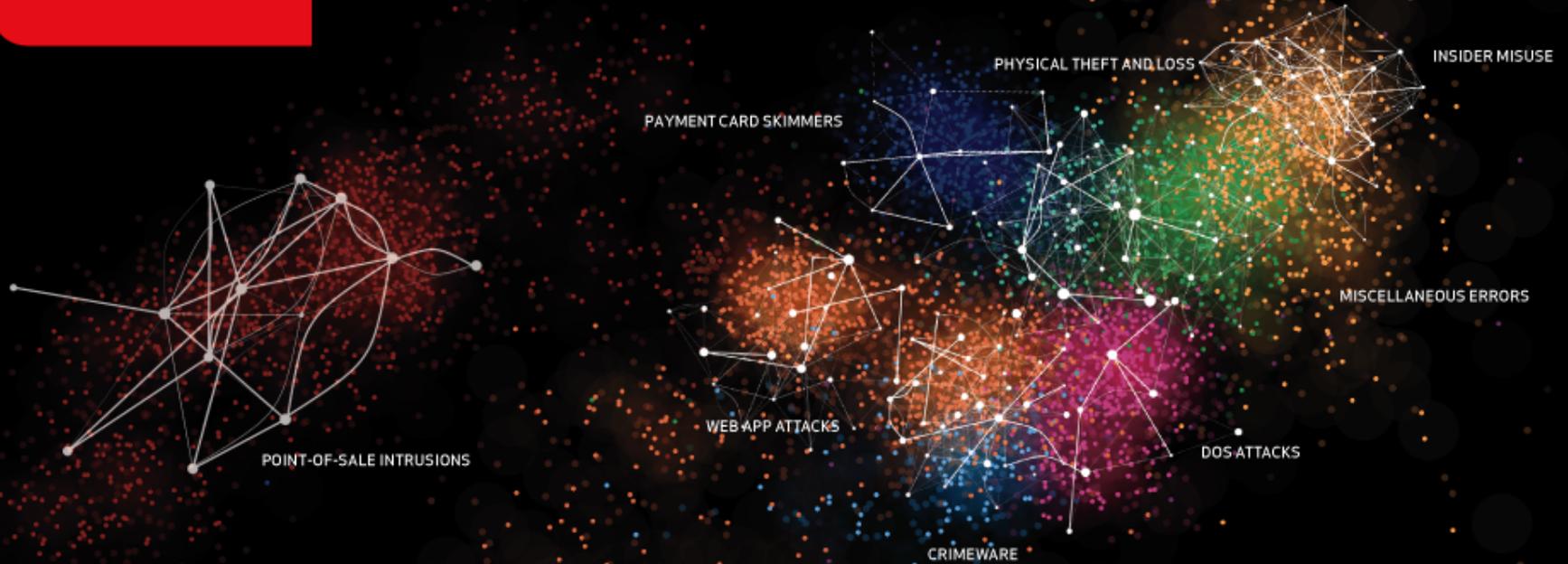




2014 DATA BREACH INVESTIGATIONS REPORT



**Safeguarding Health Information:
Building Assurance through HIPAA Security – 2014
September 23, 2014**

CYBER-ESPIONAGE



Incidents that 50 global contributors investigated form the basis of the research

