



Bridging the Healthcare Cybersecurity Skills Gap in Security Operations

Practical Staffing Strategies
for Cybersecurity Leaders

www.deepwatch.com





Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Healthcare Security Staffing Is a Never-Ending Task	4
The Challenges of Operating a Modern Day SOC	6
Bridging the Skills Gap In Security Operations	10
Security Operations Staffing for the Future	14
Sources	15



Introduction

Healthcare Delivery Organizations (HDOs) face unique security risks that can lead to operational disruptions impacting access to patient care and breaches to patient data. However, they often do not have adequate budgets to hire the appropriate staffing and level of expertise to manage all their risks and need solutions that optimize their spending.

There are nearly 600,000 unfilled/open IT Security Jobs in the U.S. Globally, the shortage of cybersecurity professionals is estimated to be 2.72 Million.¹ Healthcare struggles to fill their open positions which can lead to burnout on their cybersecurity team. **It takes about 118 days to fill job positions on average (almost three times as high as the national average for other industries).**²

Staff turnover, high salaries, recruiting issues, and lean budgets all contribute to this perfect storm. COVID-19 also caused an unprecedented burden on the healthcare system that resulted in increased cybersecurity staffing shortages. The pandemic presented new opportunities to work from home which created a lot of competition in the market. A recent ISC² analysis indicated that of 4,500 surveyed cybersecurity professionals, **only 4 percent of respondents worked in healthcare, pointing to a more extreme need for workers in this sector.**¹

An added challenge faced by security leaders is that, despite advanced security tools and technologies, **the lack of experienced security staff hinders most organizations from realizing the full capabilities of these technologies.** It also means they're unable to sufficiently manage their risks in order to securely scale along with organizational growth.

The same ISC² analysis revealed a critical finding:

“Two-thirds of study participants report a cybersecurity staffing shortage is placing their organizations at risk.”³ This shortage is often referred to as the **cybersecurity skills gap**, and it means that in-house security teams often work extra hours and give up vacations and holidays³ just to stay marginally on top of their workloads.

The long working hours and increasing threat pressures placed on IT security decisions makers and teams will not be sustainable at this pace. Additionally, healthcare security staff can be under tremendous stress protecting against healthcare targeted ransomware attacks with high impact costs. Ransomware events can severely impact downtime costs at hospitals. Recent research has demonstrated that midsize hospitals averaged nearly 10 hours of downtime at \$45,700 per hour.⁴

In this eBook, you'll find actionable guidance for your boards and leadership to gain security program funding. Review these benefits:

- **An improved security staffing process** that meets the organization's need for skilled personnel within budget.
- **A fully optimized security operations center** that supports growth, is secure against threats, and facilitates security in cloud, hybrid, and multi-cloud environments.
- **A risk management mechanism** to mitigate security risks associated with technology and staffing the security operations functions to secure the increasingly distributed enterprise.

