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The Average Enterprise Insider Risk Maturity is Level 2 out of 4

As remote work, cloud adoption and use of emerging technologies continue to expand, so too, does data exposure surface.

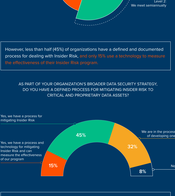
While external threats certainly pose a threat to the security of data, so does Insider Risk. Insider Risk is the result of the way companies work today—the data exposure events (loss, leak, theft, sabotage, espionage) that result from accessing, creating and sharing files and data that jeopardize the well-being and reputation of a company and its employees and customers. Many cybersecurity protect data in a modern enterprise it is critical to have technology, processes, and procedures dedicated to mitigating Insider Risk, not just malicious threats.

But as this Code42 and Pulse survey of 500 enterprise security leaders finds, **less than 50% of organizations have the technology, structure and processes needed for mitigating Insider Risk—and the average Insider Risk maturity at these companies is at level 2 out of 4.**

HOW MATURE ARE GLOBAL ENTERPRISES IN MANAGING INSIDER RISK?

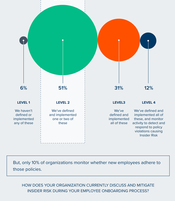
CISOs know what data is most critical to their company's security, but 40% don't have a defined Insider Risk process.

89% of security leaders have a good grasp on what data is most critical to their organization.



However, less than half (45%) of organizations have a defined and documented process for dealing with Insider Risk, and only 15% use a technology to measure the effectiveness of an Insider Risk program.

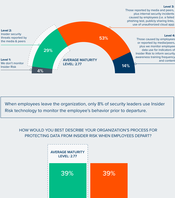
The top barrier preventing organizations from implementing or improving their Insider Risk program is defining processes and procedures (38%)—the challenge most closely associated with Level 2 of Insider Risk maturity.



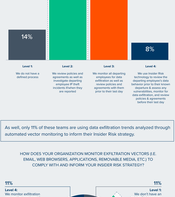
Most organizations have Acceptable Use policies, but few have proactive processes to monitor employees for policy adherence.

94% of organizations have implemented Acceptable Use policies for different data uses (i.e. cloud storage, endpoint usage, cloud computing, removable storage).

But, only 10% of organizations monitor whether new employees adhere to those policies.

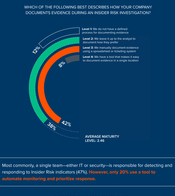


Plus, 86% of organizations don't proactively use employee monitoring to influence security awareness training.



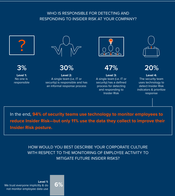
When employees leave the organization, only 8% of security leaders use Insider Risk technology to monitor the employee's behavior prior to departure.

As well, only 11% of these teams are using data exfiltration trends analyzed through automated vector monitoring to inform their Insider Risk strategy.

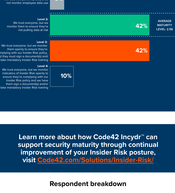


Security teams aren't using technology to simplify Insider Risk monitoring and remediation.

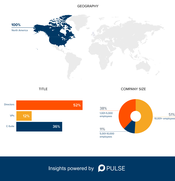
Further, during an Insider Risk investigation, only 8% of these dedicated teams use technology to make evidence collection easy and centralized in a single location. 42% are collecting evidence manually.



Most commonly, a single team—either IT or security—is responsible for detecting and responding to Insider Risk indicators (47%). However, only 20% use a tool to automate monitoring and prioritize response.



In the end, 94% of security teams use technology to monitor employees to reduce Insider Risk—but only 8% use the data they collect to improve their Insider Risk posture.



Learn more about how Code42 Incydr™ can support security maturity through continual improvement of your Insider Risk posture, visit Code42.com/Solutions/Insider-Risk/

Respondent breakdown