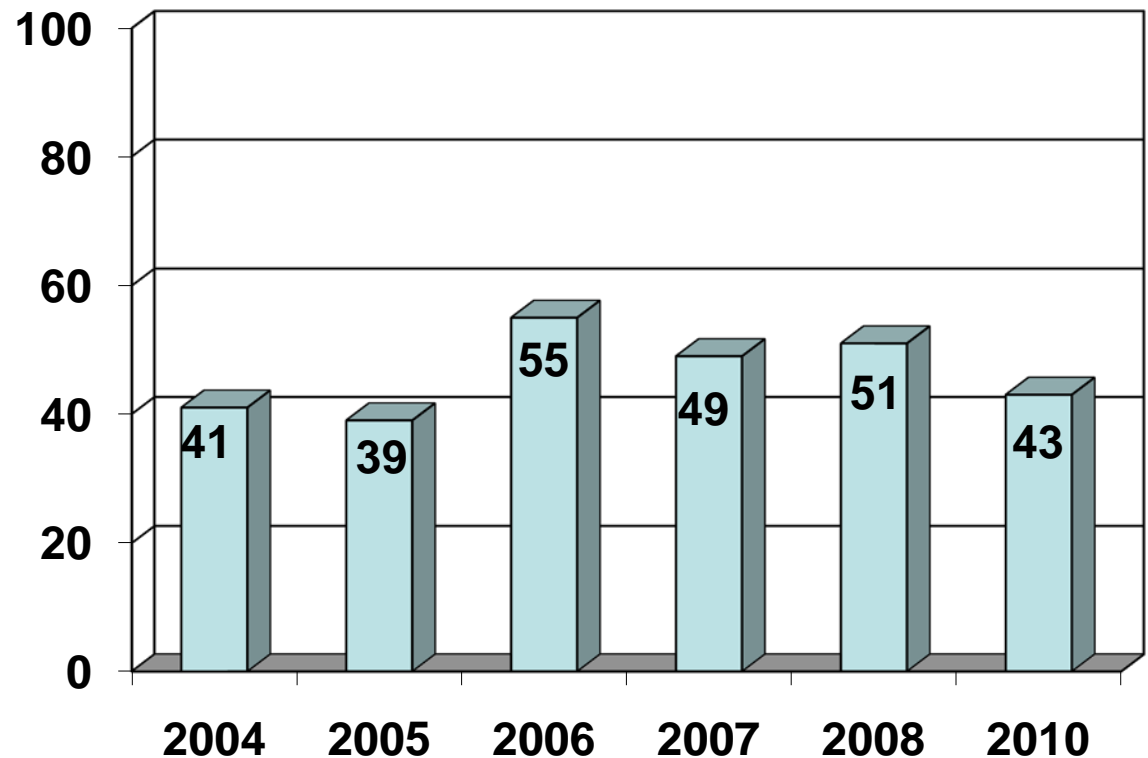
CSO Magazine, USSS, CERT &  
Deloitte

607 respondents

## Percentage of Participants Who Experienced an Insider Incident

*38% of organizations  
have more than 5000  
employees*

*37% of organizations  
have less than  
500 employees*



Source: 2011 CyberSecurity 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

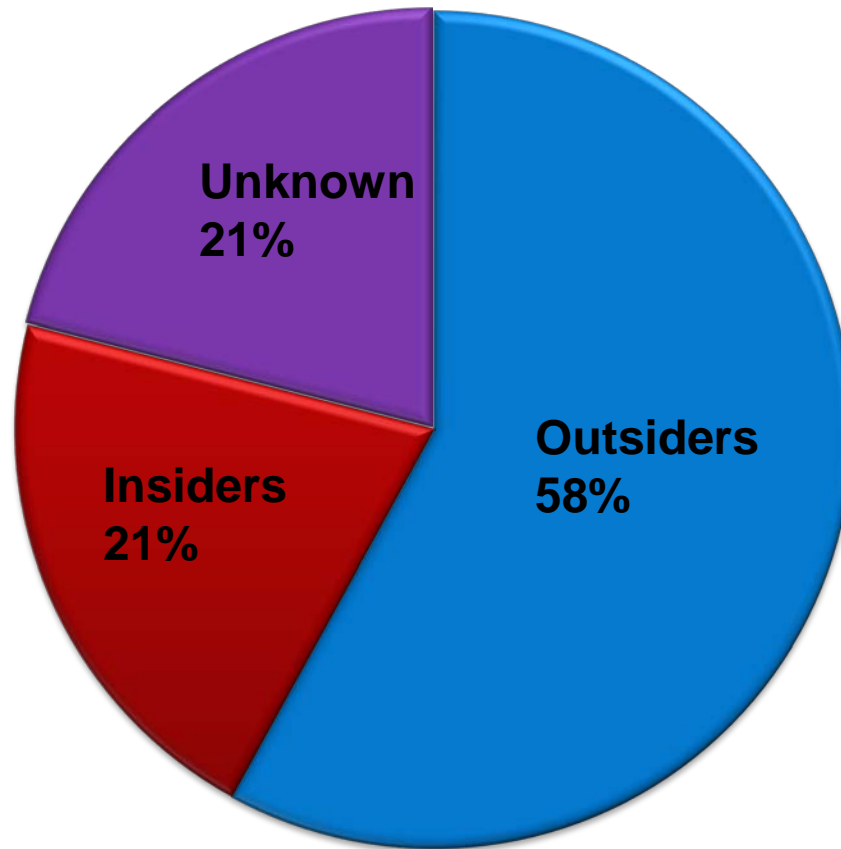
Unauthorized access to / use of corporate information	(63%)
