

## THE 7 HIGHLY EFFECTIVE HABITS OF SECURITY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

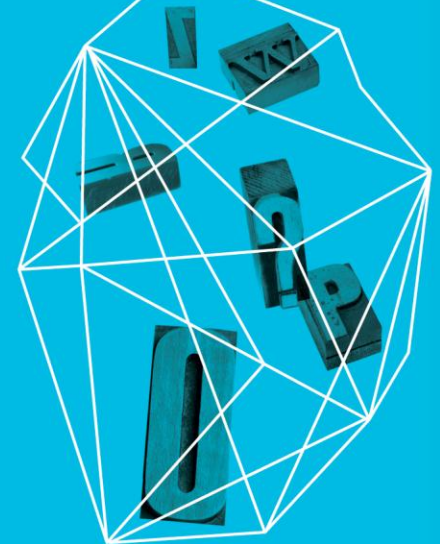
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Security in  
knowledge



# WHY SECURITY AWARENESS?



# CAPTAIN KIRK

- Who wouldn't guess a password of "Captain" on an account with the user ID, "Kirk"?
- This happened at NSA

# — WHOSE FAULT IS IT?

- ▶ She sounds like an idiot
- ▶ She is an Ivy League graduate
- ▶ Why was she not previously told that she shouldn't have that as a password?
- ▶ Why was the password allowed in the first place?

# — THIS IS NOT UNIQUE

- ▶ Security professionals make assumptions in the base level of knowledge in end users
- ▶ Also extends to knowledge assumptions about other technical professionals
- ▶ As per Felix Unger, when you assume you make an ass/u/me

# COMMON SENSE

- ▶ The problem is that security professionals assume that the users should exercise common sense
- ▶ There is no such thing as common sense without a base common knowledge
- ▶ Security programs fail, because they assume there is the common knowledge

# IT'S NOT STUPID USERS

- ▶ It's incompetent security professionals
- ▶ While there are some stupid activities on the part of the users, I always ask what could the security staff have done better?
- ▶ Does your staff stop and ask how could the incident have been prevented
- ▶ Is there a discussion of both modifying user activity and preventing user activity

# — SECURITY AWARENESS IS IMPLEMENTING SECURITY CULTURE

- ▶ Not exactly, but close enough
- ▶ Security awareness is to get people to implement secure practices into their daily activities
- ▶ Must instill common knowledge of concerns and base actions
- ▶ Training is different from Awareness



# — WHY SECURITY CULTURE?

- ▶ The human factor
- ▶ Technology can only help so much
- ▶ Cost-effective solution
- ▶ Required by standards and regulations

# THE STUDY: METHODOLOGY



# OPPORTUNITY STATEMENT

- ▶ Work experience allowed me to build and improve many security awareness programs
- ▶ The local ISSA chapter's Security Awareness user group (a.k.a. "Support Group") meets bi-monthly and delegates were willing participants
- ▶ Security Awareness material is seen as non-proprietary

# — THE PROBLEM WITH SECURITY AWARENESS

- ▶ Varying degrees of quality in awareness programs
- ▶ The 3-year cycle
- ▶ Poor security cultures

# — APPROACH/METHODOLOGY

- ▶ Qualitative
  - ▶ Face-to-face interviews with Security Awareness Specialists
- ▶ Quantitative
  - ▶ 2 Surveys
    - ▶ 1 for Security employees
    - ▶ 1 for Non-Security employees
- ▶ Limitations

# STUDY: ANALYSIS



# ANALYSIS: GENERAL TRENDS

- ▶ Participating companies from the following sectors:
  - ▶ Health Sector
  - ▶ Manufacturing Sector
  - ▶ Food Sector
  - ▶ Financial Sector
  - ▶ Retail Sector
- ▶ Companies were often surprisingly honest about the success of their programs
- ▶ No participating company had any metrics to assess their effectiveness

