# liackerone

# Hacker-Powered Security Report INDUSTRY INSIGHTS '21

#### INTRODUCTION

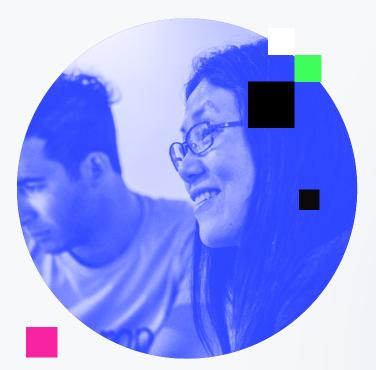
Digital transformation and cloud migrations expand potential attack surfaces and internal security teams are stretched beyond measure.

The most innovative CISOs stay ahead of cybersecurity threats and mitigate vulnerabilities by augmenting internal teams and security testing tools with a skilled and engaged hacking community.

HackerOne's *Hacker-Powered Security Report: Industry Insights* leverages data from real-world vulnerability reports to provide insight into the fastest-growing vulnerability categories, how bounty prices are changing year over year, and which industries are fastest to fix.

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cscript>alert('sr ');</scri Data will strengthen your security testing program. It will enable to you set the right bounty price, identify common vulnerabilities, and fix bugs faster and earlier.



#### In the 2021 Hacker-Powered Security Report: Industry Insights:

FIND OUT AT WHAT LEVEL YOUR PEERS ARE EMBRACING HACKER-POWERED SECURITY

FIND OUT WHICH HACKER-POWERED SECURITY PRODUCTS ARE GROWING IN POPULARITY AND EFFECTIVENESS

FIND OUT THE TOP TEN VULNERABILITIES IN YOUR INDUSTRY

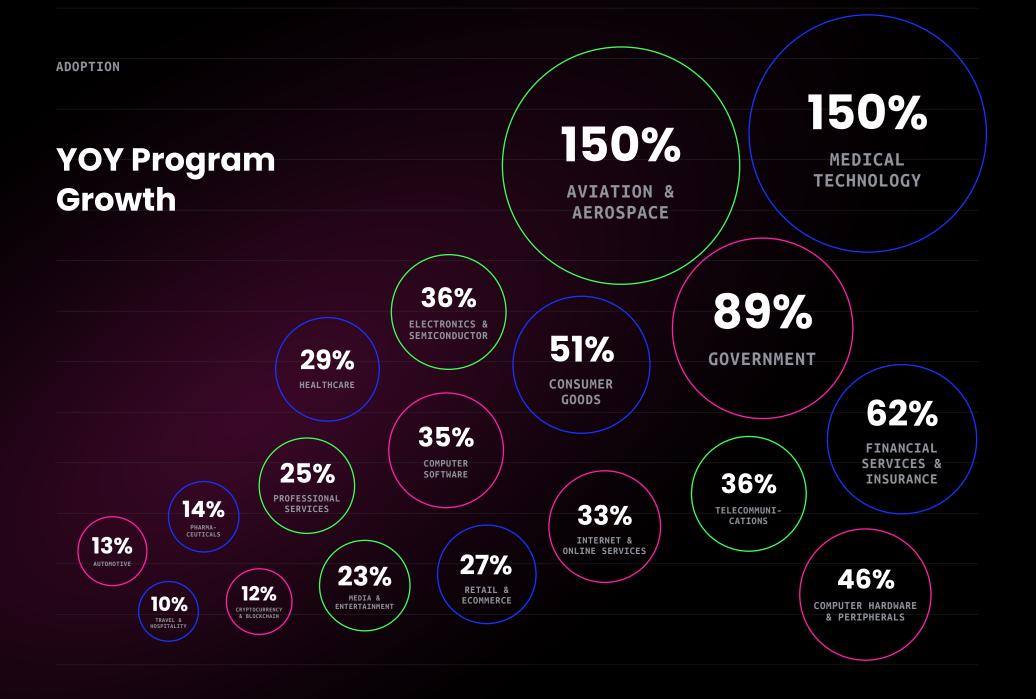
FIND OUT THE AVERAGE BOUNTY PRICE YOU CAN EXPECT TO PAY FOR A CRITICAL VULNERABILITY

FIND OUT IF YOUR INDUSTRY IS KEEPING PACE WITH REMEDIATING VULNERABILITIES

Adoption of hackerpowered security programs is growing across all industries, with the total number of hacker-powered customer programs increasing by 34% in 2021.