Unintentional exposure of private or sensitive data	(57%)
Virus, worms, or other malicious code	(37%)
Theft of intellectual property	(32%)

Source: 2011 CyberSecurity 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

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

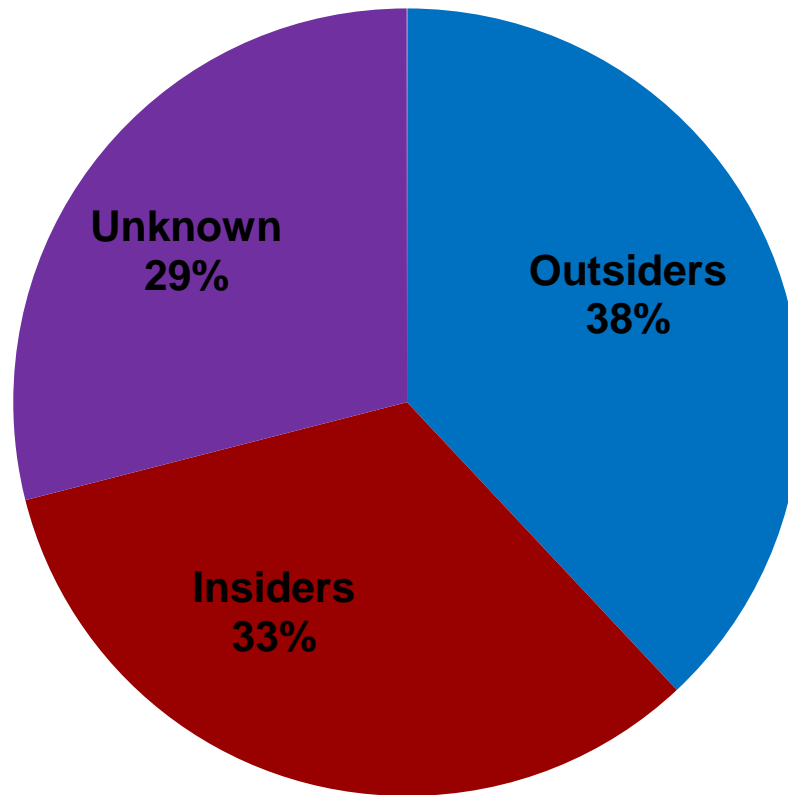


Source: 2011 CyberSecurity Watch Survey, CSO Magazine, U.S. Secret Service, Software Engineering Institute CERT Program at Carnegie Mellon University and Deloitte, January 2011.