Mishcon de Reya



Deloitte



Homeland Security



AFP



CENTER FOR INTERNET SECURITY



PT-ISAC

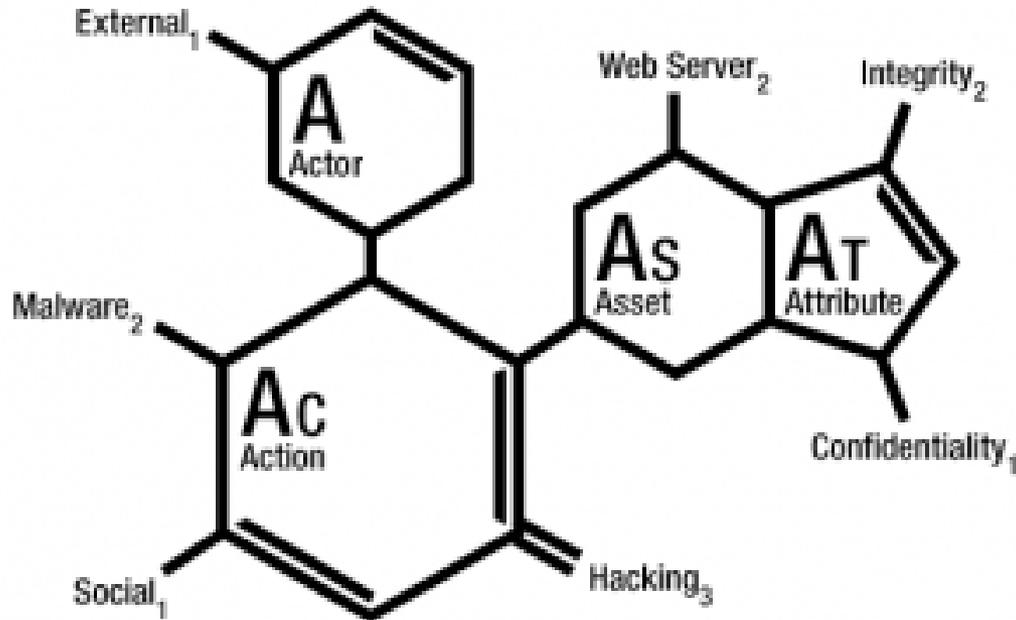


US-CERT
UNITED STATES COMPUTER EMERGENCY READINESS TEAM





The DBIR uses the VERIS framework for data collection and analysis



Actor – Who did it?

Action – How'd they do it?

Asset – What was affected?

Attribute – How was it affected?

Documentation, classification examples, enumerations: <http://veriscommunity.net/>