PROGRAM GROWTH



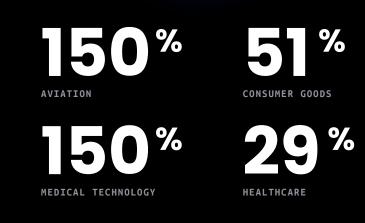
#### ADOPTION

We continue to see steady growth in Financial Services, which outside of core tech industries tends to lead the way with forward-thinking and agile security solutions.

We've seen significant growth in government programs with the UK's Ministry of Defense running the first of their bug bounty programs and Singapore's Govtech expanding their programs to deliver contininous security across the organization.

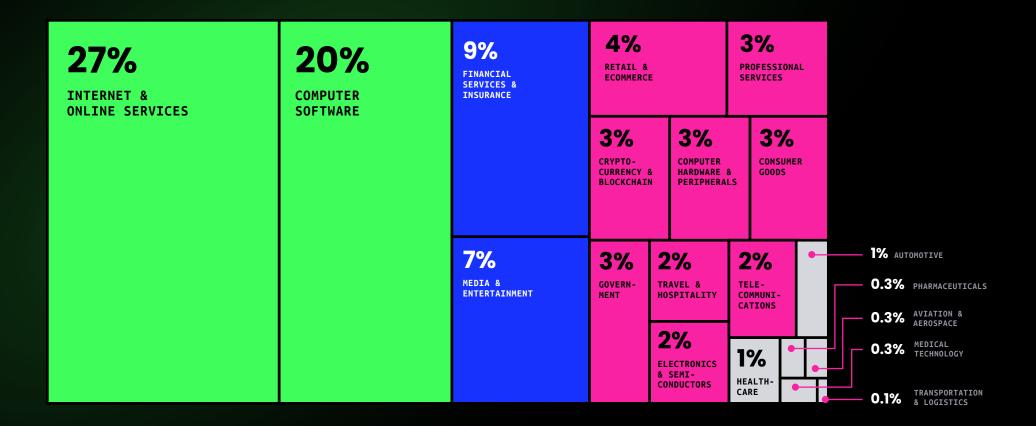
Industries that have seen significant cyber attacks and breaches, such as Aviation and Medical Technology, have seen particularly high growth, with a 150% increase in hacker-powered programs since 2020.





GOVERNMENT

Computer Software and Internet & Online Services continue to make up the bulk of hacker-powered security users. Financial Services is taking a more significant share with nearly 10% of customers falling into this vertical.



VULNERABILITY

## Hackers reported 66,547 valid bugs in 2021—a 21% increase from 2020.



VALID BUGS REPORTED

### **Total Bug Bounties**



YOY INCREASE IN BUGS SUBMITTED 2020



VALID BUGS REPORTED 2020

2021

42,805

VALID BUGS REPORTED 2021

### **Public Bug Bounties**



YOY INCREASE IN BUGS SUBMITTED <sup>2020</sup> 17,151

VALID BUGS REPORTED 2020

VALID BUGS REPORTED 2021

17,477

#### **Private Bug Bounties**



YOY INCREASE IN BUGS SUBMITTED <sup>2020</sup> **21,701** 

VALID BUGS REPORTED 2020

2021

2021



VALID BUGS REPORTED 2021

### Private bug bounties resolve the most vulnerabilities. Eighty percent of customers run private bug bounty programs but there are other reasons for the high vulnerability count.

- Private programs are often a first step on the bug bounty journey and therefore are likely to yield higher results than a mature public program.
- There's less competition among hackers in a private program, meaning they will discover a greater number of valid findings and fewer duplicate findings.
- Hackers also spend more time with private programs where they are more likely to be rewarded. In public programs, they risk submitting duplicate vulnerabilities, and those don't qualify for rewards.

