

Using External Data in Insider Threat Programs

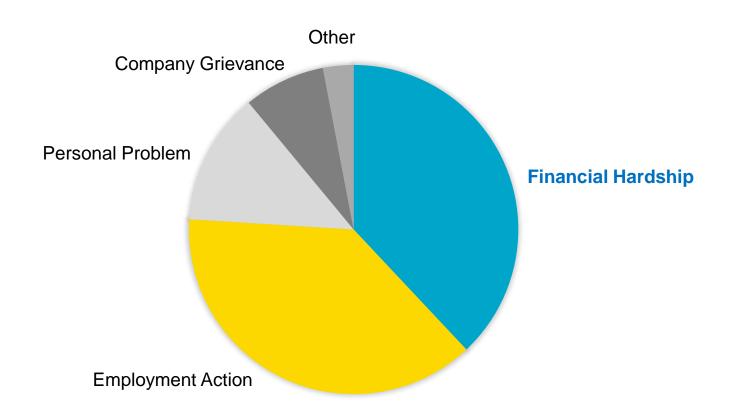
National Insider Threat Special Interest Group Meeting -- Virginia Chapter

TransUnion, 2017



Research shows financial hardship is a contributing factor to insider threats





Over half of the insiders were motivated by financial gain

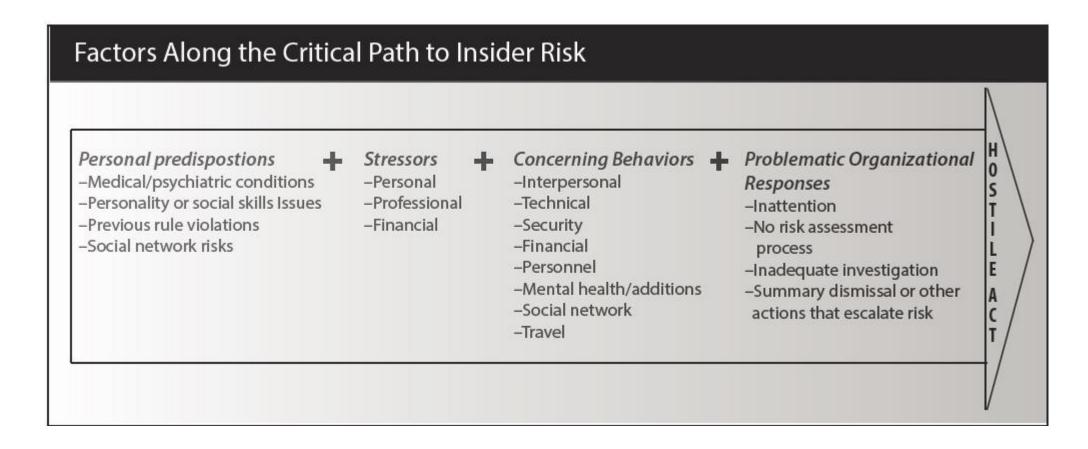
41% of insiders experienced a major life change or loss. 3 out of 4 had experienced difficulty in coping with it

Kowalski, Conway, Cappelli, Willke (2008), Insider Threat Study: Illicit Cyber Activity in the Government Sector, US Secret Service, CERT/SEI Carnegie Mellon University,



Accumulation of external and internal factors increase the risk of hostile acts against an organization



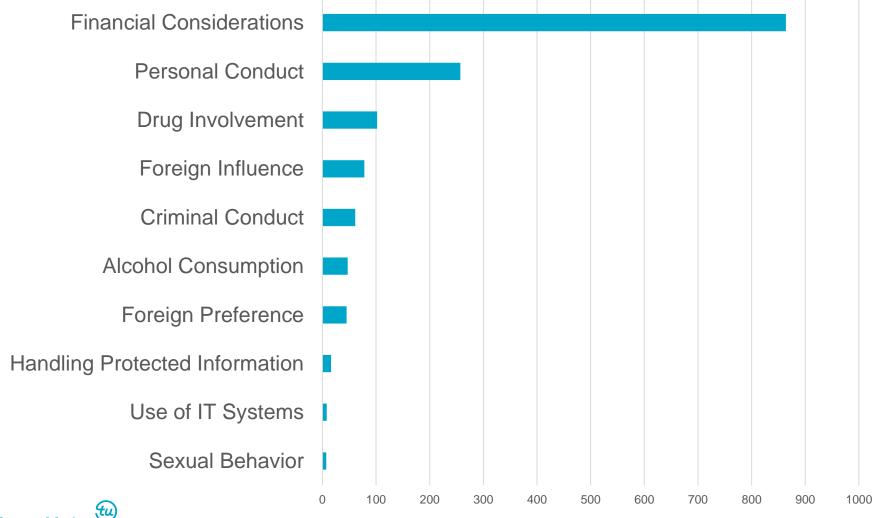


Eric Shaw, Laura Sellers (2015), Application of the Critical-Path Method to Evaluate Insider Risks, Studies in Intelligence Vol 59, No. 2,



