

## Cybersecurity Poverty Index™ 2016: APJ

The second annual RSA Cybersecurity Poverty Index is the result of an annual maturity self-assessment completed by 878 individuals across 24 industries with more than 200 respondents from the APJ region this year. The assessment was created using the NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) as the measuring stick to provide global insight into how organizations rate their overall cybersecurity maturity and practices. Here's what we learned.

### Key Takeaways

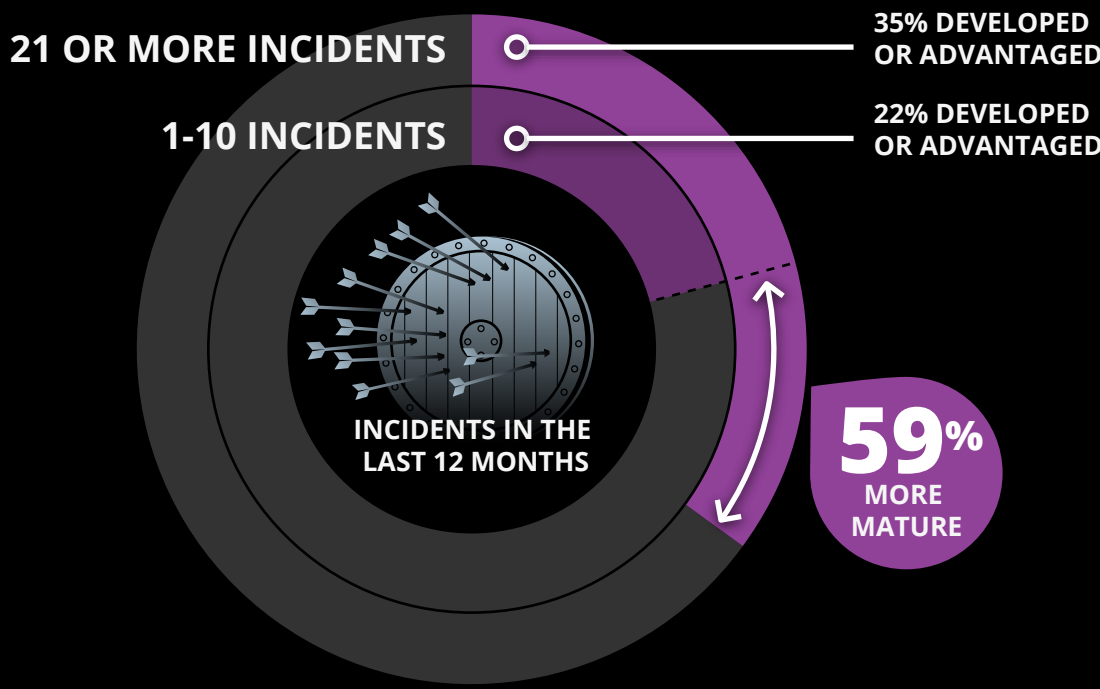
#### INCIDENT RESPONSE AND RISK IDENTIFICATION ARE UNDERDEVELOPED

The lack of these capabilities prevents organizations from reactively minimizing business impact of incidents or proactively prioritizing areas of improvement.