# 80%

OF CUSTOMERS RUN PRIVATE BUG BOUNTY PROGRAMS



### **Vulnerability Disclosure Programs**



YOY INCREASE IN BUGS SUBMITTED <sup>2020</sup> 14,054

VALID BUGS REPORTED 2020

VALID BUGS REPORTED 2021

20,721

Pentests

**264** %

YOY INCREASE IN BUGS SUBMITTED 2020



VALID BUGS REPORTED 2020

2021

2021

1,804

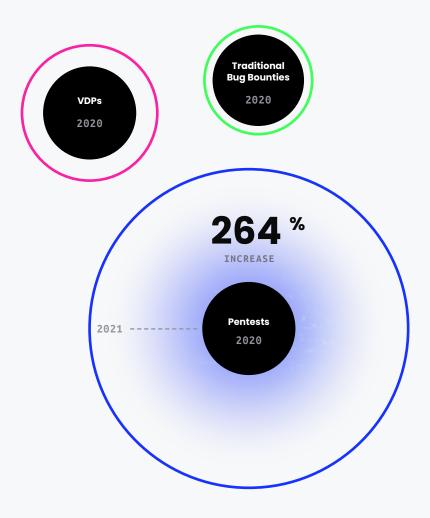
VALID BUGS REPORTED 2021

#### VULNERABILITY

While traditional bug bounties saw a 10% increase in findings in the past 12 months, Vulnerability Disclosure Programs (VDPs) saw 47% vulnerability growth, and hacker-powered pentests rose 264%.

- We're seeing a significant increase in the percentage of vulnerabilities surfaced from VDPs and pentests. Pentest vulnerabilities made up 0.9% of all vulnerabilities in 2020. That has increased to 3% in the past 12 months.
- Significantly more customers launched pentests in 2021 than 2020.
  We've seen an enhanced customer focus on compliance with security regulations and standards, which is driving the requirement for pentests.
- We're also seeing customers bridging the security and development lifecycle with frequent assessments during product or feature releases. They're adding pentests to their existing continuous security testing programs.

As the adoption of hacker-powered solutions grows beyond bug bounty, they prove their value, not only for meeting regulatory standards but also for shoring up digital asset security.



# Insight into vulnerabilities is the first step in mitigating against them.

The HackerOne Global Top 10 leverages our unique dataset giving customers insight into the most impactful weaknesses from a hacker perspective. These vulnerabilities are based on what hackers discover and are rewarded for on the platform.

### How has the Top 10 changed in the past 12 months?

2020		202	21	YoY % increase in valid reports
1	Cross-site Scripting (XSS)	1	Cross-site Scripting (XSS)	7%
2	Improper Access Control	2	Information Disclosure	58%
3	Information Disclosure	3	Improper Access Control	26%
4	Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	4	Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	9%
5	Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	5	Privilege Escalation	55%
6	Privilege Escalation	6	Improper Authentication	18%
7	SQL Injection	7	Code Injection	12%
8	Improper Authentication	8	SQL Injection	-7%
9	Code Injection	9	Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	-17%
10	Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)	10	Business Logic Errors	67%

In the past 12 months, reports for Business Logic Errors increased by 67%, putting this vulnerability category on the Top 10 for the first time, replacing Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) as number 10.

- Information disclosure rose from third to second place, with a 59% increase in reports, and code Injection saw a 13% increase in reports, increasing from 9th to 7th place.
- The most significant shift in the Top 10 is Server Side Request Forgery (SSRF) falling from 4th place to 9th.
   Improvements in cloud computing environments (AWS) have made that class of vulnerability easier to mitigate.
   Additionally, a number of high-profile breaches have been attributed to SSRF vulnerabilities, meaning security leaders are encouraging a focus on finding and fixing SSRF vulnerabilities across their networks.



Business Logic Errors

**59**%

INCREASE

Information Disclosure

**13** %

Code Injection

### **Bounties Total Financial Rewards Amount**

Тор	10 Vulnerabilities	Total bounty payouts 2021
1	Cross-site Scripting (XSS)	\$4,568,335
2	Information Disclosure	\$4,520,834
3	Improper Access Control	\$4,173,966
4	Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	\$2,678,161
5	Privilege Escalation	\$2,273,302
6	Improper Authentication	\$1,981,539
7	Code Injection	\$1,502,707
8	SQL Injection	\$1,440,657
9	Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	\$1,420,749
10	Business Logic Errors	\$874,511