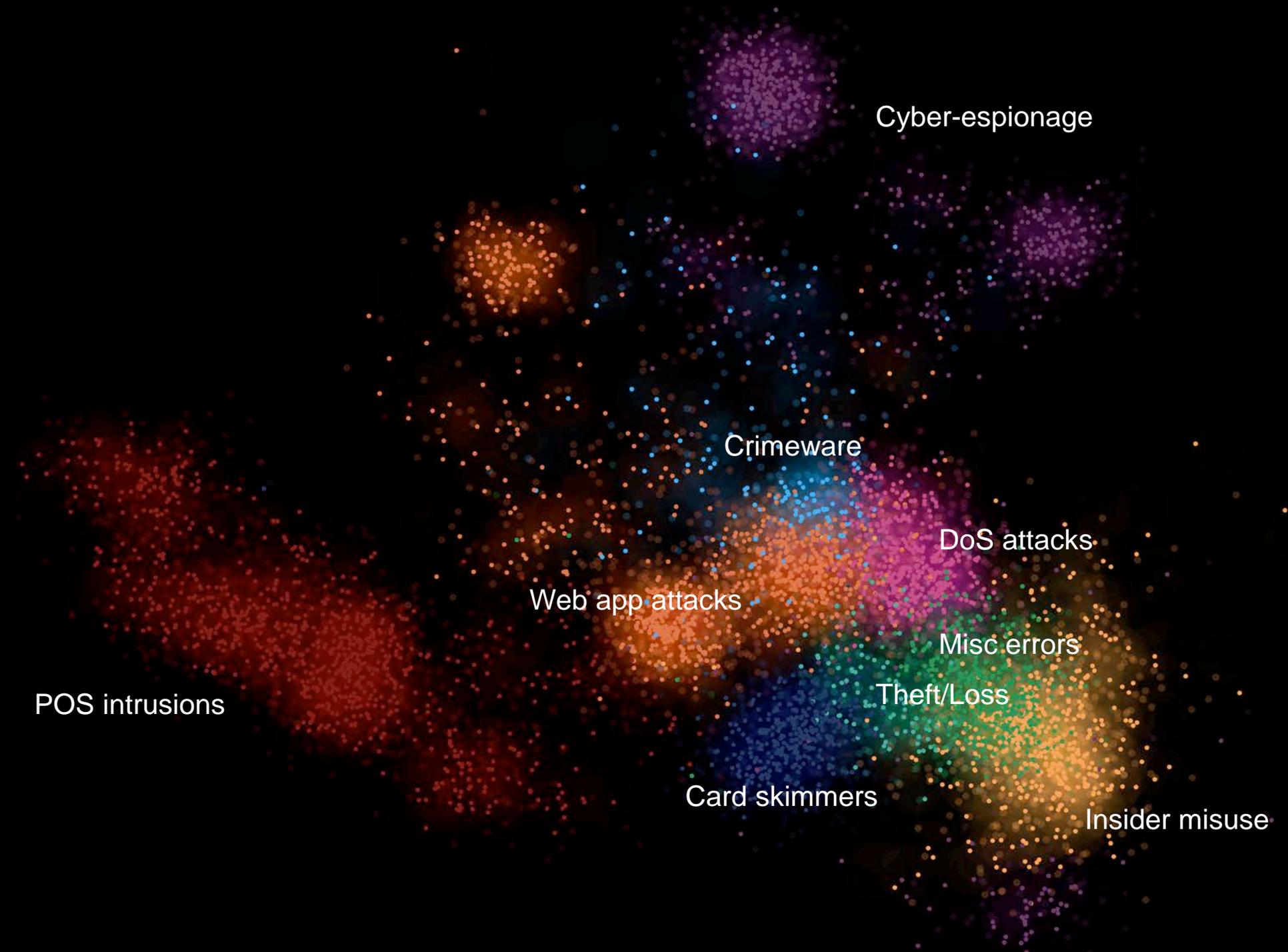


2014: specific patterns for specific recommendations



Last year, we noticed most breaches fit into patterns

111	<i>POS smash-and-grab</i>
190	<i>Physical ATM</i>
+ 120	<i>Assured Penetration Technique</i>
421	
+ 621	<i>Total Breaches</i>
68%	



Cyber-espionage

Crimeware

DoS attacks

Web app attacks

Misc errors

POS intrusions

Theft/Loss

Card skimmers

Insider misuse



The frequency of patterns in an industry supports specific recommendations

Figure 19.
Frequency of incident classification patterns per victim industry

INDUSTRY	POS INTRUSION	WEB APP ATTACK	INSIDER MISUSE	THEFT/LOSS	MISC. ERROR	CRIMEWARE	PAYMENT CARD SKIMMER	DENIAL OF SERVICE	CYBER ESPIONAGE	EVERYTHING ELSE
Accommodation [72]	75%	1%	8%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	10%		4%
Administrative [56]		8%	27%	12%	43%	1%		1%	1%	7%
Construction [23]	7%		13%	13%	7%	33%			13%	13%
Education [61]	<1%	19%	8%	15%	20%	6%	<1%	6%	2%	22%
Entertainment [71]	7%	22%	10%	7%	12%	2%	2%	32%		5%
Finance [52]	<1%	27%	7%	3%	5%	4%	22%	26%	<1%	6%
Healthcare [62]	9%	3%	15%	46%	12%	3%	<1%	2%	<1%	10%
Information [51]	<1%	41%	1%	1%	1%	31%	<1%	9%	1%	16%
Management [55]		11%	6%	6%	6%		11%	44%	11%	6%
Manufacturing [31,32,33]		14%	8%	4%	2%	9%		24%	30%	9%
Mining [21]			25%	10%	5%	5%	5%	5%	40%	5%
Professional [54]	<1%	9%	6%	4%	3%	3%		37%	29%	8%
Public [92]		<1%	24%	19%	34%	21%		<1%	<1%	2%
Real Estate [53]		10%	37%	13%	20%	7%			3%	10%
Retail [44,45]	31%	10%	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	33%	<1%	10%
Trade [42]	6%	30%	6%	6%	9%	9%	3%	3%		27%
Transportation [48,49]		15%	16%	7%	6%	15%	5%	3%	24%	8%
Utilities [22]		38%	3%	1%	2%	31%		14%	7%	3%
Other [81]	1%	29%	13%	13%	10%	3%		9%	6%	17%