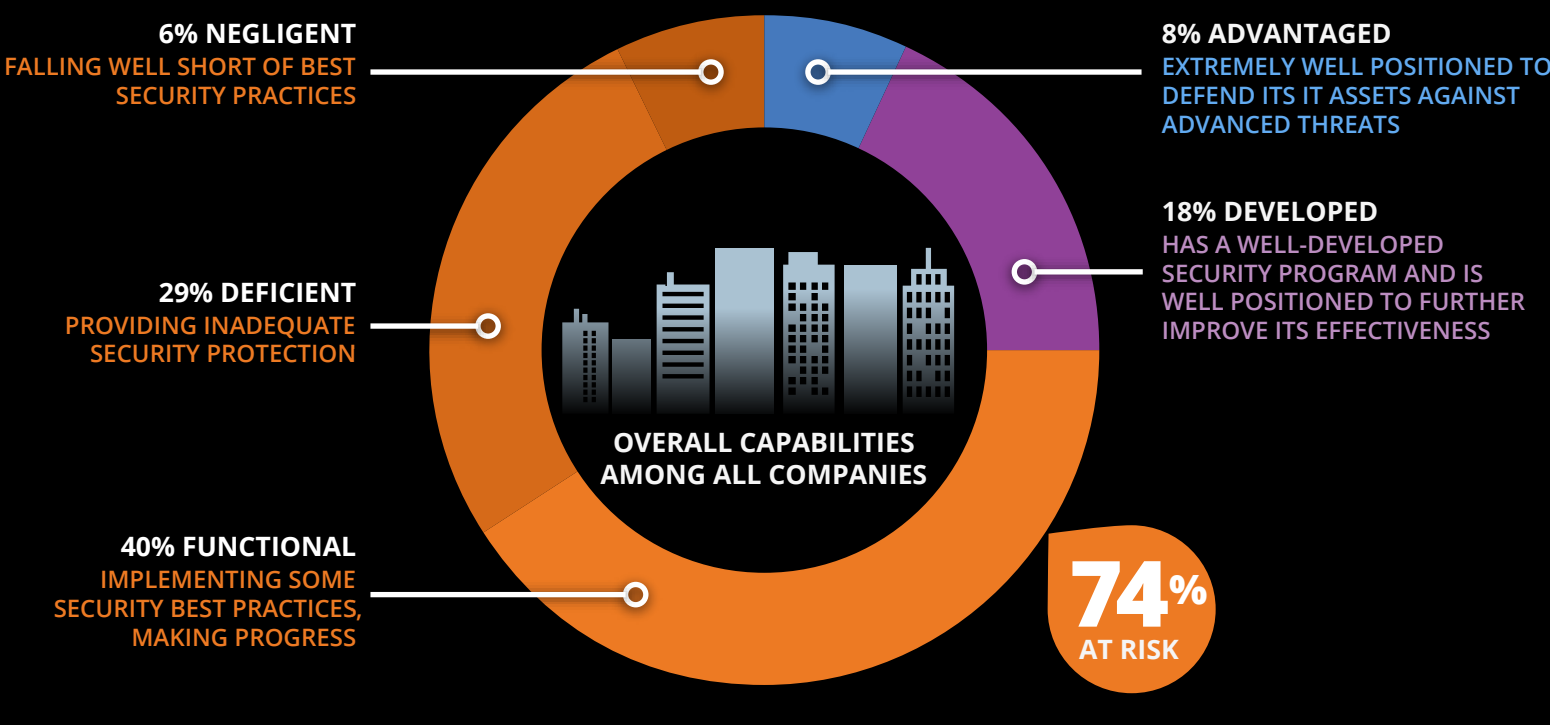


#### DAMAGING SECURITY INCIDENTS ARE THE MAIN FACTOR DRIVING ACTION AND CULTURE CHANGE

A poverty gap has emerged between companies who are more mature and those who are not.