# ANALYSIS: GENERAL TRENDS

- ▶ Most companies struggle to gain support:
  - ▶ From upper management
  - ▶ From key departments
  - ▶ From their user population
- ▶ Compliance:
  - ▶ PCI helps with support and budget
  - ▶ HIPAA does not



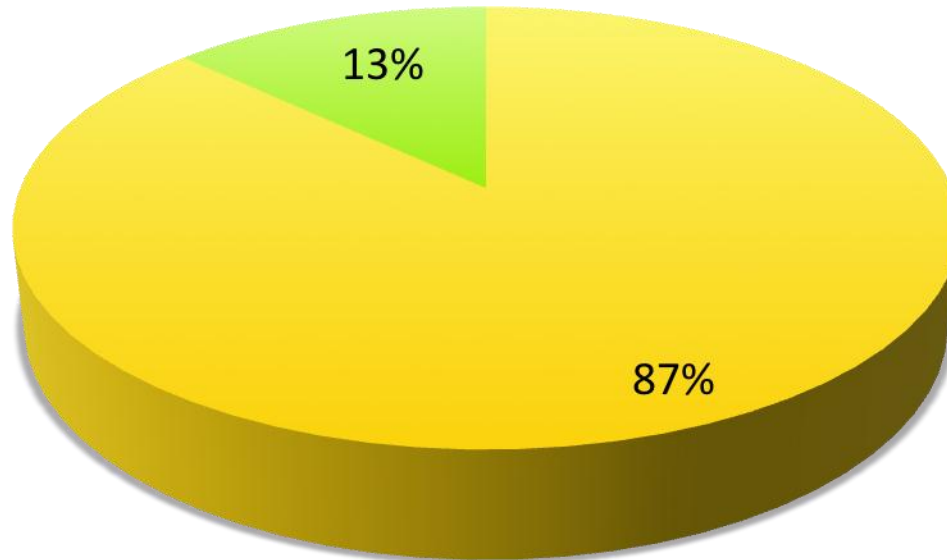
# ANALYSIS: GENERAL TRENDS

- ▶ Variety of approaches
  - ▶ Some Security Awareness Specialists had a security background while others had a marketing or communications background
  - ▶ Companies had 1-26 employees contributing to efforts