In 2016, financial considerations were the #1 reason security clearance denials were brought before DOHA











| Missed one credit card payment | Missed several payments in a row | Missing payments on multiple accounts | Collections | _ | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|---|------------|
| Missing one mortgage payment | Missing subsequent mortgage payments | Foreclosure | | | |
| Missing one auto loan payment | Missing multiple auto loan payments | Repossession | | | Bankruptcy |
| Missing child support or medical bill payment | | Missing multiple child support or medical bill payments | | | Бапктирісу |
| Tax debt | | Tax lien | | | |

Increasing Financial Stress





Research on External Stressors for Insider Threats

TransUnion, 2017

TransUnion's research provides guidance on how to use external data in insider trust programs



Events that indicate a change in financial wellness

Life patterns measured through non-financial data

Sudden and unexplained affluence

Long-term deterioration of financial well being

Initial research is divided into three segments*:

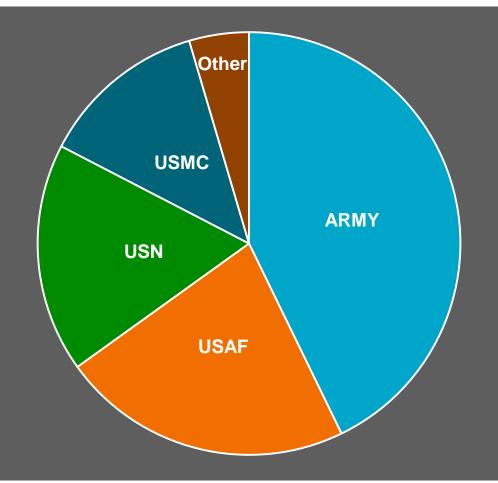
- Armed services
- Intelligence community, homeland security, and justice
- Civilian agencies
- Comparisons to Non-Government



^{*} Note: Excluded USPS and any entity that could not be uniquely categorized as above



