

The Critical Role of Positive Incentives in Reducing Insider Threat

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Research Objective

Determine influence of workforce management practices on insider threat behaviors

Negative Incentives

Workforce management practices that attempt to *force* employees to act in the interests of the organization

Employee Constraints,
Monitoring, Punishment

Positive Incentives

Workforce management practices that attempt to *attract* employees to act in the interests of the organization

Focus on Employee Strengths,
Fair & Respectful Treatment

Negative incentives *alone* can *exacerbate* the threat they are intended to mitigate*

Basic Belief: Organizations should *explicitly* consider a *mix of positive and negative incentives* to build insider threat programs that are a net positive for employees

Initial Scope: Disgruntlement-spurred threat

* See “Effective Insider Threat Programs: Understanding and Avoiding Potential Pitfalls,” SEI Digital Library, March 2015.
http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset_files/WhitePaper/2015_019_001_446379.pdf

Three Dimensions of Employee-Organization Alignment



People



Connected @ Work

Job



Job Engagement

Organization



Perceived Organizational Support

Two-Pronged Exploratory Research Approach

1. *Insider Incident Case Study Analysis*

- How engaged, connected, and supported are insider threat actors?

2. *Organizational Survey*

- How much does organizational support influence insider cyber misbehavior?

Extension of previous work by focusing on

- Cyber-related insider threat behaviors
- Organizations actively establishing insider threat programs