TOTAL BOUNTIES FINANCIAL REWARDS AMOUNT

#### **lıacker**one

% of total bounty spend

Top 10 Vulnerabilities	Automotive	Aviation & Aerospace	Computer Hardware & Peripherals	Computer Software	Consumer Goods
1. XSS	\$59,875 8%	\$10,700 33%	\$88,360 14%	\$781,361 9%	\$129,905 27%
2. Information Disclosure	\$131,250	\$950 3%	\$70,280 11%	\$1,226,307 14%	\$58,625 12%
3. Improper Access Control	\$98,550 13%	\$650 2%	\$82,210 13%	\$1,765,475 20%	\$26,077 5%
4. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	\$142,150	\$0 0%	\$16,720 3%	\$377,986 4%	\$28,375 6%
5. Privilege Escalation	\$33,900 5%	\$250 1%	\$54,080 9%	\$712,767 8%	\$25,850 5%
6. Improper Authentication	\$36,300 5%	\$1,000 3%	\$26,760 4%	\$370,251 4%	\$29,730 6%
7. Code Injection	\$60,250 8%	\$0 0%	\$29,740 5%	\$411,619 5%	\$4,440 1%
8. SQL Injection	\$27,550 4%	\$2,000 6%	\$44,244 7%	\$328,022 4%	\$43,800 9%
9. Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	\$1,275 0%	\$200 1%	\$12,740 2%	\$238,453 3%	\$11,600 2%
10. Business Logic Errors	\$2,700 0%	\$2,000 6%	\$2,600 0%	\$171,825 2%	\$9,650 2%
Total	\$730,150	\$32,825	\$630,349	\$8,730,891	\$479,887

% of total bounty spend

Top 10 Vulnerabilities	Cryptocurrency Blockchain	&	Electronics & Semiconductor		Financial Service Insurance	es &	Government		Healthcare	
1. XSS	\$34,945	7%	\$35,450	5%	\$272,162	11%	\$80,800	18%	\$33,300	22%
2. Information Disclosure	\$41,589	8%	\$30,150	4%	\$253,145	10%	\$38,050	8%	\$8,200	6%
3. Improper Access Control	\$51,434	10%	\$20,650	3%	\$253,245	10%	\$26,825	6%	\$28,450	19%
4. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	\$2,800	1%	\$106,900	15%	\$234,354	10%	\$73,950	16%	\$14,150	10%
5. Privilege Escalation	\$38,026	7%	\$18,850	3%	\$155,760	6%	\$6,400	1%	\$3,200	2%
6. Improper Authentication	\$183,436	35%	\$10,700	1%	\$121,460	5%	\$28,050	6%	\$7,050	5%
7. Code Injection	\$500	0%	\$7,600	1%	\$79,410	3%	\$5,900	1%	\$8,000	5%
8. SQL Injection	\$16,500	3%	\$54,900	8%	\$118,350	5%	\$10,900	2%	\$14,000	9%
9. Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	\$100	0%	\$14,000	2%	\$78,799	3%	\$61,400	14%	\$10,700	7%
10. Business Logic Errors	\$47,285	9%	\$29,200	4%	\$56,800	2%	\$2,500	1%	\$325	0%
Total	\$527,199		\$722,400		\$2,450,085		\$451,000		\$148,175	

% of total bounty spend

Top 10 Vulnerabilities	Internet & Online Services	Media & Entertainment	Medical Technology	Pharmaceuticals	Professional Services
1. XSS	\$2,023,071 13%	\$412,520	\$1,850 3%	\$3,650 2%	\$72,030 16%
2. Information Disclosure	\$1,891,526 13%	\$312,216 14%	\$4,900 8%	\$21,750 14%	\$35,935 8%
3. Improper Access Control	\$1,181,746 8%	\$236,834 11%	\$5,750 9%	\$33,150 22%	\$34,945 8%
4. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	\$1,158,547 8%	\$112,360 5%	\$16,800 27%	\$14,500 10%	\$43,762 10%
5. Privilege Escalation	\$792,253 5%	\$112,363 5%	\$2,400 4%	\$7,550 5%	\$90,650 20%
6. Improper Authentication	\$638,337 4%	\$82,622 4%	\$6,850 11%	\$24,750 16%	\$22,960 5%
7. Code Injection	\$696,400 5%	\$88,455 4%		\$1,650 1%	\$5,563 1%
8. SQL Injection	\$407,550 3%	\$103,587 5%		\$8,100 5%	\$18,300 4%
9. Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	\$843,342 6%	\$47,450 2%	\$0 0%	\$3,475 2%	\$6,950 2%
10. Business Logic Errors	\$349,246 2%	\$111,359 5%	\$250 0%	\$2,450 2%	\$5,220 1%
Total	\$9,982,018	\$2,213,422	\$62,600	\$151,925	\$442,825