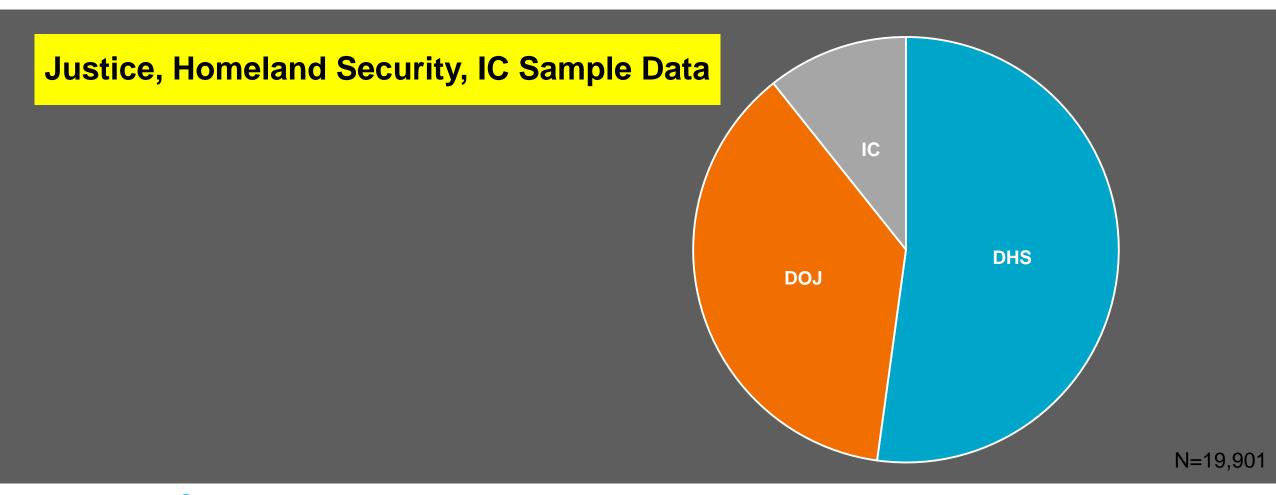
Armed Services Sample Data







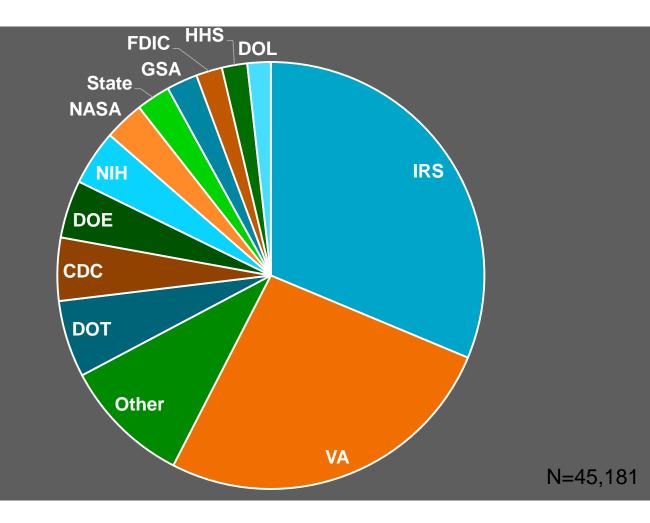








Civilian Agencies Sample Data





Negative data exists but without context isn't that useful for Insider Threat



Percentage of persons in the given population with negative data

| Data Type | Justice, Homeland, IC | Armed Services | Civilian Agencies |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Delinquency | 54% | 48% | 61% |
| Medical Collection | 17% | 9% | 25% |
| Derogatory data | 35% | 32% | 47% |
| | | | |
| Bankruptcy | 7% | 2% | 10% |

| How to use in your population | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| ~1 in 2 persons | | | |
| ~1 in 5 persons | | | |
| ~1 in 3 persons | | | |
| | | | |
| ~1 in 15 persons | | | |

97% of derogatory data is a collection or "charge off" the rest are foreclosures and repossessions



Even severe negative data still lacks context for Insider Threat



Percentage of persons in the given population with negative data

| Data Type | Justice, Homeland, IC | Armed Services | Civilian Agencies | How to use in your population |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Delinquency | 54% | 48% | 61% | ~1 in 2 persons |
| | | | | ~1 in 5 persons |
| | | | | ~1 in 3 persons |
| Lien or Judgement | 7% | 3% | 15% | ~1 in 12 persons |
| Bankruptcy | 7% | 2% | 10% | ~1 in 15 persons |

Bankruptcy is an active choice to relieve financial distress. We want to identify and intervene before the person is faced with this choice.



Sudden changes to a baseline give context and are more useful for insider threat programs



What percentage of our population would have passed a threshold in Q4 of 2016?

| Triggered Event | Justice, Homeland, IC | Armed Services | Civilian Agencies | How to use in your population |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Increase in revolving debt balance (>\$15k) | 0.9% | 0.3% | 0.8% | ~1 in 100 would trigger |
| New delinquency | 14% | 12% | 18% | ~1 in 6 would trigger |
| % of new delinquencies that are 90 or 120 days past due | 65% | 78% | 70% | 3 out of 4 triggers would be severe delinquency |







What percentage of our population would have passed a threshold in Q4 of 2016?

| Triggered Event | Justice, Homeland, IC | Armed Services | Civilian Agencies |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| New derogatory information | 12% | 13% | 19% |
| New Lien, judgement or a bankruptcy filed or discharged | 1 out of 200 | 1 out of 700 | 1 out of 200 |
| Bankruptcy dismissed* | 1 out of 2500 | 1 out of 7000 | 1 out of 1200 |

^{*}Note: Dismissed bankruptcy means someone filed but was denied bankruptcy protection by a judge