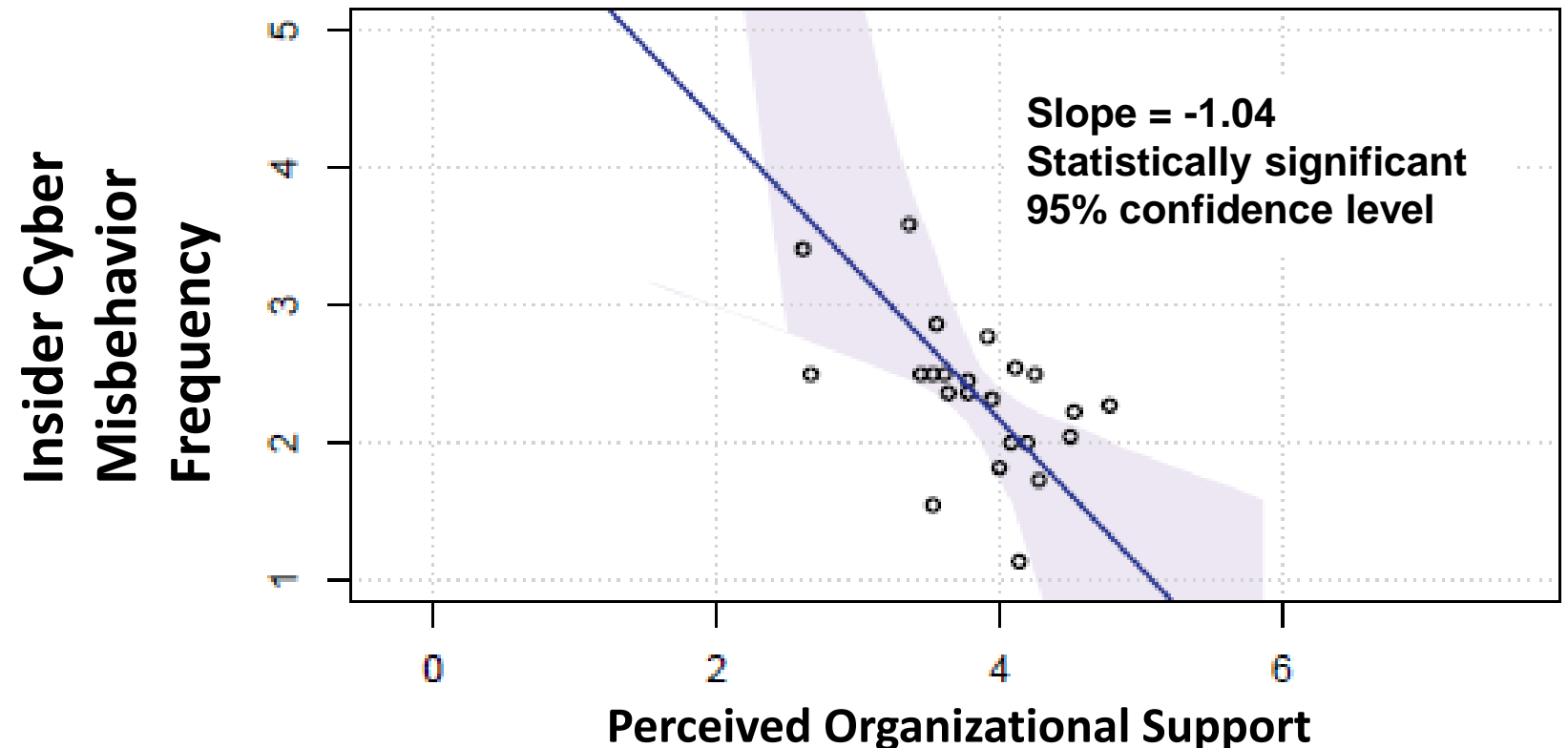
Organizational Survey



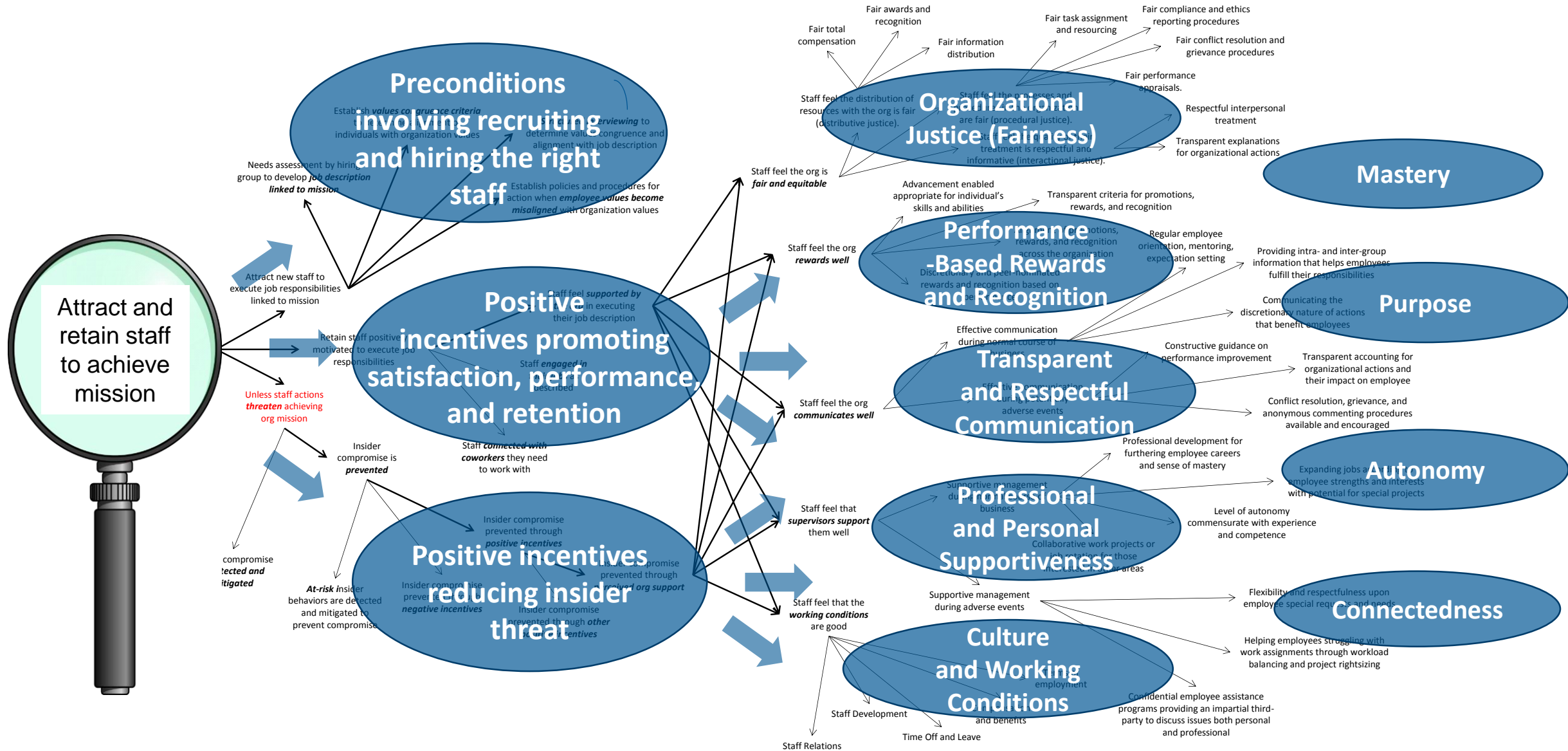
How much does organizational support influence insider cyber misbehavior?