% of total bounty spend

Top 10 Vulnerabilities	Retail & eCommerce	Telecommunications	Transportation & Logistics	Travel & Hospitality	
1. XSS	\$136,824 14%	\$206,792 10%	\$0 0%	\$107,669	
2. Information Disclosure	\$104,445 11%	\$140,792 7%	\$200 12%	\$80,662 12%	
3. Improper Access Control	\$95,955 10%	\$106,291 5%	\$0 0%	\$94,232 14%	
4. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR)	\$125,765	\$93,560 5%	\$1,200 71%	\$81,157 12%	
5. Privilege Escalation	\$34,020 3%	\$141,955 7%	\$0 0%	\$24,427 4%	
6. Improper Authentication	\$38,760 4%	\$283,723 14%	\$0 0%	\$47,178 7%	
7. Code Injection	\$30,600 3%	\$58,600 3%		\$9,518 0.01%	
8. SQL Injection	\$75,010 8%	\$122,294 6%		\$43,000 0.06%	
9. Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)	\$22,450 2%	\$20,170 1%		\$14,123 0.02%	
10. Business Logic Errors	\$35,881 4%	\$22,200 1%	\$0 0%	\$12,559 2%	
Total	\$986,592	\$2,041,653	\$1,700	\$685,615	

### Check out what the Top 10 Vulnerabilities are in your industry.

#### Automotive

- 1. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$143,650
- 2. Information Disclosure \$131,300
- 3. Improper Access Control Generic \$99,550
- 4. XSS \$60,625
- 5. Code Injection \$60,250
- 6. Improper Authentication Generic \$36,300
- 7. Privilege Escalation \$34,400
- 8. SQL Injection \$27,550
- 9. Cleartext Storage of Sensitive Information \$20,200
- 10. Insecure Storage of Sensitive Information \$12,000

#### **Computer Software**

- 1. Improper Access Control Generic \$1,784,833
- 2. Information Disclosure \$1,229,207
- 3. XSS \$804,991
- 4. Privilege Escalation \$715,417
- 5. Code Injection \$414,719
- 6. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$379,736
- 7. Improper Authentication Generic \$373,043
- 8. SQL Injection \$328,072
- **9.** Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) **\$244,203**
- 10. Improper Authorization \$230,301

#### **Crypto & Blockchain**

- Improper Authentication Generic \$183,436
- 2. Improper Access Control Generic \$51,434
- 3. Business Logic Errors \$47,285
- 4. Information Disclosure \$41,589
- 5. Privilege Escalation \$38,026
- 6. XSS \$34,945
- 7. Denial of Service \$26,384
- 8. SQL Injection \$16,500
- 9. Deserialization of Untrusted Data \$15,500
- 10. External Control of Critical State Data \$15,000



### Check out what the Top 10 Vulnerabilities are in your industry.

#### **Financial Services**

- 1. XSS \$272,512
- 2. Improper Access Control Generic \$253,795
- 3. Information Disclosure \$253,145
- 4. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$234,354
- 5. Privilege Escalation \$155,760
- 6. Improper Authentication Generic \$121,510
- 7. SQL Injection \$118,350
- 8. Code Injection \$79,410
- 9. Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) \$78,799
- **10.** Path Traversal **\$67,305**

#### Internet and Online Services

- 1. XSS \$2,046,524
- 2. Information Disclosure \$1,898,726
- **3.** Improper Access Control Generic \$1,195,146
- 4. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$1,159,047
- **5.** Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) **\$828,735**
- 6. Privilege Escalation \$794,498
- **7.** Code Injection \$696,400
- 8. Improper Authentication Generic \$641,687
- 9. SQL Injection \$407,550
- 10. Incorrect Authorization \$378,840

#### **Retail & eCommerce**

- 1. XSS \$136,824
- 2. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$125,765
- 3. Information Disclosure \$104,445
- 4. Improper Access Control Generic \$95,955
- 5. SQL Injection \$75,010
- 6. Misconfiguration \$39,900
- 7. Improper Authentication Generic \$38,760
- 8. Business Logic Errors \$36,131
- 9. Privilege Escalation \$34,020
- 10. Code Injection \$30,600