Point of Sale (POS) Intrusions

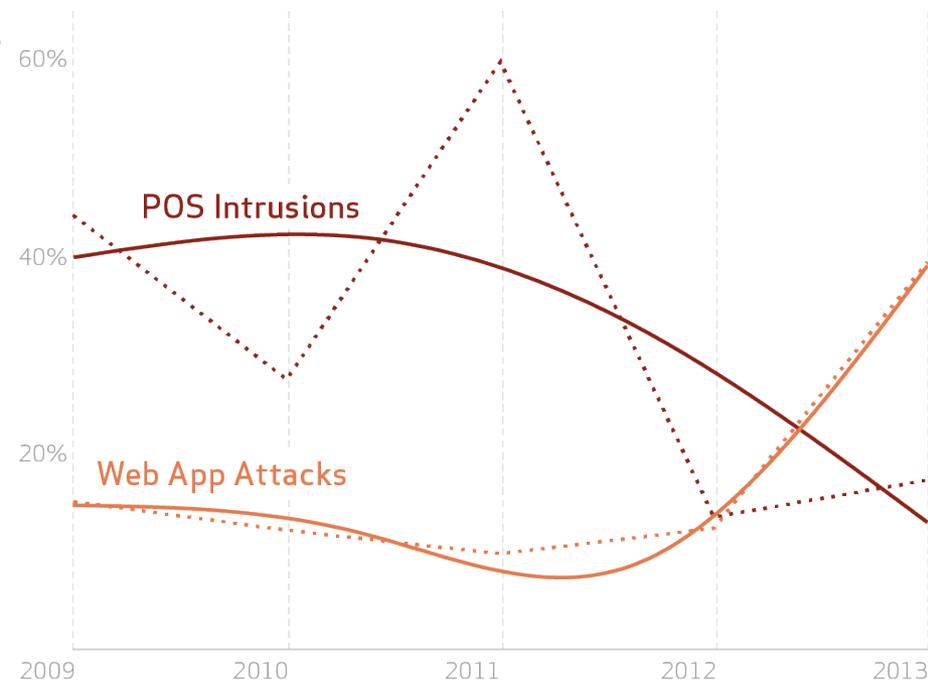
Remote attacks against the environments where retail transactions are conducted, specifically where card-present purchases are made.



Point of Sale Intrusion Key Findings

- Overall frequency is actually declining
- Brute forcing remote access to POS still primary intrusion vector
- Increased frequency of RAM scraping malware (versus key logging)
- Recommended controls:
 - Restrict remote access, mixed use
 - Enforce password policies
 - Deploy AV
 - Network segmentation
 - Network monitoring
 - 2-factor authentication

Figure 20.
Comparison of POS Intrusions and Web App Attacks
incident classification patterns, 2011-2013





Insider and privilege misuse

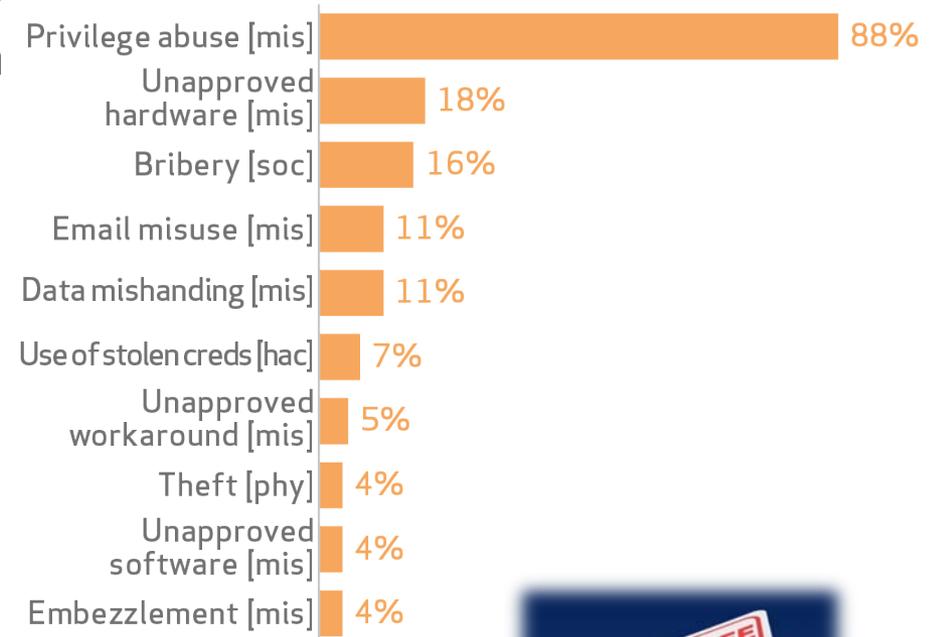
Any unapproved or malicious use
organizational resources.