Method: Survey Open Source Insider Threat (OSIT) Information Sharing Group

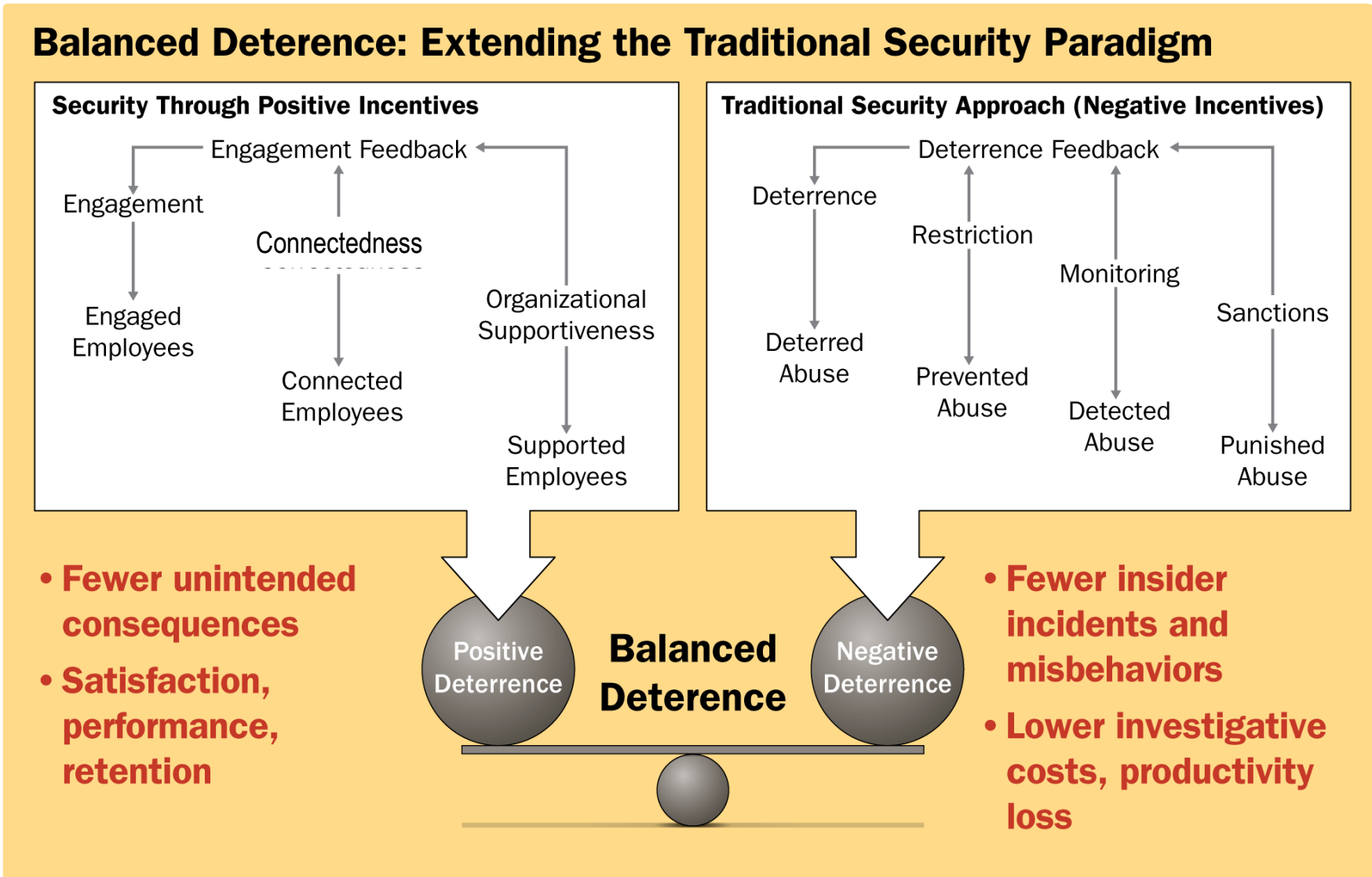
Results: based on 23 out of ~90 organizations



