

The Deloitte-NASCIO Cybersecurity Study Insights from 2010 - 2016

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Key findings

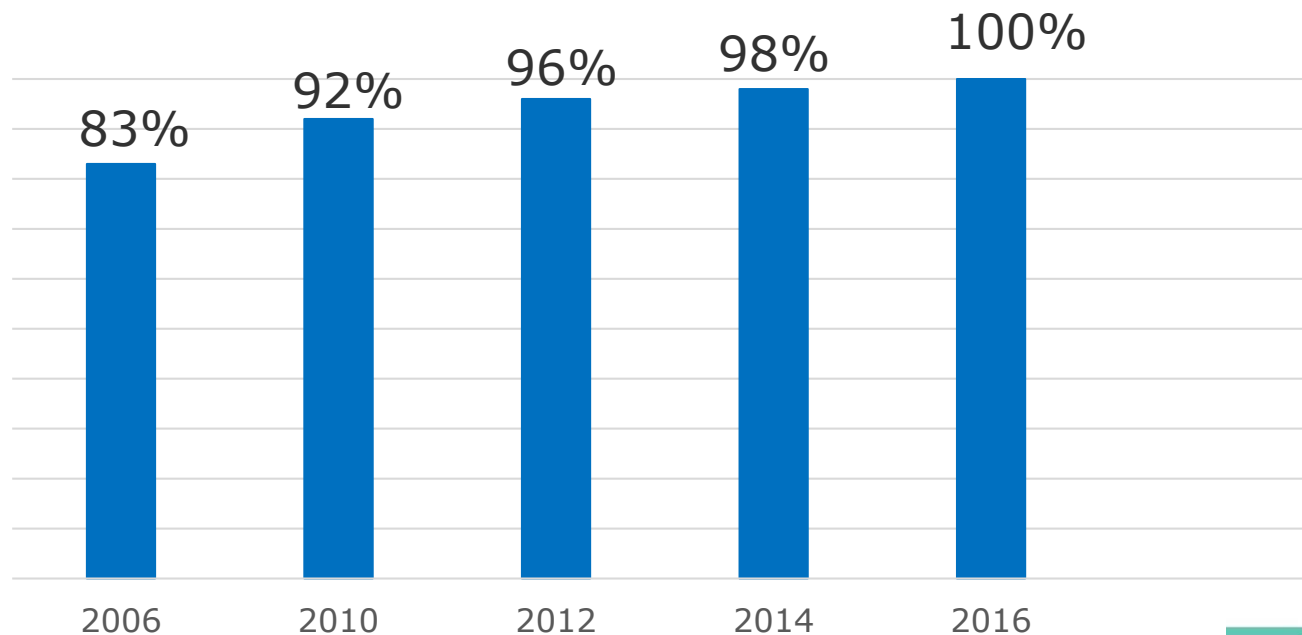


- **2010:** Governance; strategy; budget; internal, external threats and creating a cyber mindset; security of third party providers
- **2012:** Cybersecurity budget-strategy connection; cyber authority and governance; preparedness for emerging threats; compliance—a lever for CISO leadership
- **2014:** Maturing role of the CISO; continuing budget-strategy disconnect; cyber complexity challenge; talent crisis
- **2016:** Governor-level awareness is on the rise; cybersecurity is becoming part of the fabric of government operations; a formal strategy and better communications lead to greater command of resources.

The growth of the CISO role

100% of states now have an enterprise-level CISO with associated cyber risk management authority

Percent of states with a CISO role



Full-time Employees (FTEs)

Dedicated cybersecurity professionals employed by the state's enterprise security office

- **2010:** 47% with 1 to 5
- **2012:** 50% with 1 to 5
- **2014:** 49% with 6 to 15
- **2016:** 51% with 6 to 15
- **2018:** 49% with 6 to 15



State of cyber workforce in 2016

Top three human resources factors that negatively impact the CISO's ability to develop, support, and maintain cybersecurity workforce



96%

State's salary rates and pay grade structures



59%

Lack of qualified candidates due to demand from federal agencies and private sector*



47%

Workforce leaving for private sector

*New in 2016

State of cyber workforce in 2018



Top negative impact:

State's salary rates and pay grade structures

Documented security strategy



Formal STRATEGY

The top challenges of lack of funding and finding talent for cybersecurity continue at the same intensity . . .

. . . but CISOs with a formal, approved cybersecurity strategy are more likely to secure funding and talent

CISOs should formalize their cybersecurity strategy and communicate its urgency to the stakeholders who need to approve it

Percentage of states with a formal, documented cybersecurity strategy

- **2010:** 55%
- **2012:** 46%
- **2014:** 55%
- **2016:** 67%

Reporting/briefing

To what extent are you required to provide reports on cybersecurity status or posture of the enterprise?

