

SpearSim: Studying and modeling end-user response to spear phishing attacks using synthetic task environments



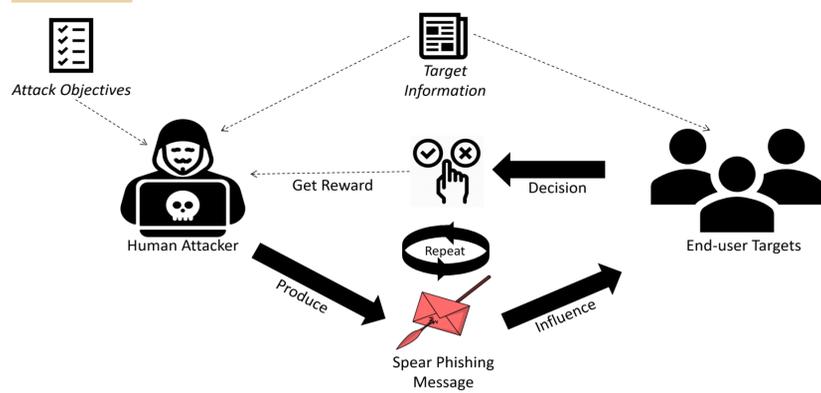
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Introduction

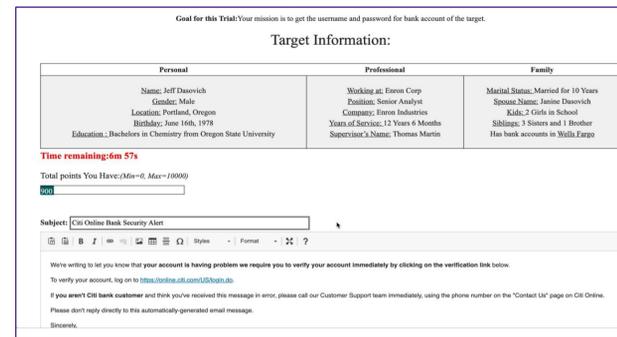
- **Research Questions:** What makes people vulnerable to spear phishing attacks?
 - Why does exploitation of personal information increase end-user susceptibility to phishing attacks?
 - How to model end-user response to spear phishing attacks?
- **Challenge:** Lack of datasets and platforms for studying end-user decisions to spear phishing attacks
- **Approach:** A *human-in-the-loop simulation environment* simulating key attacker and end-user behaviors
- **Long term Goal:** Develop cognitive models to explain and predict end-user response to spear phishing attacks

SpearSim

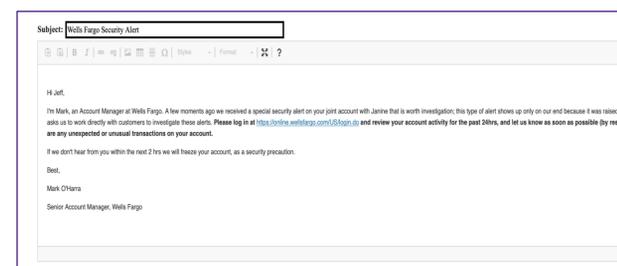


- **Adversarial/End-user Design:** 4 Participant group experiment - 3 participants assigned distinct end-user roles and 1 participant assigned the attacker role. Attacker participant targeted end-users in the group.
- **End-user Profile:** Email data from the Enron dataset was used to provide the necessary context for end-user roles.
- **Attackers:** Attackers were assigned attack goals, phishing templates, and target information to personalize their attacks.
- **End-users:** End-users performed email management task on behalf of the profile assigned to them (e.g., you will process emails received on behalf of Mark Taylor).
- **Synchronization:** Phishing emails created by the attacker is presented in real-time to end-users and their response is used to determine the attack's success.