Insider and Privilege Misuse Key Findings

- Most activity abuses trust necessary to perform normal duties
- Most incidents happen at the victim organization
- Motivation is primarily financial, with some espionage (to benefit a competitor)
- Internal detection is unusually common and fast
- Recommended controls:
 - Know your data and who has access to it
 - Review user accounts
 - Watch for data exfiltration
 - Publish audit results

Figure 30.

Top 10 threat action varieties within Insider Misuse (n=153)





Physical Theft and Loss

Incidents where an information asset went missing, whether through misplacement or malice.

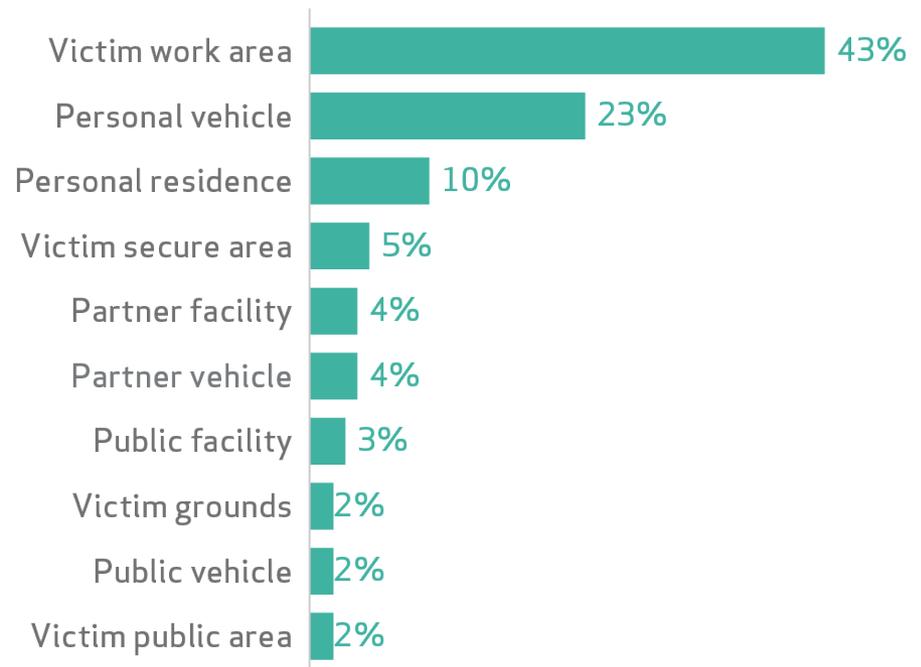


Physical Theft and Loss Key Findings

- Assets are stolen more often from offices than vehicles or residences
- Loss is reported more frequently than theft (15:1)
- More losses and thefts are reported because of disclosure regulations than fraud
- Data varieties at risk are mostly personal and medical
- Recommended controls:
 - Encrypt devices
 - Keep them with you
 - Back them up
 - Lock them down
 - Use unappealing tech

Figure 40.