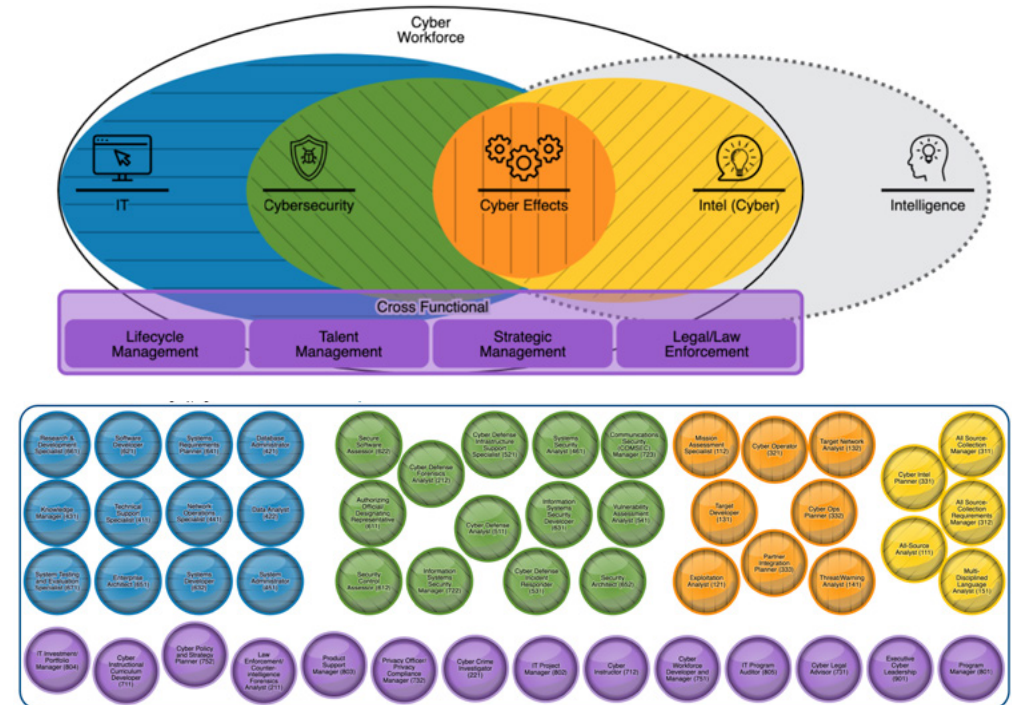
Healthcare Security Staffing Is a Never-Ending Task

Whether you're staffing a Security Operations Center (SOC) or fully integrating a SecOps program into the organization, security teams need a full complement of experienced staff available 24/7/365.



Three key facts underscore the criticality of staffing challenges in the current environment:

- 1. Recruiting and hiring SecOps staff**, particularly personnel skilled in security event detection, threat hunting, and incident response, is an incredibly difficult undertaking for many healthcare organizations, since the skill sets are less common and in high-demand.
- 2. Cybersecurity practitioners experience alert fatigue** when an overwhelming number of security alerts are firing from disparate security technologies, causing desensitization and staff burnout. If a real security event is lost in millions of daily alerts, a threat actor can lurk longer in the network, increasing 'dwell time.' The longer a threat is undetected in a network, the higher the chance of a breach of patient ePHI, causing significant costs and reputational harm.
- 3. The cybersecurity skills gap is worsening** an already challenging hiring environment. As threats have evolved, cybersecurity requirements in the healthcare industry have increased. The U.S. government has outlined the NICE Framework, outlining 50+ security roles, demonstrating the increasing complexity organizations face when hiring in-house security staff.



Cyber Career Pathways Tool: <https://niccs.cisa.gov/workforce-development/cyber-career-pathways>

Figure 1: 50+ cybersecurity work roles are described within the Workforce Framework for Cybersecurity (NICE Framework), developed by the U.S. Government, as a free resource tool for the public, private, and education sectors in the United States.

The Challenges of Operating a Modern-Day SOC

To operate efficiently and effectively, SOC's need the right people, processes, and technologies, such as up-to-date threat intelligence systems. **They need to be staffed with enough analysts possessing the right capabilities** and experience to evaluate what artificial intelligence (AI) cannot.

Despite progress in automation technologies, every SOC still needs human intelligence, imagination, and experience to identify patterns and assess threat outliers that could indicate that an attack is underway. **An expanding attack surface**, an increase in total threats, and increasingly sophisticated obfuscation techniques, combined with the cybersecurity skills shortage, means most modern in-house, enterprise SOC's cannot fully react to the **growing complexity of security operations**.

Some of the challenges today's enterprises face when it comes to Security Operations include:

- Staffing shortages (both lack of staffing both in quantity and skill level)
- Alert fatigue and burnout
- Disparate security technologies
- Managing security compliance and risk



A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SECURITY ANALYST

A typical day in the life of a Security Analyst includes these responsibilities:

- **Monitoring the SIEM** for suspicious events and anomalous activity;
- **Investigating suspicious events** and incidents using open-source and proprietary intelligence sources;
- **Managing incident response**;
- **Tuning SIEM alerts** to improve detection engineering;
- **Keeping current with information security news, techniques, and trends**; and government alerts
- **Monitoring log** collection activities;
- **Reporting any changes** in the security environments to the SOC Manager or CISO.
- **Notifying other critical stakeholders** of security incidents.