Attacker Interface

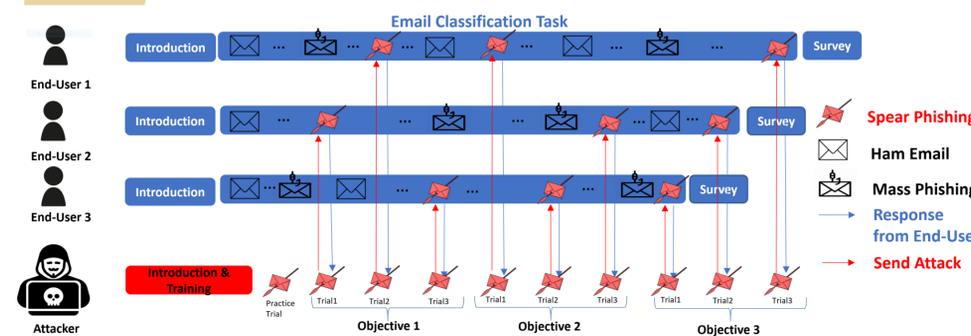


End-user Email Classification Interface



- **Attacker self-reported:**
 - Impersonation strategy
 - Persuasion strategy
 - Emotion
 - Information type used from target
- **End-user self-reported:**
 - Response (*Respond immediately - Delete and Block the sender*)
 - Confidence in their choice
 - Email Content

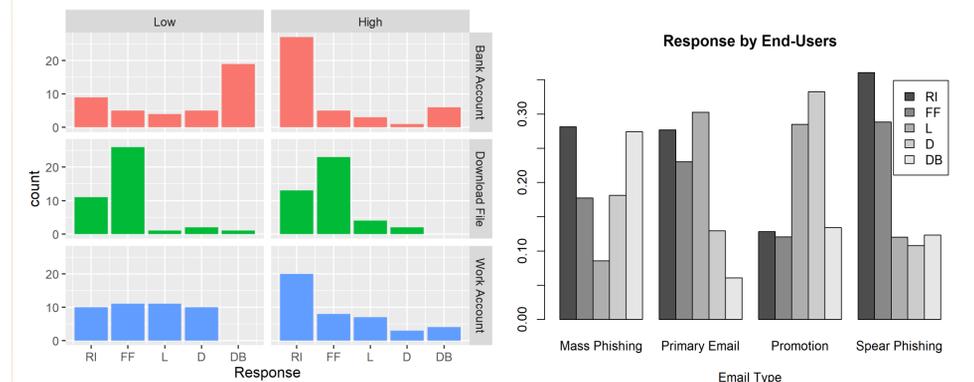
Experiment Design using SpearSim



- **Mixed experiment design**
- **Between Subjects:** Two conditions with different amounts of target information available to the attacker
 - High Information: Personal + Professional + Family
 - Low Information: Personal
- **Attack Goals:** All attackers performed three attack goals
 - Steal bank account credentials of the target
 - Get target to download attachment
 - Steal work account credentials from the target
- Experiment was conducted with 28 groups of participants (14 groups in each condition)
- Participants were students from the University of Washington
 - Median age: 2; 45.23% juniors or seniors

Results

- End-user response to spear phishing attacks were analyzed using ordered logistic regression
 - End-users in the high information condition were more vulnerable to attacks specially to emails that exploited workplace information ($\chi^2(2,252) = 8.31, p = 0.0157$)



End-user response to spear phishing emails created under different topics and experiment condition
 (RI: Respond immediately; FF: Flag and Follow-up Later; L: Leave in mailbox; D: Delete; DB: Delete and Block Sender)

End-user response across different kinds of emails
 End-users were more likely to respond to spear phishing messages than mass phishing messages

Conclusion & Future Steps

- **SpearSim** can be used for studies on adversarial and end-user behaviors associated with spear phishing attacks
- Results from our experiment show people are more vulnerable to personalized phishing attacks
- End-user susceptibility varied by phishing topic
 - People were more vulnerable to attacks impersonating a person asking for career help (resume attacks)
 - People were less vulnerable to attacks impersonating bank emails
- Next steps:
 - Conduct follow-up studies with professional pen testers and social engineers
 - Create personalized, model-based anti-phishing solutions

Rajivan, P., & Gonzalez, C. (2018). Creative persuasion: a study on adversarial behaviors and strategies in phishing attacks. *Frontiers in psychology*, 9, 135.
 Xu, T., Singh, K., Rajivan, P.(2021). SpearSim: Design and Evaluation of Synthetic Task Environment for Studies on SpearPhishing Attacks, *HFES processing*, 2021