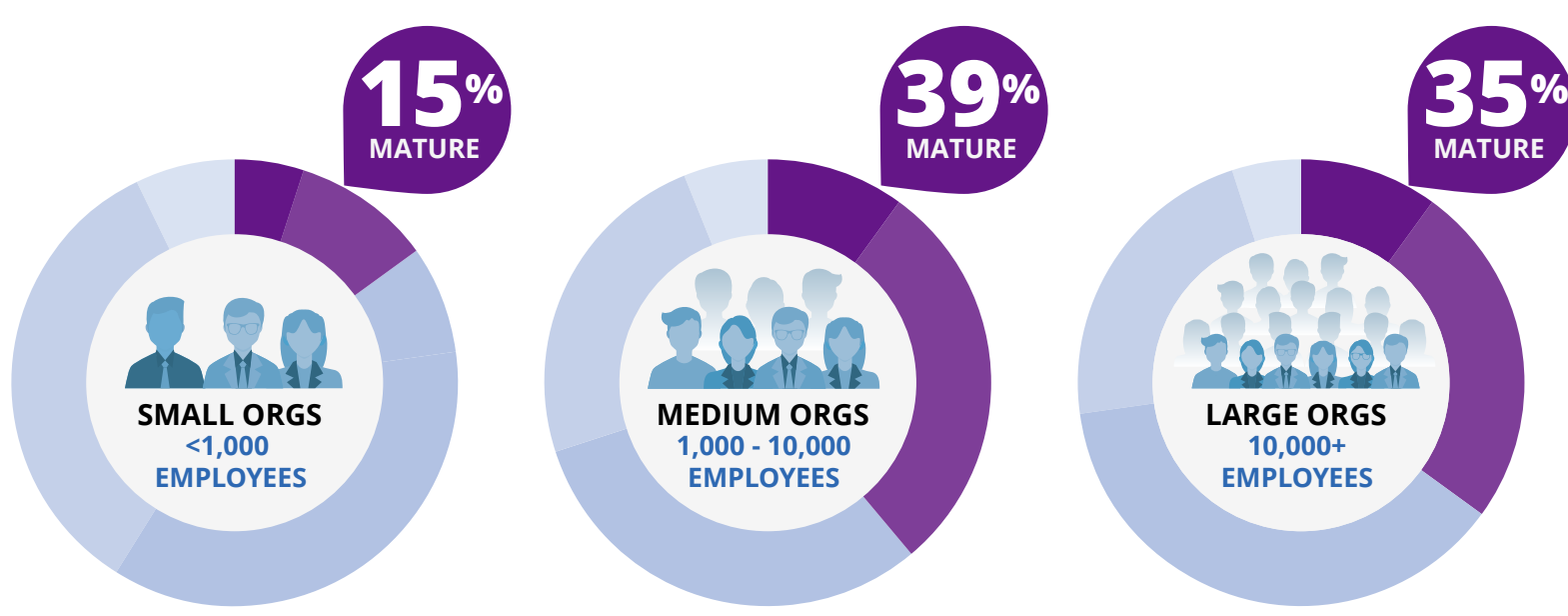


#### AS A RESULT, MOST ORGANIZATIONS REMAIN CHALLENGED WITH REGARD TO THEIR SECURITY AND RISK POSTURE



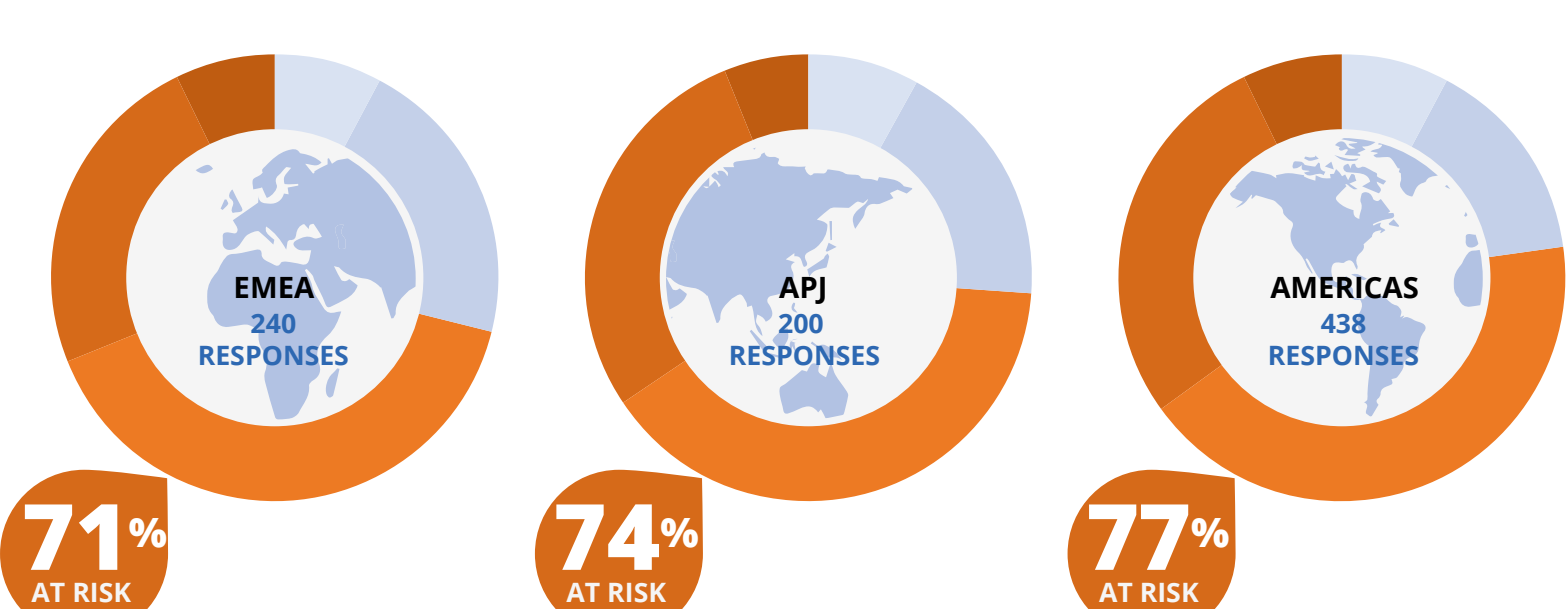
#### ORGANIZATION SIZE DOES MATTER

Larger organizations report more maturity than smaller organizations.