# ANALYSIS: SECURITY RESPONDENTS

## Security Awareness Programs

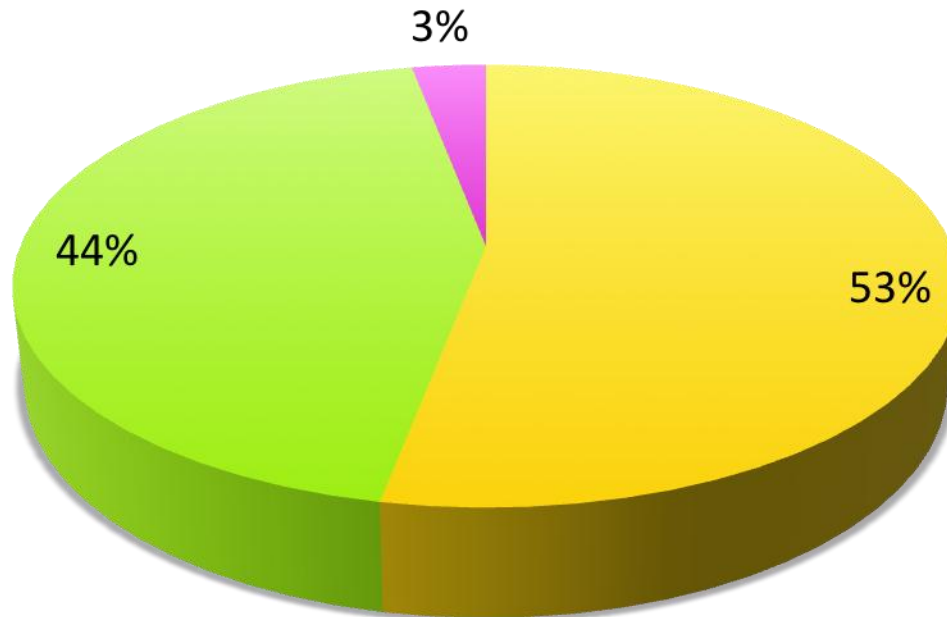
■ Successful ■ Unsuccessful



# ANALYSIS: SECURITY RESPONDENTS

## Employee Attitudes on Security

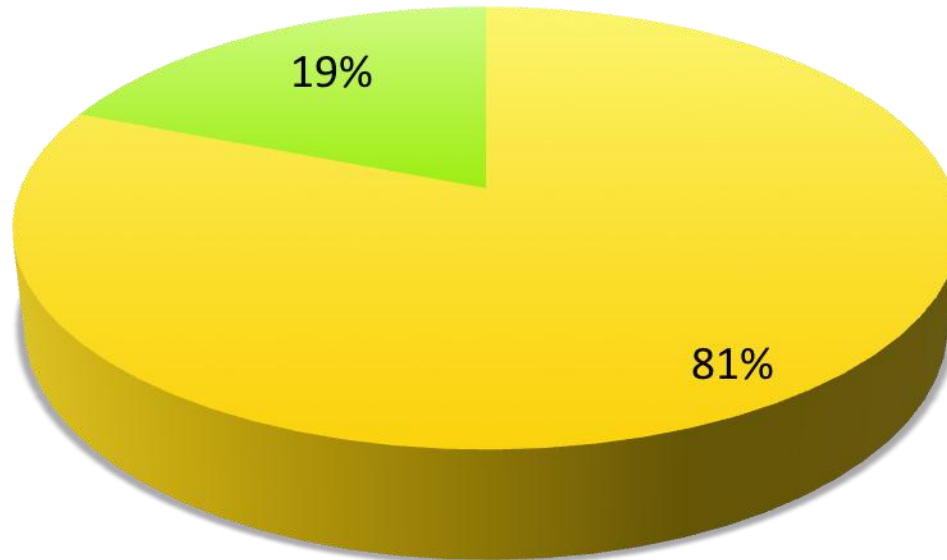
■ Take security seriously    ■ Do not take security seriously    ■ N/A



# ANALYSIS: SECURITY RESPONDENTS

## Management Support

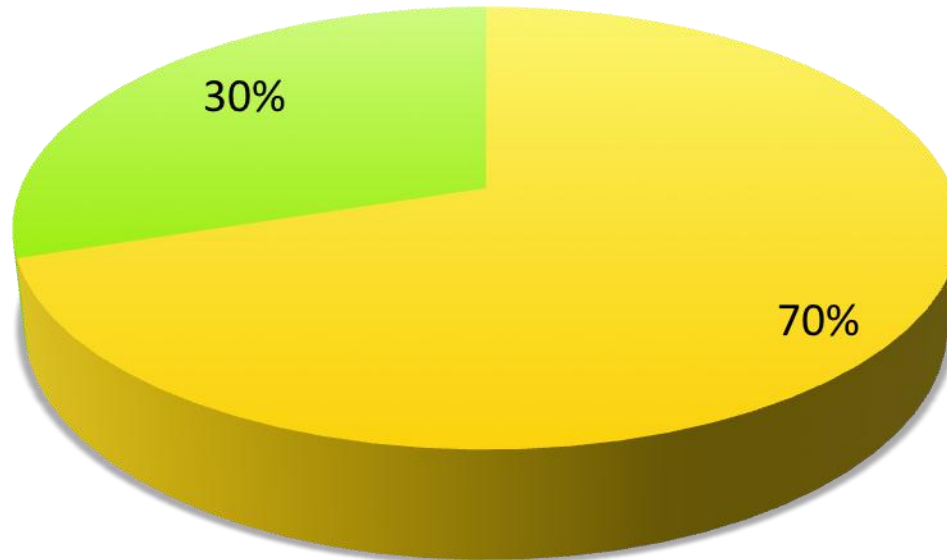
■ Receive management support    ■ Do not receive management support