Positive Incentive-Based Principles and Practice Areas



Vision: Extending the Traditional Security Paradigm



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Special thanks to the Open Source Insider Threat (OSIT) Information Sharing Group for their responses to our survey.

- For more details on this research see “The Critical Role of Positive Incentives in Reducing Insider Threat,” *SEI Technical Report CMU/SEI-2016-TR-014*, December 2016.

http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset_files/TechnicalReport/2016_005_001_484929.pdf

Backups



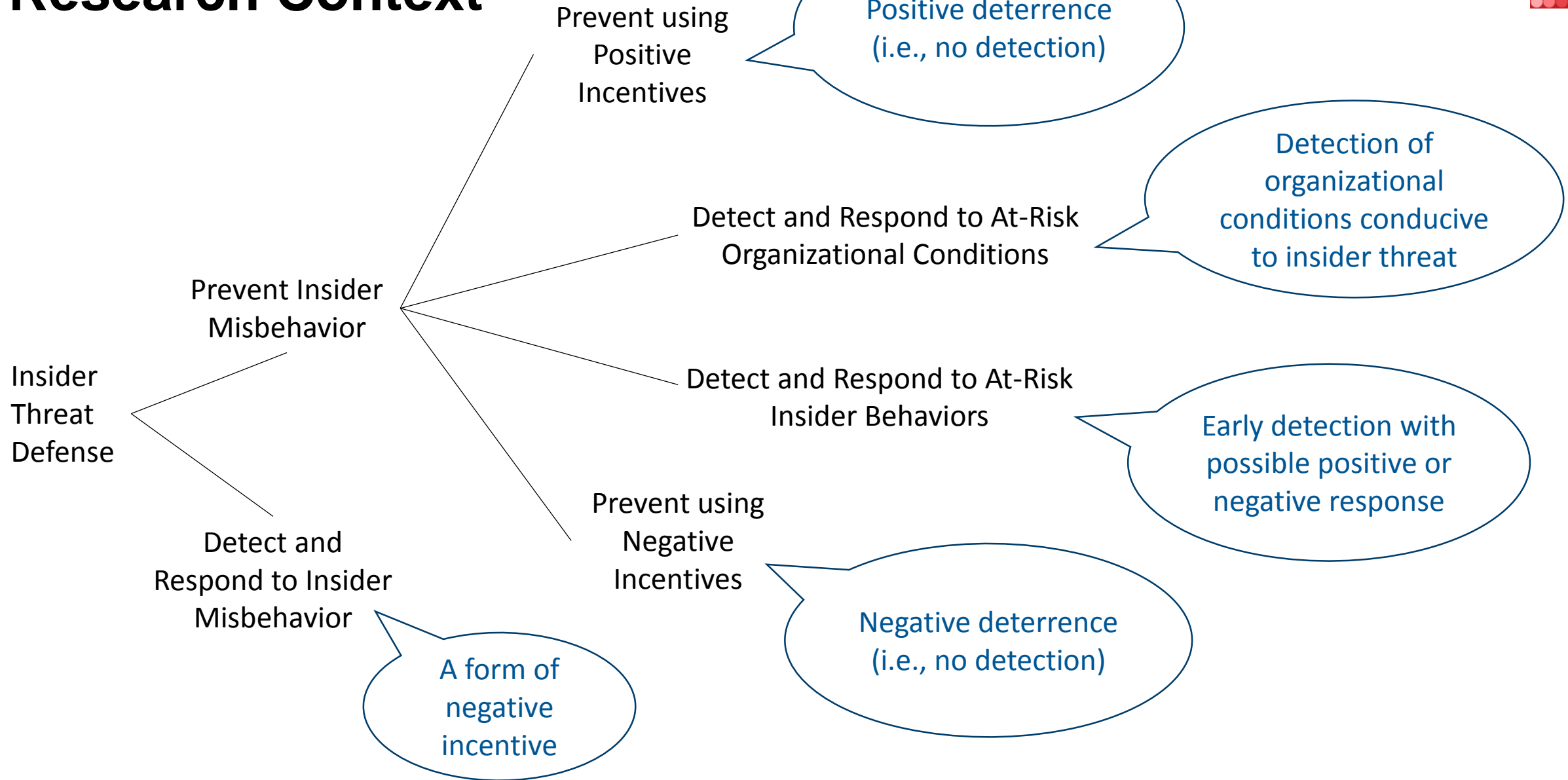
Categories of Negative Unintended Consequences in Insider Threat Programs (InTP)*