#### GEOGRAPHY DOESN'T MATTER

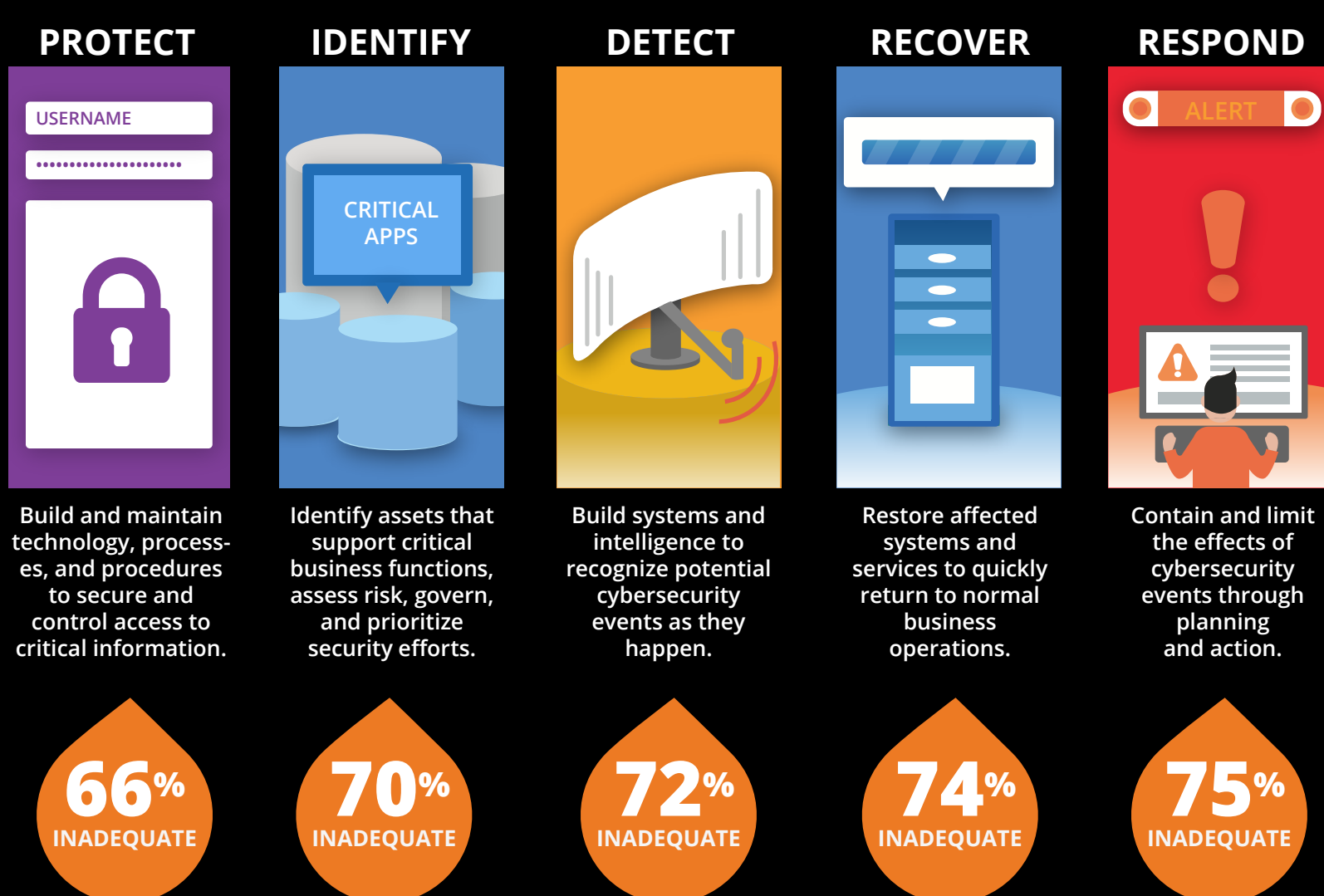
Organizations in EMEA reported the most mature security strategies with 29% ranked as developed or advantaged vs APJ at 26% and the Americas at 23%.



### State of Capabilities

#### USING THE NIST CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK

The strongest reported maturity levels were in the area of Protection - this function is proving less and less effective over time in the face of advanced threats. Response, the function which, along with Detection, forms the backbone of today's effective security strategies ranked last in maturity.



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