# ANALYSIS: SECURITY RESPONDENTS

## Company enthusiasm for Security Awareness efforts

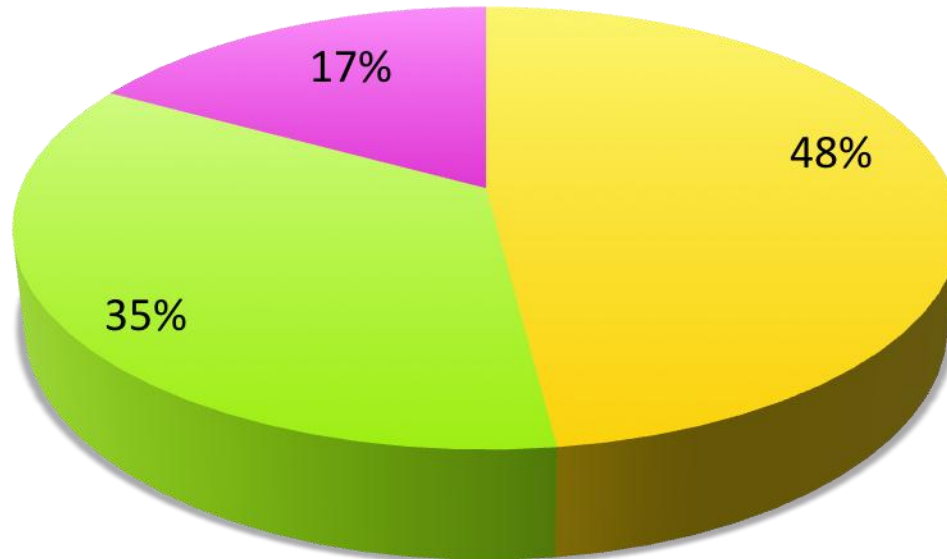
■ Receive enthusiasm    ■ Do not receive enthusiasm



# ANALYSIS: SECURITY RESPONDENTS

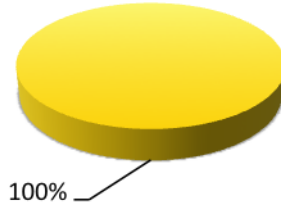
## Funding for Security Awareness efforts

■ Difficulty receiving funding   ■ Easy receiving funding   ■ NA

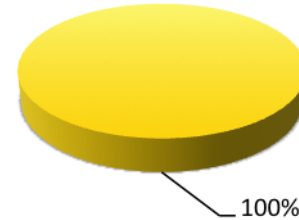


# ANALYSIS: NON-SECURITY RESPONDENTS

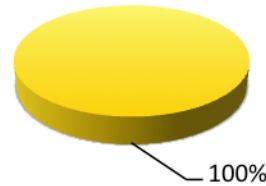
**Learned something from  
Security Awareness Program**



**"I am a security-minded  
individual"**



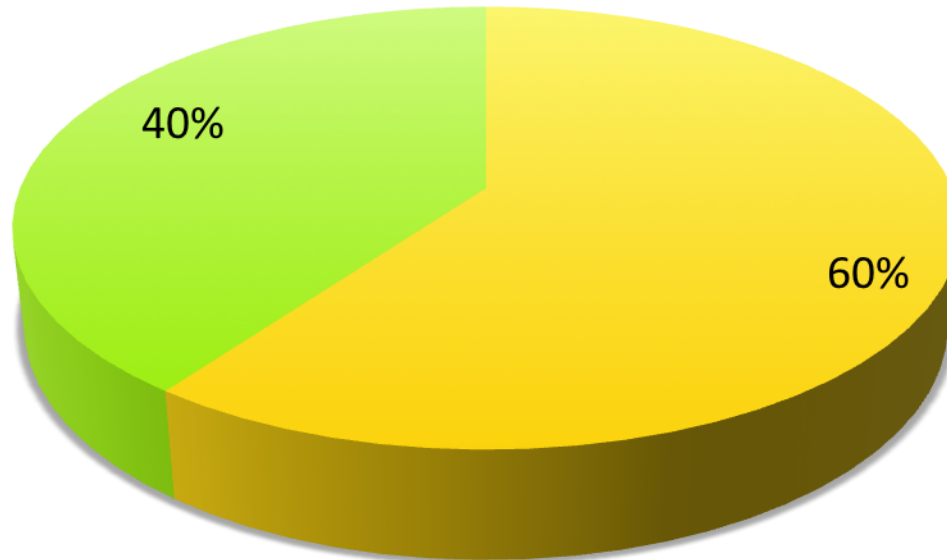
**"My company's Security  
Awareness program is  
successful"**