Top 10 locations for theft within Theft/Loss (n=332)





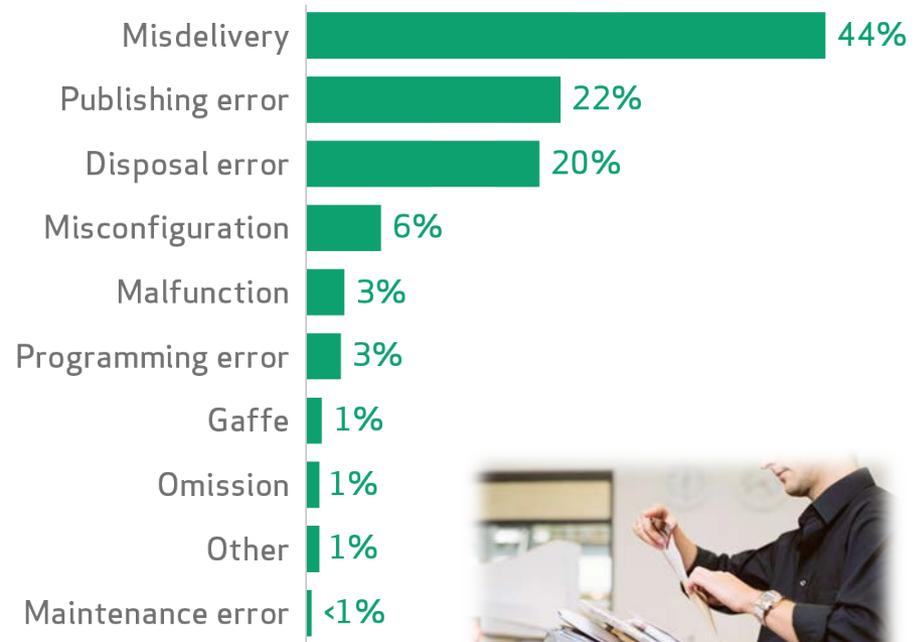
Miscellaneous errors

Incidents where unintentional actions directly compromised a security attribute of an information asset.

Miscellaneous Errors Key Findings

- Highly repetitive processes involving sensitive data are particularly error prone
- Discovery typically takes a long time, and it's external about two-thirds of the time
- Recommended controls:
 - Consider Data Loss Prevention (DLP) software
 - Tighten processes around posting documents
 - Spot-check large mailings
 - IT disposes of all information assets (and test them)

Figure 43.
Top 10 threat action varieties within Miscellaneous Errors (n=558)





Cyber espionage

Incidents in this pattern include unauthorized network or system access linked to state-affiliated actors and/or exhibiting the motive of espionage.



Cyber espionage key findings

- Most actors are state affiliated, but 11% are organized crime
- Cyber espionage involves many actions, but few initial vectors
- Discovery methods and times leave a lot of room for improvement
- Recommended controls:
 - Patching
 - Anti-virus
 - User training
 - Network segmentation
 - Good logging
 - Break the delivery-exploitation-installation chain
 - Spot C2 and data exfiltration
 - Stop lateral movement inside the network

Figure 58.

Variety of external actors within Cyber-espionage (n=437)

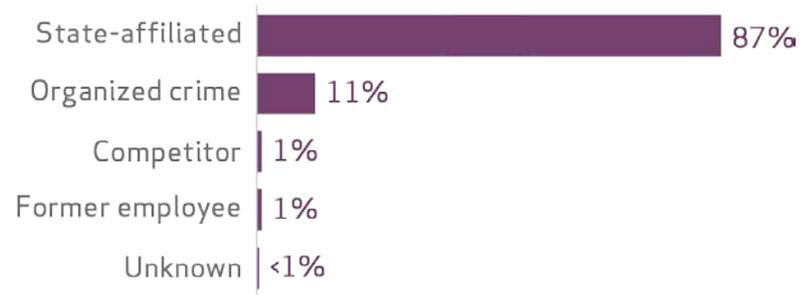
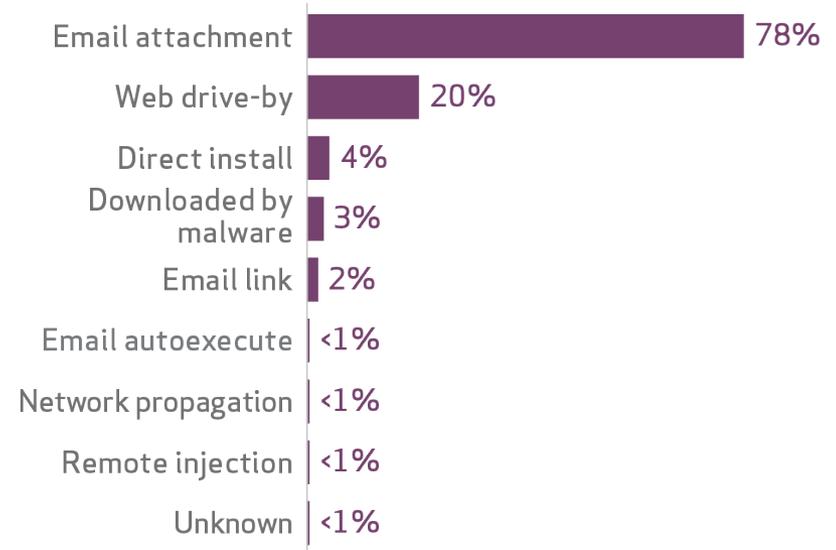