1. Interference with legitimate whistleblower processes and protections
2. InTP management/employee relationships
3. InTP management's lack or loss of interest in the InTP
4. Purposeful Misuse of the InTP by its staff or other employees
5. Accidental Misuse of the InTP by its staff or other employees

* See “Effective Insider Threat Programs: Understanding and Avoiding Potential Pitfalls,” SEI Digital Library, March 2015.
http://resources.sei.cmu.edu/asset_files/WhitePaper/2015_019_001_446379.pdf

Research Context

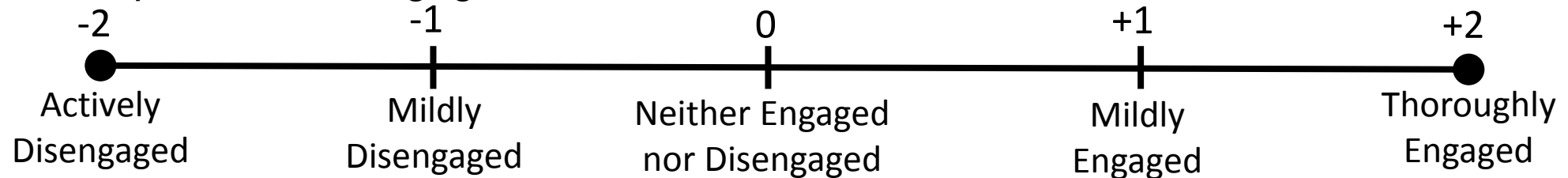


Insider Incident Case Study Analysis



How engaged, connected, and supported are insider threat actors?

- **Method:** Rate dimensions on 5-point Likert scales over three time periods
 - For example, for Job Engagement



- **Challenge:** Assessing insider perceptions through observables (w/o interview)
- **Results:** (3 prominent incidents)
 - Dimensions became increasingly negative over time, with some fluctuation
 - *Organizational Support* most strongly negative in all 3 incidents
 - *Job Engagement* negative in 2 out of 3 incidents
 - *Connectedness at Work* negative in 1 out of 3 incidents
- **Initial Decision:** Focus on perceived organizational support as foundation.

Future Research

Theory Development

- Experiment-based determination of cause-effect relationship between perceived organizational support and insider threat

Technology Development

- Detection of
 - at-risk organizational conditions associated with organizational support
 - insider alienation through indicative changes in insiders' network of workplace relationships

Adoption

- Determine how organizations can
 - determine an appropriate mix of positive and negative incentives
 - transition to that from their current state