Some of the challenges today's enterprises face when it comes to Security Operations include:

- **Staffing shortages** (both lack of staffing both in quantity and skill level)
- **Alert fatigue and burnout**
- **Disparate security technologies**
- **Managing security compliance and risk**

Alert Fatigue

Alerts arrive from disparate security tools, each with a limited scope within the environment, and therefore with a very limited ability to be contextualized before being logged. Inadequate ability to efficiently correlate and filter these raw alerts risks inundated analysts with meaningless alerts, making it extremely difficult for them to identify the true positive needles in the proverbial haystack, the result is the problem known as alert fatigue.

Meaningful alerting is created by a useful mix of threat intelligence, indicators of compromise (IOCs) watchlists, machine learning, and automation in order to avoid this condition. This sophistication requires continuous adjustment and improvement in the alerting process.

Consequences of alert fatigue include:

- **Favoring or adjusting certain types** of alerts to reduce overall volume.
- **Ignoring certain alert** categories.
- **Ignoring alerts** in general because of the high false positive rate.

60% of businesses surveyed

SAID THE LACK OF SKILLED CYBERSECURITY PROFESSIONALS WAS PUTTING THEIR BUSINESS AT RISK.

- ISC² STUDY

The excessive number of alerts creates a series of additional problems by:

- **Contributing to analyst burnout**, as the daily onslaught of alerts eventually becomes too much to bear in an already stressful career.
- **Adding costs to the security team** and organization, as skilled staff are taken away to work on more important tasks, instead of analyzing potential threats, and tuning security technologies to eliminate false positives.
- **Increasing the risk of an actual security incident** occurring due to the tendency of analysts to ignore alerts.

Healthcare SOC Staffing Problems

Staffing a modern healthcare SOC can be difficult. An inadequately staffed SOC can be a potentially dangerous disruption to the organization and patient care. The same (ISC)² 2021 study found 60% of businesses surveyed said the lack of skilled cybersecurity professionals was putting their business at risk.

When hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare settings attempt to staff their own SOC, they often struggle with the following challenges:

- **Maintaining optimal staffing** and creating an effective SOC staff structure.
- **Prioritizing roles** to ensure the right team is in place.
- **Balancing automation** with the right personnel.
- **Ensuring the SOC staffing** model has enough flexibility to scale.
- **Staffing for maturity** and future growth.
- **Finding experts** that have specialized knowledge to use certain tools vs generalists
- **Providing career progression** with a limited budget and competitive hiring landscape.

Disparate Security Technologies

To cope with stretched security budgets and the inability to find skilled staff, healthcare organizations often decide to expand their security operations and SOCs by investing in more in-house security technology, like security information and event monitoring (SIEM) solutions and intrusion detection systems (IDS), incorrectly assuming that automation and AI and ML can somewhat augment for a lack of qualified staff. **Advanced technology still can't fully compensate** for the skills and expertise that an experienced cybersecurity professional can bring to SOC activities.

The addition of new technology can also serve to increase the burden on personnel. In the study “**The Life and Times of Cybersecurity Professionals 2021**,”⁵ a cooperative research project by the **Enterprise Strategy Group (ESG)** and the **Information Systems Security Association (ISSA)**, a third of the participants said that the skills shortage had created a scenario that prevented them from learning about or utilizing some of the company's security technologies to the fullest potential.

Security Compliance and Cybersecurity Risk Management

- **As organizations try to cope with increasing cyber risk**, governments and industries continue to build cybersecurity and data policies to protect both organizations and patients. The increasing number of complex regulations and the risk of non-compliance fines puts pressure on enterprises to hire knowledgeable staff to facilitate security compliance and risks management concerns. Breaches involving ePHI are considered HIPAA reportable events and typically come with hefty penalty costs.⁷
- **Healthcare SOCs need to be staffed with individuals that understand** compliance issues and risk management processes and can monitor systems accordingly. The current staffing shortage makes it difficult for maturing HDOs to adequately address regulatory, risk, and compliance concerns.