### Check out what the Top 10 Vulnerabilities are in your industry.

#### Telecoms

- Improper Authentication Generic \$284,573
- 2. XSS \$207,192
- 3. Information Disclosure \$142,792
- 4. Privilege Escalation \$141,955
- 5. Authentication Bypass Using Alt. Path \$133,000
- 6. SQL Injection \$122,294
- 7. Improper Access Control Generic \$109,041
- 8. Improper Authorization \$95,150
- 9. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$93,860
- 10. Incorrect Authorization \$67,250

#### Government

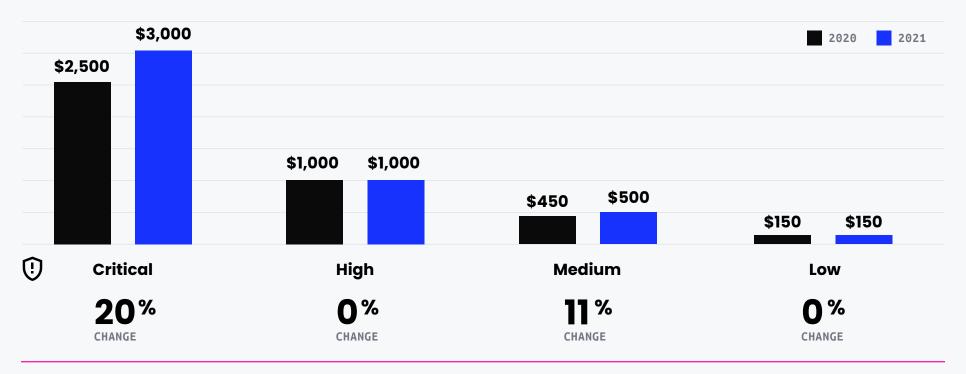
- **1.** XSS **\$80,800**
- 2. Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR) \$73,950
- **3.** Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) **\$61,400**
- 4. Information Disclosure \$38,050
- 5. Improper Authentication Generic \$28,050
- 6. Improper Access Control Generic \$26,825
- **7.** XML External Entities (XXE) **\$20,425**
- 8. Path Traversal \$16,050
- 9. SQL Injection \$10,900
- **10.** Denial of Service **\$10,500**



## How much can you expect to pay for a bug? The median price of a critical bug rose from \$2500 in 2020 to \$3000 in 2021.



