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# Insider Threat Metrics and Measures of Effectiveness

**CERT** National Insider Threat Center

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This material is based upon work funded and supported by the Department of Defense under Contract No. FA8702-15-D-0002 with Carnegie Mellon University for the operation of the Software Engineering Institute, a federally funded research and development center.

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DM19-0644

# **Approaches for Insider Threat Metrics**

- Leverage multidisciplinary nature of Insider Threat and identify metrics from:
  - Human Resources
  - Legal
  - Physical Security
  - Information Technology
  - Information Security
- Contextualize Insider Threat Program activities within existing metrics frameworks whether open source or proprietary

# ITIL Framework for Metrics – Insider Threat Examples

### Technology

- Impact or lack thereof of employee monitoring programs on performance
- Availability of data sources for processing by Insider Threat program

#### Process

- Number of capability gaps identified or improved
- Average incident resolution time per month
- Number of inquiries completed per month

#### Service

- Management feedback or engagement with Insider Threat program
- Cost of inquiry
- Time to complete an inquiry

More information on ITIL can be found at: https://www.itlibrary.org/

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## Other Metrics to Consider

### Coverage

- percentage of systems covered by a hostbased user activity monitoring system
- process reviews
- •gap assessments
- Increasing data insights where there was previously no visibility.
- Identifying gaps in administrative, physical and technical controls.

### Latency

average time between malicious activity and discovery by insider threat team
risk avoidance and ability to proactively identify any issues where the risk can be mitigated

# Compliance

percentage of recommended / required (NIST SP 800-53, NITTF Minimum Standards) controls implemented
pre-employment screening
code of conduct
Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
mandatory vacation policies
investigation teams

### Impact

number of incidents identified or preventedincidents that result in action

- e.g., escalated to management or law enforcement, leads, inquiries, investigations, cases closed
- reduction in time to resolve allegations
- •reduction in number of incidents over time
- •value of any data targeted for exfiltration, or documents / IP recovered
- aggregate of estimated value per incident in a reporting period
- multiply average incident by value to estimate financial impact for future incidents
- policy changes and improved work behaviors that followed.
- •e.g., significant drop in non-work related internet activity when monitored staff were required to sign a User Activity Monitoring Acknowledgement

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## **Measures of Effectiveness**

#### Qualitative

- Security culture
- Training and awareness leading to increased reporting
- Identification of broken processes
- Case study
- Incident severity / criticality

#### Quantitative

- Referrals and reports from staff
- Investigations
- Incidents detected
- Incidents referred to law enforcement
- Sites blocked
- Assets recovered
- Loss prevented

# **Time Management Matrix**

	Urgent	Not Urgent
Important	<ul> <li>Quadrant I - Manage</li> <li>Crisis</li> <li>Pressing problems</li> <li>Deadline-driven projects, meetings, preparations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Quadrant II – Focus</li> <li>Preparation</li> <li>Prevention</li> <li>Values clarification</li> <li>Planning</li> <li>Relationship building</li> </ul>
Not Important	<ul> <li>Quadrant III – Avoid</li> <li>Interruptions, some phone calls</li> <li>Some mail, some reports</li> <li>Many proximate pressing matters</li> <li>Many popular activities</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Quadrant IV – Limit</li> <li>Trivia, busywork</li> <li>Junk mail</li> <li>Some phone calls</li> <li>Time wasters</li> <li>"Escape" activities</li> </ul>

- Where is time being spent by analysts? At the program management level?
- Are you able to move from *Manage* to *Focus* activities?

# 7 Metrics to Prove the Value of an Insider Threat Program

- Cases opened: Number and types of cases reviewed by the program
- Internal requests for information: Number and types of RFIs to organizational stakeholders
- Internal escalation and triage: Number and types of cases escalated and triaged within the organization
- External escalation and triage: Number and types of referrals to external law enforcement agencies
- Risk mitigation actions: Number and type of risk mitigating actions
- Documents retrieved: Number of document prevents from leaving a secure environment
- Investigative productivity: Average reduction in investigative timelines

From Insider Threat: Prevention, Detection, Mitigation, and Deterrence by Michael Gelles

# What's in a False Positive?

High false positive rates can potentially

- waste analyst / investigative resources
- alienate employees
- exacerbate threats
- reduce morale
- repel good employees
- increase claims of privacy violations and lawsuits
- erode support for the InTP across the organization and among senior leadership

Moore et al. "Effective Insider Threat Programs: Understanding and Avoiding Potential Pitfalls", available online at <a href="http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset\_files/WhitePaper/2015\_019\_001\_446379.pdf">http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset\_files/WhitePaper/2015\_019\_001\_446379.pdf</a>

### **Questions for Consideration**

- What resources have you found valuable in developing metrics?
  - Were these resources internal or external to your organization?
  - Were the external resources open source or proprietary?
- What kinds of metrics has your organization used in the last 12 months?
  - What type of use case was it used for?
  - Was the metric reliable? Valuable? Useful?
- What metrics failed to make an impact on stakeholders?
- How are measures for Insider Threat success or value different from those used for a Security Operations Center (SOC)?
  - How could they be the same?
  - What lessons learned for developing SOC metrics can be used for Insider Threat?
- To what extent could (or should) other organizational units help to demonstrate the value of the Insider Threat program?

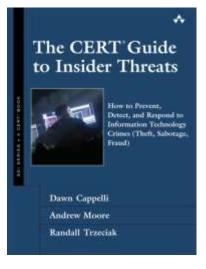
# **NITC Resource Highlights**

- Building an Insider Threat Program
  - Insider Threat Program Manager Certificate (ITPM-C)
- Insider Threat Vulnerability Assessment
  - Insider Threat Vulnerability Assessor Certificate (ITVA-C)
- Evaluating an Insider Threat Program
  - Insider Threat Program Evaluator Certificate (ITPE-C)
- Insider Threat Control/Indicator Development / Deployment
- Insider Threat Data Analytics Hub Development / Deployment
- Insider Threat Training (1/2 day, 1 day, and 2 day interactive workshops)
- Customized Insider Threat Research
  - Ontology Development and Maintenance
  - Sentiment / Linguistic Analysis
  - Insider Threat Tool Evaluation Criteria Development

# **NTIC** Publications and References

Collins, M., Theis, M., Trzeciak, R. F., Strozer, J., Clark, J., Costa, D., Cassidy, T., Albrethsen, M., & Moore, A. P. (2016). <u>Common Sense Guide to Mitigating Insider Threats (5th Ed.)</u>. Pittsburgh: Software Engineering Institute.

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Moore, Andrew; Savinda, Jeff; Monaco, Elizabeth; Moyes, Jamie; Rousseau, Denise; Perl, Samuel; Cowley, Jennifer; Collins, Matthew; Cassidy, Tracy; VanHoudnos, Nathan; Buttles-Valdez, Palma; Bauer, Daniel; & Parshall, Allison. <u>The Critical Role of Positive Incentives for Reducing</u> <u>Insider Threats</u>. CMU/SEI-2016-TR-014. Software Engineering Institute, Carnegie Mellon University. 2016.

# For More Information

National Insider Threat Center National Insider Threat Center Email National Insider Threat Center Blog SEI Digital Library http://www.cert.org/insider-threat/ insider-threat-feedback@cert.org http://insights.sei.cmu.edu/insider-threat/ https://resources.sei.cmu.edu/library/

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