The Insider Threat
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Introduction

- Threat Consists of:
  - Social and Personal Factors
  - Computer Dependence
  - Ethical "Feasibility"
  - Reduced Loyalty
  - Entitlement – Narcissism
  - Lack of Empathy
  - Predilection towards law enforcement

- Shav’s Personal Factors
  - Motive
  - Opportunity
  - Vulnerability
  - Skills

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  - Vulnerability
  - Ability to overcome inhibitions
  - Stimul impuls

- Malevolent User Needs:
  - Greed/Financial Need
  - Anger/Revenge
  - Problems at work
  - ID/IP/identification
  - Ego/Self-image (Narcissism)
  - Ingratiation
  - Compulsive and destructive behavior
  - Family problems

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- General Deterrence Theory (GDT): Person commits crime if expected benefit outweighs cost of action.
- Social Bond Theory (SBT): Person commits crime if social bonds of attachment, commitment, involvement and belief are weak.
- Social Learning Theory (SLT): Person commits crime if associates with delinquent peers, who transmit delinquent ideas, reinforce delinquency and function as delinquent role models.
- Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB): Person’s intention towards crime key factor in predicting his behavior. Intentions are shaped based on attitude, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control.

- Situation Crime Prevention (SCP): Crime occurs when both motive and opportunity exist. Crime is reduced when no opportunities exist.

- Interdisciplinary approach towards the solution.
- User/usage profiling leads to classifying users into predefined categories.
- Ethical and legal issues arise (personality and privacy rights of affected persons).
- Intrusive nature dictates confined application to CI and key, decision-making personnel.
- This topic combines well with similar experience and publications of our Lab [8-12].

References

Twitter - Narcissism
- 41.818 fully crawled users (tweets, profile state, number of: lists, followings and followers, favorites, mentions, retweets).
- Detect the insider threat [4].
- Detect psychosocial characteristic of narcissistic behavior.
- Utilize usage deviation characteristics via graph theoretic analysis.
- Group homogeneity analysis.

Conclusions
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