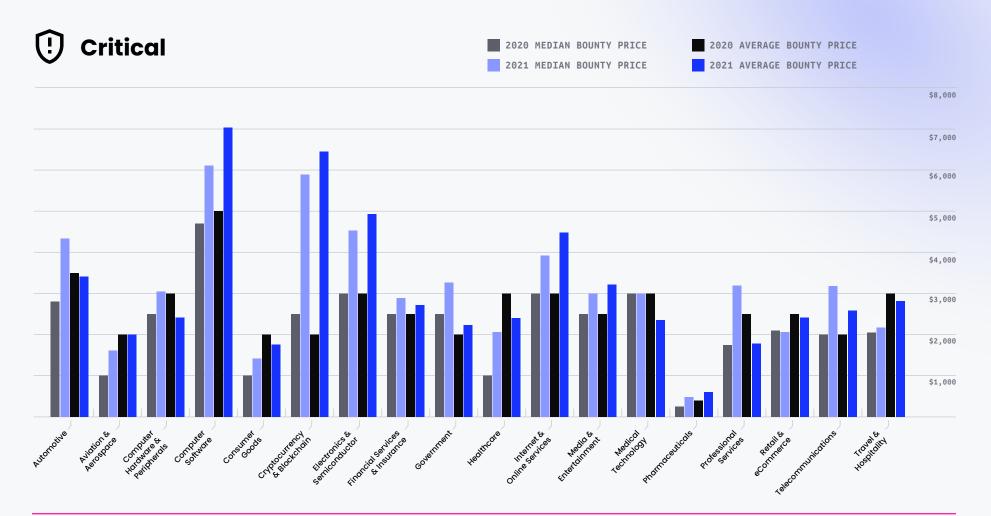
MEDIAN BOUNTY PRICE

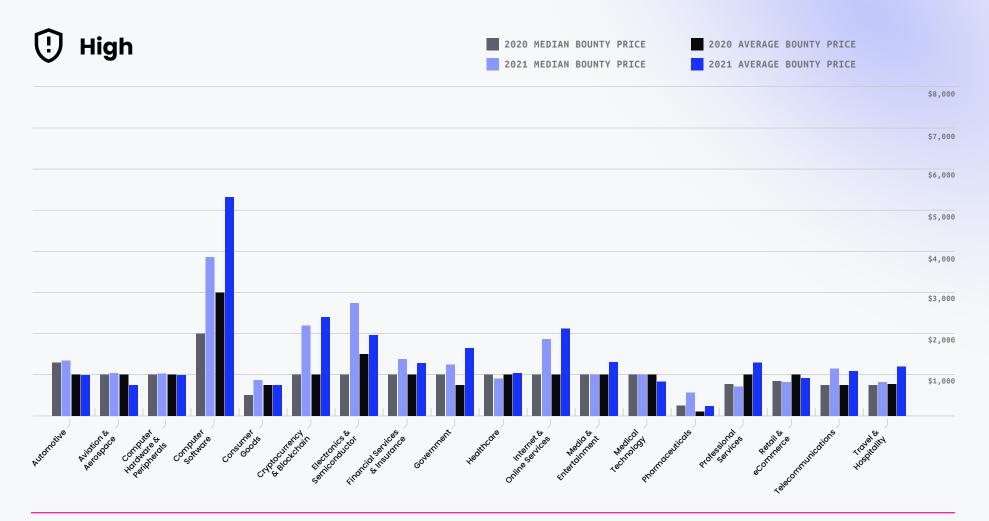


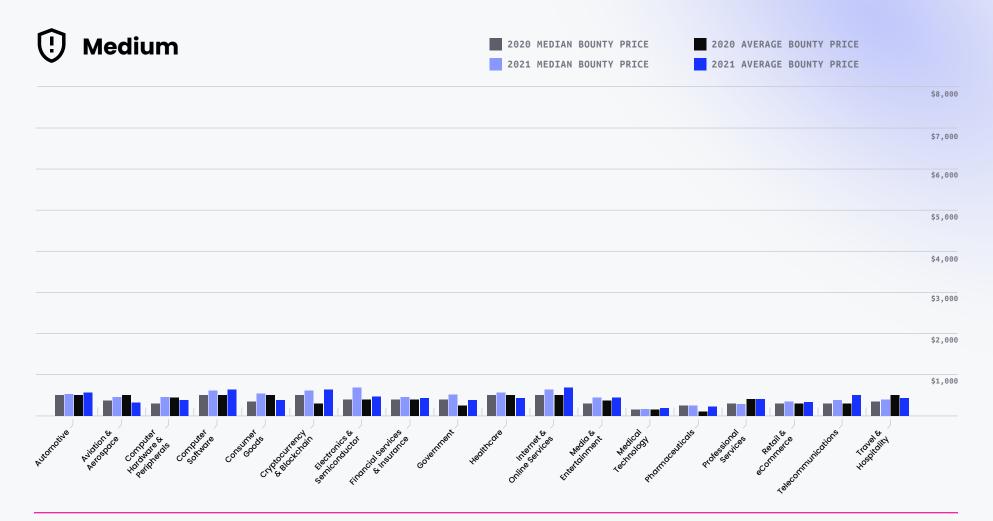
Prices for medium and lowerimpact bugs are falling. This suggests focus is shifting to highvalue findings, as organizations rely on hackers to find the vulnerabilities that traditional scanning solutions miss.