# ANALYSIS: NON-SECURITY RESPONDENTS

## Behavior changes from Security Awareness education

■ Changed behavior    ■ Did not change behavior

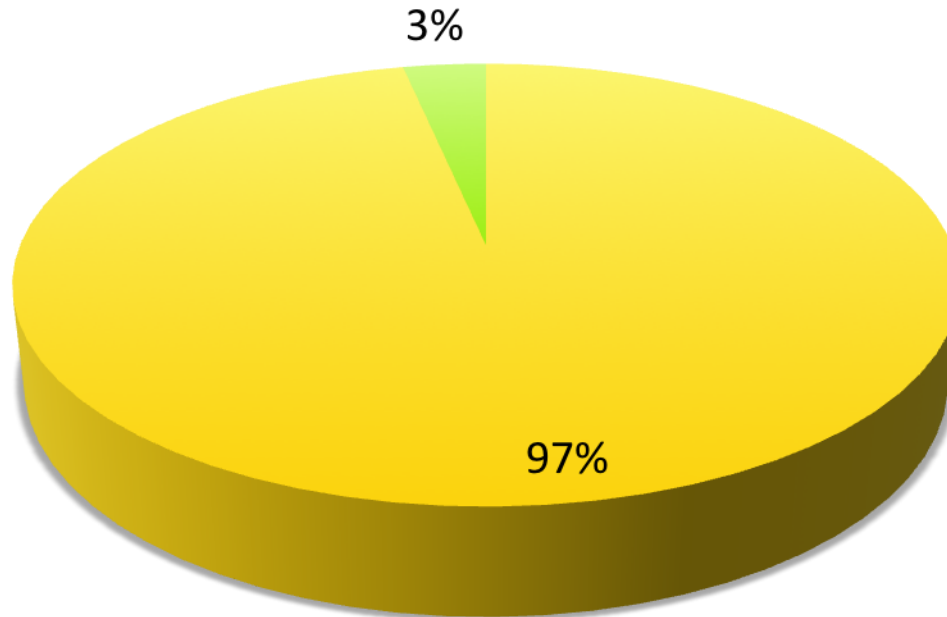




# ANALYSIS: NON-SECURITY RESPONDENT

## Views of security team

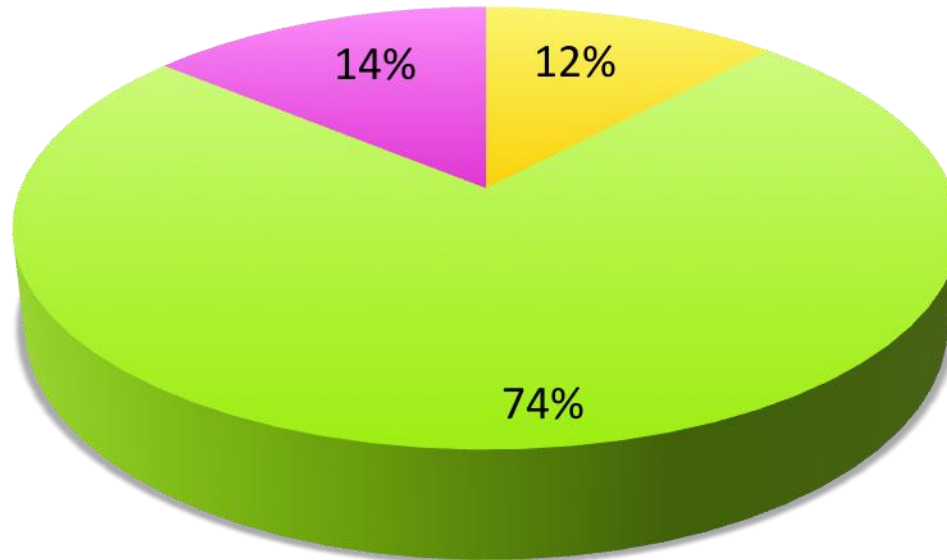
- I view my security team positively
- I view my security team negatively