# 2011 CyberCrime Survey Results - 2

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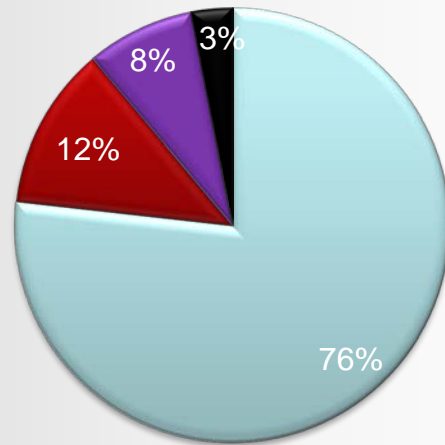
*Which Electronic Crimes were more costly or damaging to your organization, those perpetrated by:*



Source: 2011 CyberSecurity 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



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

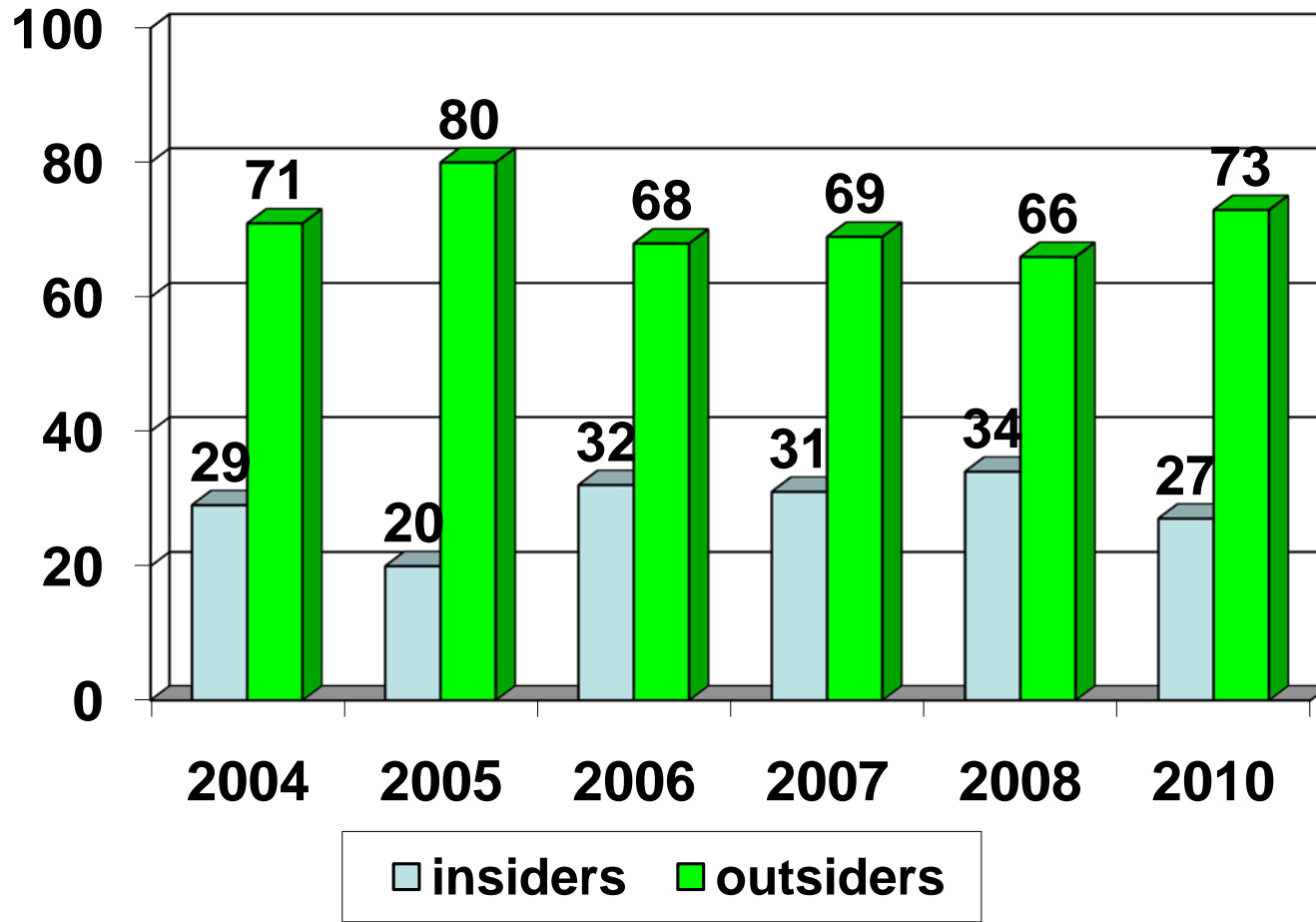
## Reason(s) CyberCrimes were not referred for legal action

	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 CyberSecurity 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*



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