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The results are in. We received over 1,100 responses and gained new insights into the state of BYOD and mobile security practices in 2014 - all reviewed in detail on the following pages.

Thanks to everyone who participated in this survey. We hope you will enjoy this report.

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The key drivers for BYOD are about keeping employees mobile (57 percent), satisfied (56 percent) and productive (54 percent).

The biggest BYOD security concerns are loss of company or client data (67 percent) and unauthorized access to company data and systems (57 percent).

Additional IT resources to manage security incidents (30 percent) are by far the biggest negative impact of mobile security threats.

Smartphones (87 percent) are the dominant form factor among supported mobile devices, followed by laptops (79 percent) and tablets (68 percent).

The most common risk control measure is password protection (67 percent), followed by remote wiping of data (52 percent) and use of encryption (43 percent).
For 31 percent of organizations, BYOD is still under evaluation, followed by 26 percent of organizations with privately owned devices in limited use, and 24 percent with widespread use of privately-owned devices. Company-owned devices are widely used by 40 percent of organizations. 21 percent admit to having unsupported personal mobile devices in their organization.
Smartphones (87 percent) are the dominant form factor among supported mobile devices, followed by laptops (79 percent) and tablets (68 percent).
Among all mobile devices considered for BYOD (including smartphones, tablets and laptops), Apple’s iOS is still the dominant mobile platform with 76 percent. RIM (40 percent) declined in popularity compared to last year while Android (69 percent) and Windows (66 percent) are gaining popularity.
FOR WHAT USER GROUPS IS BYOD ENABLED?

Employees are the primary group of BYOD users (75 percent). The rise in extending BYOD to partners, customers and suppliers causes a continued dissolution of the traditional security perimeter and drives the need for new security strategies and architectures.
Email, calendar and contact management are the most popular mobile apps (86 percent). The applications designed to boost productivity are the very same applications that can increase the risk of data breaches, intrusions or malware incidents. Finding the right balance between productivity and security will be critical to the success of BYOD initiatives.
The key drivers for BYOD are about keeping employees mobile (57 percent), satisfied (56 percent) and productive (54 percent). Reducing cost for mobile devices (36 percent) and support cost (26 percent) is important but secondary to employee-related benefits.
While security technologies are maturing, BYOD security concerns remain. Loss of company or client data (67 percent), unauthorized access to company data and systems (57 percent) and fear of downloading content or apps with security exploits (47 percent) top the list.
A majority of organizations are most concerned about protecting business data (74 percent), followed by customer and employee data (69 percent).
WHAT NEGATIVE IMPACT DID MOBILE SECURITY threats have on your organization?

Additional IT resources to manage security incidents (30 percent) are by far the biggest negative impact of mobile security threats.
43 percent of organizations use mobile device management (MDM) tools to monitor and manage mobile devices, followed by endpoint security tools (39 percent) and Network Access Controls (NAC) with 38 percent.
The most common risk control measure is password protection (67 percent), followed by remote wiping of data (52 percent) and use of encryption (43 percent, which includes technologies such as VPN and disk encryption). 15 percent of organizations have no specific mobile security controls in place. Only 11 percent of respondents are running attack and penetration tests on mobile devices.
Email accounts (52 percent), access and authentication (50 percent), and acceptable usage & employee education (46 percent) are the top-3 mobile device policy topics for organizations. Malware protection (35 percent) scores relatively low considering that threats can easily walk past perimeter security by mobile devices.
WHAT ARE THE KEY CAPABILITIES REQUIRED for mobile device management?

The most required MDM features include logging, monitoring and reporting (72 percent).
Employee productivity (61 percent) is the single most important measure of BYOD, which is aligned with ‘increasing employee productivity’ receiving 54 percent when we asked about the main drivers for BYOD. Improving security of the BYOD initiative ranks second with 52 percent.
While 20 percent of organizations are working on the policies, processes and infrastructure for BYOD, 21 percent have fully implemented BYOD. 26 percent of survey participants are considering BYOD but have not adopted it yet.
While we still have some way to go toward broad BYOD adoption, organizations are somewhat better prepared for BYOD than a year ago. This year, 40 percent of respondents rank their readiness at 60 percent or higher compared to 34 percent last year.
For 25 percent of organizations, BYOD budgets will increase while budgets will remain flat for 33 percent. Only 6% anticipate budget decreases.
This survey was conducted from April through June 2014. We collected 1,122 responses from information security professionals across the world – here is a detailed breakdown of the demographics.