Figure 61.

Vector for malware actions within Cyber-espionage (n=329)





So what?

Figure 69. Critical security controls mapped to incident patterns. Based on recommendations given in this

Critical Security Controls (SANS Institute)	POS Intrusions	Web App Attacks	Insider Misuse	Physical Theft/Loss	Misc errors
Software Inventory	2.4				
Standard Configs	3.1				
	3.2	●			
Malware Defenses	3.8				
	5.1	●			
	5.2	●			
Secure Development	5.6				
	6.4	●			
	6.7	●			
Backups	6.11	●			
	8.1			●	
Skilled Staff	9.3			●	
	9.4			●	
Restricted Access	11.2	●			
	11.5	●			
	11.6	●			
Limited Admin	12.1	●	●		
	12.2	●	●		
	12.3	●			
	12.4	●			
	12.5	●			
Boundary defense	13.1				
	13.7	●	●		
	13.10	●			
Audit Logging	13.14	●			
	14.5	●			
Identity Management	16.1		●		
	16.12		●		
	16.13		●		
Data Loss Prevention	17.1			●	
	17.6		●		●
	17.9		●		●
Incident Response	18.1				
	18.2				
	18.3				
Network Segmentation	19.4				

Figure 70.

Prioritization of critical security controls by industry. Based on frequency of incident patterns within each industry and recommendations for each pattern given in this report. The shading is relative to each industry.

Critical Security Controls (SANS Institute)	Accommodation [7]	Administrative [56]	Construction [23]	Education [61]	Entertainment [71]	Finance [52]	Healthcare [62]	Information [51]	Management [55]	Manufacturing [31]	Mining [21]	Other [81]	Professional [54]	Public [92]	Real Estate [53]	Retail [44,45]	Trade [42]	Transportation [48]	Utilities [22]
Software Inventory	2.4																		
Standard Configs	3.1																		
	3.2																		
Malware Defenses	3.8																		
	5.1																		
	5.2																		
Secure Development	5.6																		
	6.4																		
Backups	6.7																		
	6.11																		
Skilled Staff	8.1																		
Restricted Access	9.3																		
	9.4																		
Limited Admin	11.2																		
	11.5																		
	11.6																		
Boundary defense	12.1																		
	12.2																		
	12.3																		
	12.4																		
	12.5																		
Audit Logging	13.1																		
	13.7																		
	13.10																		
Identity Management	13.14																		
	14.5																		
Data Loss Prevention	16.1																		
	16.12																		
	16.13																		
Incident Response	17.1																		
	17.6																		
	17.9																		
Network Segmentation	18.1																		
	18.2																		
	18.3																		
Network Segmentation	19.4																		



Additional information is available

- Download: www.verizonenterprise.com/dbir
- VERIS: www.veriscommunity.net
- Email: DBIR@verizon.com
- Twitter: [@vzdbir](https://twitter.com/vzdbir) and hashtag [#dbir](https://twitter.com/hashtag/dbir)
- Blog: <http://www.verizonenterprise.com/security/blog/>
- VERIS Community Database: <http://vcdb.org>