Everything we've talked about so far still has a big context problem





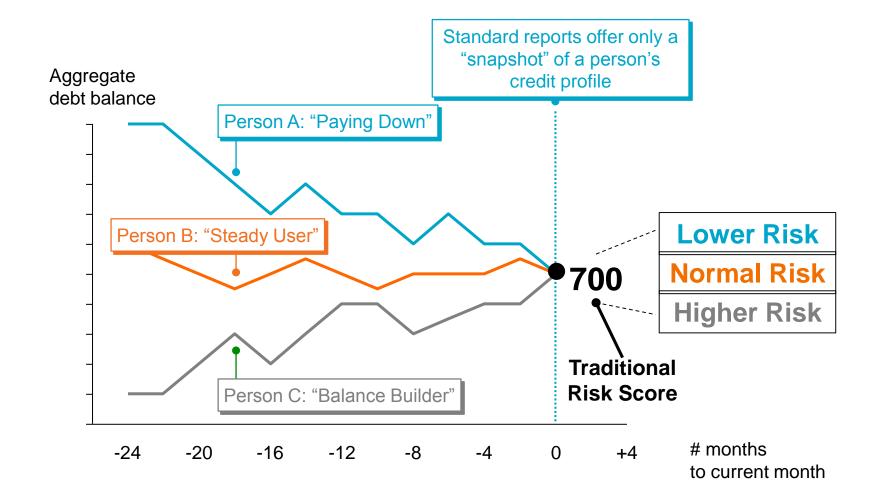


Everything we've talked about so far still has a big context problem



Knowing financial trajectory using trended data adds better context and is a better trust indictor



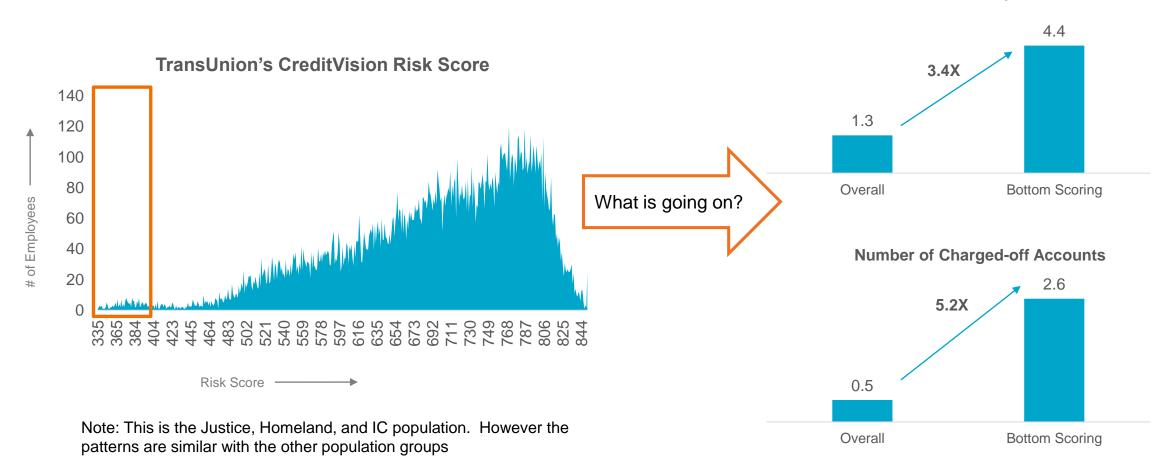




CreditVision Account Monitoring score shows the risk of something happening with an existing account