Bridging the Skills Gap in Security Operations

The bridge to improved security operations can be built in a number of ways. Healthcare organizations today can choose from one of the following three options:

- **Hire an in-house Security Operations team** and build an in-house Security Operations Center.
- **Hire an in-house team to work with a Managed Security Services Provider (MSSP)** for basic security service support.
- **Partner with an expert-led Managed Detection and Response (MDR)** provider for fully managed, outsourced 24/7/365 Security Operations experts and technology services.



TYPES OF SOCS

Depending on organizational need, different SOC structures may be useful:

- **Virtual SOC (VSOC)** Built on a decentralized structure with virtual teams
- **Multi-function SOC/NOC** Integrate security and network operations to improve communications, incident response, and incident management.
- **Co-managed SOC** Ideal for mid-sized companies with constrained budgets. Staffed and delivered by an MSSP/MDR vendor.
- **Dedicated SOC** Built in-house with mature IT and security technology
- **Command SOC** Typically used by extremely large organizations providing shared services.

Many hospitals, outpatient clinics, and other settings do not have the resources necessary to build a modern SOC infrastructure and staff the full bench of security professionals they need to succinctly manage their unique security risks. On average, healthcare cybersecurity organizations have not received the funding they need and often spend only a fraction of what other sectors may spend.¹ Pre-pandemic competing operational priorities have been further inflamed by the COVID-19 impact on budgets.

The next question then is how **much an organization wants to manage the day-to-day** complexity of their security operations program.

If an organization chooses an MSSP, the in-house team needs to be prepared, as managed services for real-time support may be limited. When a real-time incident occurs, real-time response may be limited to billable customer service hours conducted by off-shore call centers, **while escalated security alerts** may offer little to no data for the in-house team's investigation or documentation.

The option to partner with a US-based, expert-led Managed Detection and Response provider delivers value and provides cybersecurity at scale. In today's evolving landscape, this is a solid choice to secure the organization with 24/7/365 security monitoring conducted by experts. **With the right MDR provider**, hard-to-hire experts provide eyes-on-glass around the clock to ensure anomalies in their customer's security environment are detected quickly. **If a true threat is identified**, the experts immediately contact the customer to coordinate rapid response activities to stop the threat fast and minimize financial impacts.



Benefits of Using MDR to Staff Your SecOps and SOC

Working with the right **Managed Detection and Response (MDR)** provider can help HDOs optimize the entirety of their security operations. **Outsourcing SecOps and SOC** activities to an MDR offers cost-effective benefits over attempting to manage security in house.

Working with an MDR provider to deliver security services can help:



Reduce Cybersecurity Costs Whether an organization is developing their overall security processes or wishing to build and maintain a SOC, these activities can be expensive—both in terms of staff and technology. An MDR provider can offer the expertise and latest technology solutions, getting the most value for your spending and show healthcare clinical boards or leaders a successful ROI.



Reduce Alert Fatigue Through a combination of curated threat intel and advance correlation, the right MDR can reduce the burden on existing staff and allow them to focus on other important initiatives.



Inventory Management An MDR provider can help SecOps and SOC teams inventory all endpoints and users on a network. Healthcare organizations today often have more end-points than they can manage because of initiatives like telehealth and the hybrid workforce.



Ongoing Management and Maintenance of Security Tools SOCs require quite a few advanced technology tools—sometimes more than 20. MDR staff can support HDOs by helping determine which tools to purchase, facilitating the purchasing process, and installing the technologies, then managing and maintaining the tools.

Benefits of Using MDR to Staff Your SecOps and SOC continued

Working with the right Managed Detection and Response (MDR) provider can help HDOs optimize the entirety of their security operations. **Outsourcing SecOps and SOC** activities to an MDR offers cost-effective benefits over attempting to manage security in house.



Incident Response – An optimized SOC operates 24/7/365. An MDR provider can offer the SOC staff the support necessary to ensure no alert, anomaly, incident, or attack gets missed, particularly on holidays, weekends, or at night.