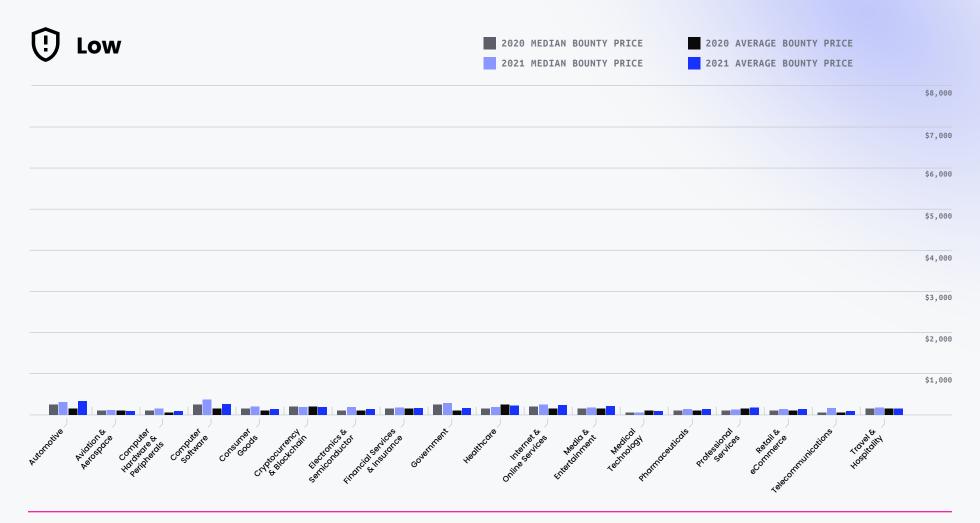
- The top tier of hackers are in high demand as organizations trust them to find bugs with the most severe impact, or to have the creativity to chain multiple low-severity bugs into one finding. The primary way customer programs bid for the time and effort of these top-tier hackers is to increase the reward for the highestimpact bugs.
- Medium and low-severity bugs are much easier to find, and typically don't represent the same risk to organizations as critical or high severity vulnerabilities. Therefore, there's less need for customers to bid higher rewards for them.











# Speed is cited as a key measurement in showing how effectively security teams stay on top of threats.

In the past year, the industry-wide median time to resolution fell by 19% from 33 days to 26.7, with some industries such as retail and e-commerce seeing time-toremediation dropping by more than 50%. This is due to a number of factors. First, we're seeing better governance models across the industries, with CISOs having increased authority and power to take action.

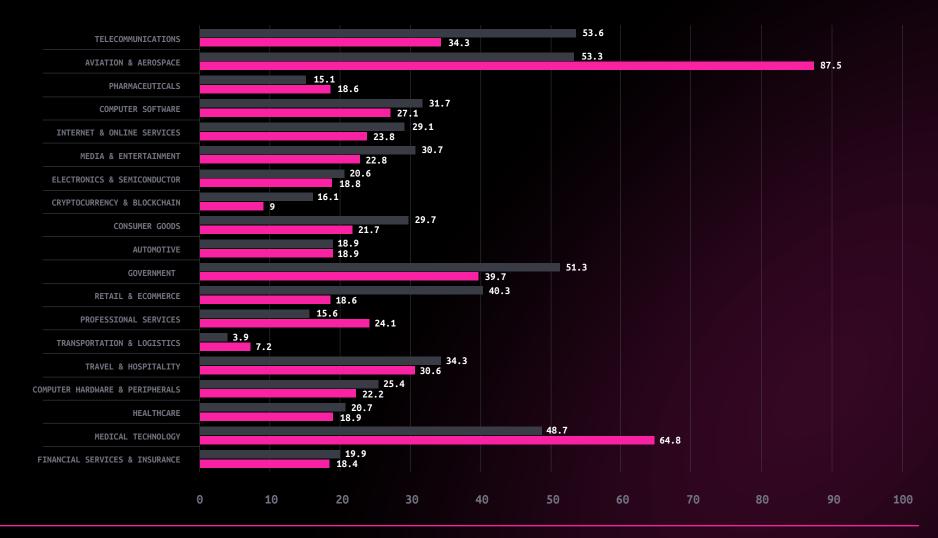
Customers are focusing their investments in tooling and staff to provide greater insight into vulnerability management and to improve time-to-remediation. Finally, with high-profile ransomware attacks demonstrating an existential threat, there has been increased attention on vulnerability management practices.

AVERAGE DROP IN RESPONSE TIME

26.7 days AVERAGE TIME TO RESOLUTION

Average Days to Remediation

2020 MEDIAN TIME TO REMEDIATE (BUSINESS DAYS) 2021 MEDIAN TIME TO REMEDIATE (BUSINESS DAYS)



# Hacker-powered security has gone beyond simply paying a hacker for a bug they found on a one-off basis.

Today's leading CISOs and security teams are leveraging the skills and expertise of a professional, committed community of hackers as a core piece of their overall security testing strategy. The data and vulnerability insights organizations gain from their bug bounty, VDPs, and pentests are enabling them to better identify where problems are originating and where resources and training need to be directed.

Knowing what vulnerabilities your peers are prioritizing, how they're fixing them, and what value they ascribe them, can help you build or enhance your own security testing program.



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## For more information on what hackers can do for your organization, contact HackerOne.

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www.hackerone.com / sales@hackerone.com