

CENTRE FOR  
DOCTORAL TRAINING  
*in* CYBER SECURITY

# Towards integrating insurance data into information security investment decisions making

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Simpson

# CYBERscape: The Cybersecurity Landscape

## Network Security



## Endpoint Security



## Application Security



## Managed Security Service Provider



## Web Security



## Messaging Security



## Risk & Compliance



## Security Operations & Incident Response



## Data Security



## Mobile Security



## Industrial / IoT Security



## Specialized Threat Analysis & Protection



## Fraud Prevention / Transaction Security



## Identity & Access Management



## Cloud Security



The Cybersecurity Landscape is Vast and Dynamic. We Have Vigilantly Covered the Sector For Over Two Decades.

# Cyber Science

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- ❑ “Security cannot be managed better until it can be measured better”

Ross Anderson and Tyler Moore

- ❑ “systems beyond the technical, such as business processes and organisational structures, are included within cyber science and technology”

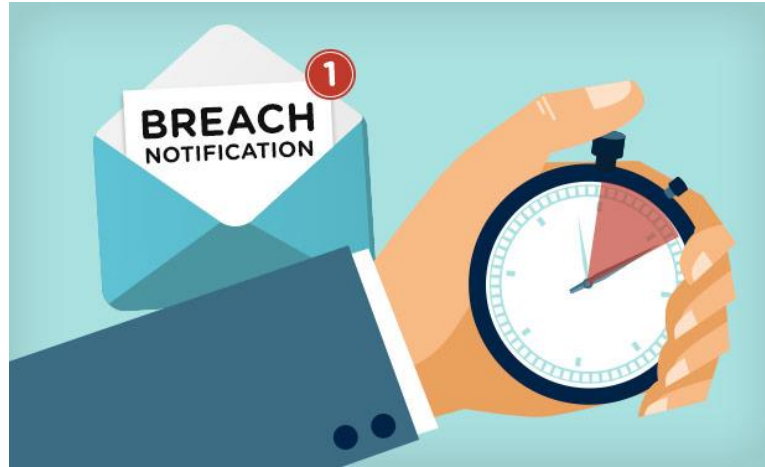
UK National Cyber Strategy (2017)

- ❑ “Quantified security is thus a weak hypothesis because a lack of validation and comparison between such [operational security] methods against empirical data”

Vilhelm Verendel

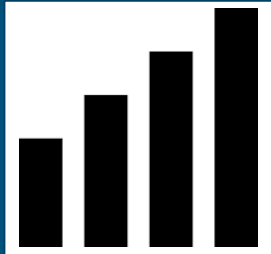
# Data sources

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# Insurance as a quasi-experiment

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Security

level



Loss

estimation

# Data standard

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Organisation

Organisation Data

Asset Type

Transfer

## Revenue

### Industry

Breach History,  
Employee Count  
Founding Year  
Mergers/ Acquisitions,  
BitSight Rating  
ISO 27001 Indicator  
Privacy Policy Score

## Data Type

Record Count  
Cost Per Unit  
Data Backup  
Frequency  
Recovery Cost  
Health Indicator

## Asset Type

Business Interruption  
Cost  
Recovery Cost  
Location  
Asset Count  
Physical Security  
Measures  
Anti-Virus Quality  
Score

## Transfer Type

Access Level  
Payment Processor  
DNS Provider  
Encryption Quality  
Score  
Cloud Type

# Applying for cyber insurance

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ISO Section: Summary of contents	Average Sub-Controls mentioned in the forms
6: Organisational Roles	38%
7: Human resources	35%
8: Asset Management	43%
9: Access Control	28%
10: Cryptography	75%
11: Physical Security	35%
12: Operational security	39%
13: Communications	15%
14: System Management	7%
15: Supplier Relationship	29%
16: Incident Management	17%
17: Business Continuity	50%
18: Compliance	69%

Scenario: A firm  
considering whether  
to purchase a  
phishing awareness  
scheme





# ROSI and ALE

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$$\text{ALE} = \text{ARO} \times \text{SLE}$$

$$\text{ROSI} = \frac{\text{Benefits of security} - \text{Cost of investment}}{\text{Cost of investment}}$$

investment

Annualised Loss Expectancy (ALE)  
(ROSI)

Annual Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

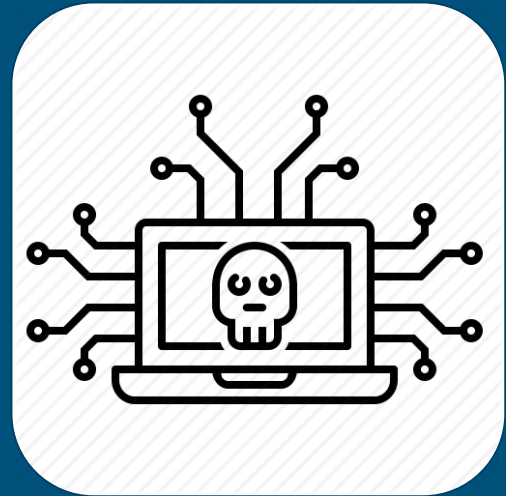
Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)

Return on security investment

# Single Loss Expectancy

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1. First-Party
2. Data Privacy and Network Security Liability
3. Business Interruption
4. Cyber-Extortion Investigation
5. Public Relations
6. Multimedia Liability Costs
7. Professional Services



# Annual Rate of Occurrence

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1. Subjective effectiveness
1. External effectiveness
1. Actuarial effectiveness



# Improving Data Collection

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Standardisation

Forensics

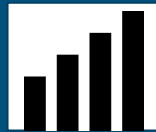
Policy wording

Automated



# Conclusions

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- Linking security level with losses is the holy grail
- Current data falls short
- Insurance data may provide a way in the future
  - Need to actively guide how it is collected