Improve Visibility – MDR partners have the staff to provide 24/7/365 monitoring with the skill sets to analyze and correlate attacks across millions of transactions. Staff also possess the unique skills needed to identify sophisticated attacks during threat hunting activities.



Improve ROI – MDR providers can help leverage existing technology solutions to improve ROI by maximizing the value of your existing tools.



Seamless integration – MDR providers have the experience and expertise to integrate operations, staff, and additional technology solutions seamlessly with existing enterprise SEIM, vulnerability management, and active response.



The Right MDR Provider Can Support Both SecOps and SOC Activities

An experienced and customer focused **MDR partner** can support SecOps and SOC efforts by providing:

- 27/7/365 monitoring of the environment by experts.
- The right SIEM technology to collect massive volumes of data in real-time, detect advanced attacks, and raise alerts about anomalies such as insider threats and other hard-to-detect use cases.
- An integrated endpoint detection and response (EDR) solution.
- Detection of threat behaviors with indicators of attack.
- Risk management by proactively hunting for indicators of compromise to identify attackers.
- Capabilities to notify stakeholders to isolate affected endpoints and network segments to contain threats and roll back any unauthorized changes with expert guidance.
- Risk management strategies to help improve the security posture on a continuous basis.

Security Operations Staffing for the Future

The long working hours and increasing threat pressures placed on IT security decision makers and teams is not sustainable. Security leaders and healthcare boards need funding resources that best maximize security investments and outcomes to secure and protect systems from operational disruption that could threaten patient care, users, and exposure to sensitive patient data.

To cope with both staffing and budget challenges, **the most efficient and cost-effective way to manage the increasing proliferation of threats** and attacks is through a fully functioning and expert staffed SecOps team and SOC that has the built-in capability to scale for both business growth and evolving threats. By working with a trusted **Managed Detection and Response** provider, organizations can scale investments and security maturity with an expert staff for **24/7/365** threat detection and incident response. This choice covers the organization for business continuity in the short-term, and strengthens security maturity over time to secure the future of the business in the long-term.





ABOUT DEEPWATCH

Deepwatch® is the leading managed security platform for the cyber resilient enterprise. Our platform combines patented, innovative technology with Deepwatch expert security practitioners to deliver unmatched threat detection and response capabilities. By operating as an extension of your cybersecurity team, we provide comprehensive security management, 24x7x365 monitoring, and precise automated threat responses. Deepwatch enhances visibility across your attack surface, improves security effectiveness and value through security technology and human security expertise. Join the growing community of leading brands who rely on Deepwatch for peace of mind and cyber resiliency.

Visit www.deepwatch.com or reach out to us at sales@www.deepwatch.com.

SOURCES

1. (ISC)² Cybersecurity Workforce Study, 2021: A Resilient Cybersecurity Profession Charts the Path Forward; <https://www.isc2.org/Research/Workforce-Study#>
2. Why hospitals, health systems are facing a cybersecurity talent shortage, November 2020; <https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/cybersecurity/why-hospitals-health-systems-are-facing-a-cybersecurity-talent-shortage.html>
3. Overworked CISOs are Skipping Family Vacations and Holidays; <https://www.infosecurity-magazine.com/news/overworked-cisos-are-skipping/>
4. Perspectives in Healthcare Security; https://info.cybermdx.com/hubfs/Downloadable%20Assets/CyberMDX%20Philips_Perspectives%20in%20Healthcare%20Security%20Report.pdf
5. ESG RESEARCH REPORT, The Life and Times of Cybersecurity Professionals 2021, Volume V, A Cooperative Research Project by ESG and ISSA; <https://www.issa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/ESG-ISSA-Research-Report-Life-of-Cybersecurity-Professionals-Jul-2021.pdf>
6. Healthcare Data Breaches of 2021; <https://www.hipaajournal.com/largest-healthcare-data-breaches-of-2021/>
7. Verizon 2021 Data Breach Investigations Report; <https://www.verizon.com/business/resources/reports/dbir/>