# ANALYSIS: NON-SECURITY RESPONDENTS

## Conflict with security team

■ I have had conflict   ■ I have not had conflict   ■ NA



# RESULTS

- ▶ Security is difficult to administer at most companies
- ▶ PCI compliance helps with enforcement and awareness
- ▶ Creativity and/or participatory training are the key(s) to success
- ▶ Companies with more top-level support are more successful

# THE HABITS



# HABIT 1-CREATE A STRONG FOUNDATION

- ▶ This is the main source of failure
- ▶ Make a 3-month plan
- ▶ Topics may change
- ▶ Assess Approach
  - ▶ Softball
  - ▶ Hard push
  - ▶ Avoid fear-mongering

# CHOOSING COMPONENTS

- ▶ Which mediums of communication will be most effective at your company?
- ▶ Which mediums are already saturated?
- ▶ What are employees most receptive to?

# RECOMMENDED COMPONENTS

- ▶ Website
- ▶ Posters
- ▶ Newsletters/Blog
- ▶ Monthly tips
- ▶ Lunch and Learns
- ▶ Roadshows
- ▶ Speakers
- ▶ Security Week

# KEEP THE PROGRAM FRESH

- ▶ Easy to fall behind
- ▶ Pay attention to the news
- ▶ Create new material for every month



# HABIT 2-ORGANIZATIONAL BUY-IN

- ▶ Appeal to the highest level you are able to engage
- ▶ Market some materials to the C-level
- ▶ Stress benefits of Security Awareness

# HABIT 3-PARTICIPATIVE LEARNING

- ▶ Learning modules
- ▶ Interactive components
  - ▶ Make user feel involved
- ▶ Additional tools--Phishing

# HABIT 4-MORE CREATIVE ENDEAVORS

- ▶ Guerilla marketing campaign
- ▶ Security Cube
- ▶ Policy distribution
- ▶ Demonstrations and movie showings

# HABIT 5-GATHER METRICS

- ▶ No participating company gathered metrics
- ▶ Compare rate of reported incidents pre and post
  - ▶ Collecting metrics ahead of time so you can potentially measure success after the fact

# ASSESSING SUCCESS

- ▶ Assess which components have been successful
- ▶ Administer a survey
  - ▶ Try to keep it anonymous
  - ▶ Offer a drawing that employees can enter for a prize
- ▶ Understand limitations

# HABIT 6-PARTNER WITH KEY DEPARTMENTS

- ▶ Reinforces company message vs. security message
- ▶ Consider departments such as:
  - ▶ Legal
  - ▶ Compliance
  - ▶ Human Resources
  - ▶ Marketing
  - ▶ Privacy
  - ▶ Physical Security

# HABIT 7-BE THE DEPARTMENT OF HOW

- ▶ Department of “How” vs. Department of “No”
- ▶ Teach instead of dictate
- ▶ Establish positive security culture

# CONCLUSIONS





# — APPLY

- ▶ Focus on building support before spending too much time on other aspects
- ▶ Do a thorough assessment of culture before starting or revamping program
- ▶ Consider partnership with other key departments
- ▶ Focus security awareness on common knowledge so users can exercise common sense

# FOR MORE INFORMATION

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