- **2010:** Reporting was to agency leadership, CIO's. No governors.
- **2012:** 19.1% reporting to governor annual; 23.4% reporting legislature annually
- **2014:** 39.6% reporting to governor on ad hoc basis; 40.4% reporting to legislature ad hoc
- **2016:** 40% reporting to governor on ad hoc; 29% monthly
- **2018:** nearly 30% briefing governors on a monthly basis



Barriers

Top barriers in addressing cybersecurity challenges

- Lack of sufficient funding (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016)
- Inadequate availability of cyber professionals (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016)
- Increasing sophistication of threats (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016)
- Lack of visibility and influence within enterprise (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016)
- Lack of documented processes (2010, 2014, 2016)
- Emerging technologies (2010, 2012)



IT budget allocated to information security

Percentage of state's cybersecurity allocation as part of overall IT budget

- **2010:** Majority: 1-3% of budget
- **2012:** Majority: 1-3% of budget
- **2014:** Majority: 1-2% of budget
- **2016:** Majority: 1-2% of budget; 20% said 3-5%

Budget allocation has made some improvement, but continues to remain a top challenge

Chief privacy officer (CPO)

Percentage of state's with a defined CPO role

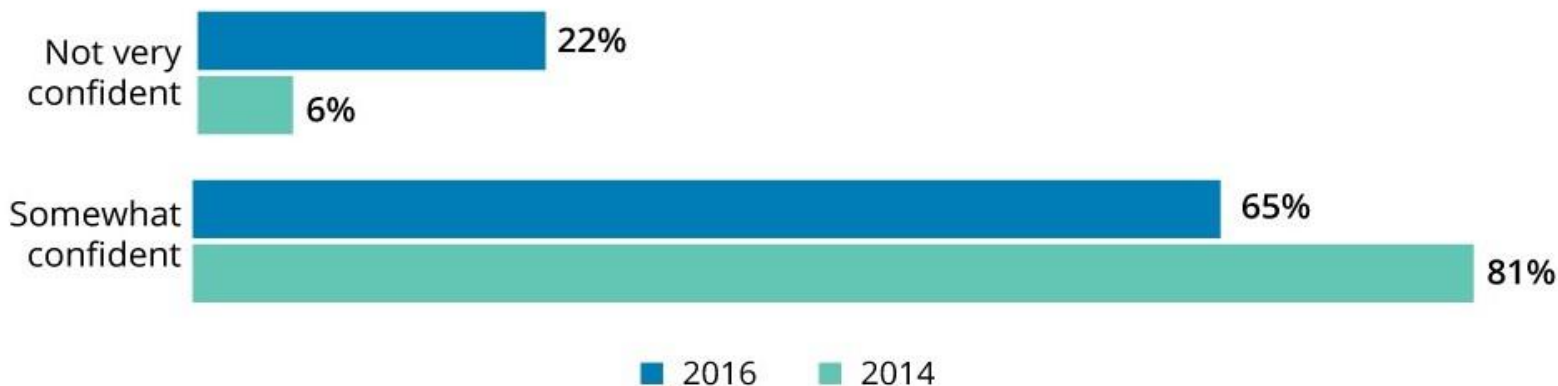
- **2010:** 18% of states had one
- **2012:** 18%
- **2014:** 29.2%
- **2016:** 18%
- **2018:** 28%



Confidence in third parties

CISOs' confidence in cybersecurity practices followed by third parties

- **2010:** 69% said somewhat confident; 23% said 3rd party security capabilities and controls are unknown
- **2012:** 74% somewhat confident
- **2014:** 81.3% somewhat confident
- **2016:** 65% somewhat confident



Top outsourced cybersecurity functions

Which functions do states outsource?

2010	2012	2014	2016
<p>24% threat monitoring</p> <p>11% vulnerability management</p>	<p>40% threat management and monitoring</p> <p>20% security technology services</p>	<p>39% forensics/legal support</p> <p>37% threat monitoring</p> <p>37% risk assessments</p> <p>18% vulnerability management</p> <p>18% security tech. services</p> <p>18% audit log analysis & reports</p>	<p>54% cyber threat risk assessments</p> <p>44% forensics/legal support</p> <p>35% cyber threat mgmt. & monitoring</p> <p>27% vulnerability management</p> <p>23% audit log analysis & reports</p>

Top outsourced cybersecurity functions

Outsourced Functions	2016	2014	2012	2010
Cyber threat risk assessments	54%	37%	-	-
Forensics/legal support	44%	39%	-	-
Cyber threat management and monitoring services	35%	37%	40%	24%
Vulnerability management	27%	18%	-	11%
Audit log analysis and reports	23%	18%	-	-
Security technology services	-	18%	20%	-



Top five cybersecurity initiatives by study



2010	2012	2014	2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data protection • Information security risk assessments • Information security training and awareness • Application security • Security infrastructure improvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments • Training and awareness • Data protection • Strategy • Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments • Training and awareness • Data protection • Continuous monitoring/SO • Incident response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and awareness • Continuous monitoring/SOC • Strategy • Governance • Operationalizing cybersecurity

Top cybersecurity initiatives 2018



Risk assessments

Metrics to measure and report effectiveness

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