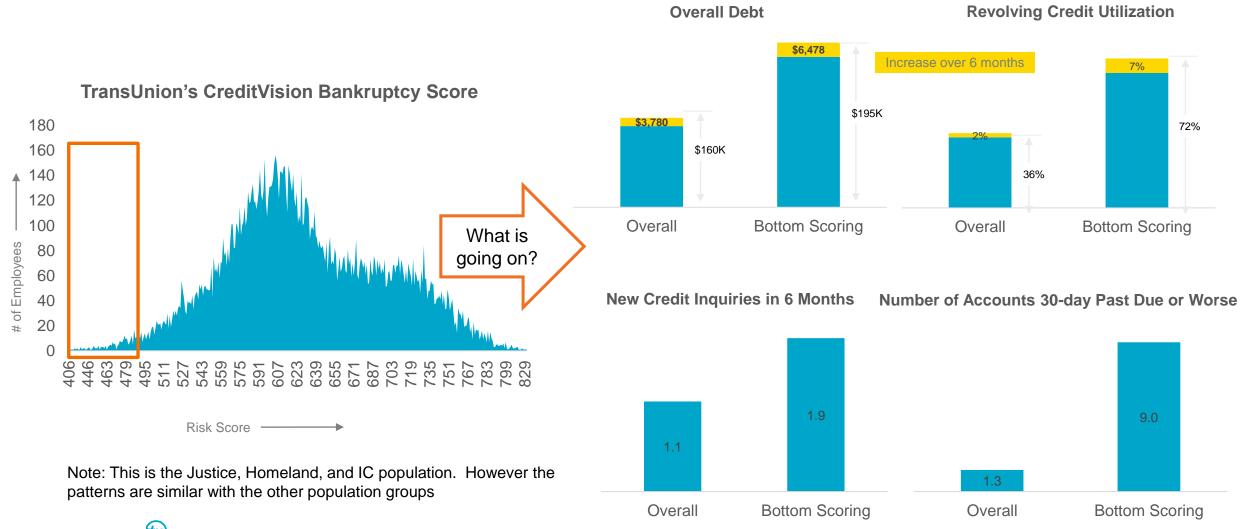






CreditVision Bankruptcy score predicts the likelihood of someone seeking bankruptcy protection within the next two years



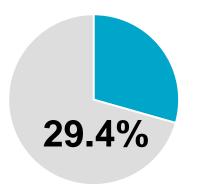




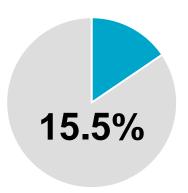
TransUnion's model for financial distress is FCRA compliant and can be used in Insider Threat programs



- Uses standard attributes and CreditVision algorithms based on trended data
- Financial Distress score beat VantageScore 3.0 as well as CreditVision Scores (New Account, Account Management, Bankruptcy)



At risk of financial distress in the next year (probability 1 in 4)



Severely at risk of financial distress in the next year (probability 2 in 3)



Preliminary research into public records

- We have found
 - 26.6% are a hit on the criminal and violations database
 - 1% have a violation reported within the last year
 - 11% have a violation reported within the last seven years
 - 15% have a potentially serious violation or criminal charge ever
- Early conclusions: More difficult to string together alternative data into a signal for increased insider risk than it is for financial stress
 - Data quality and availability is an issue
 - Patterns of behavior are harder





About 1.5% represented significant synthetic identity risk within "*Justice, Homeland, IC*" and "*Civilian*"

7.5% represented significant synthetic identity risk within "Armed Services"

Of those confidently synthetic ...

Most had a high credit score

A smaller number with low credit score

and very small number likely going bankruptcy



Real DOHA case demonstrates how poor judgement can lead someone to financial distress

"...realized for the first time the depth of his financial problems"

"Credit card accounts were frozen or closed for being past due; a mortgage became delinquent; child support again fell into arrears"

"...took the initial steps to deny Applicant eligibility for access to SCI" "Significant financial problems as far back as the 1990's"

Bankruptcy

"Although Applicant's financial difficulties were resolved by his bankruptcy discharge he reverted to his past financial practices, and accounts started to become past due"

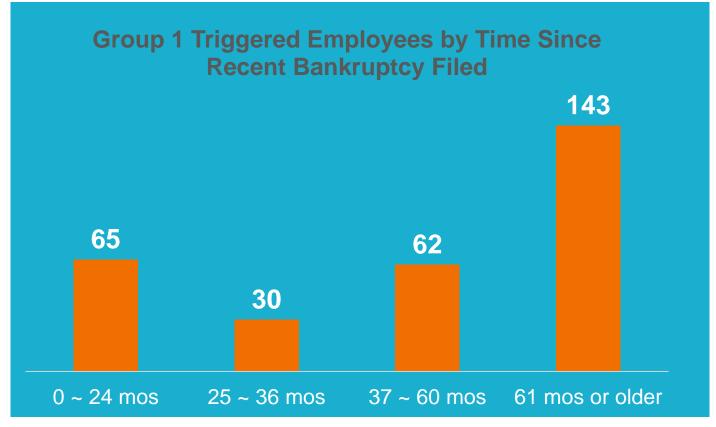
Judgments were obtained against him

Instances of financial irresponsibility are measureable and occurring

How many people had at least one of the following occur in Q4, 2016 after previously

filing for bankruptcy?

- 1. New Delinquency
- 2. New Derogatory
- 3. New Tax Lien or Judgement
- 4. New Bankruptcy
- 5. Significant revolving debt increase





Closing Thoughts





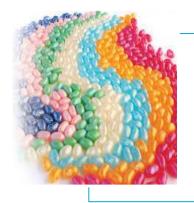
An Insider Trust program should combine internal data with external data for a complete assessment



Financial stress is one leading indicator of insider risk and easiest to use



Unexplained or sudden affluence is difficult to see as an indicator of illicit behavior



Risk sorting should use long-range scoring from trended data and current triggered events





Questions?

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