EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The importance of information technology (IT) security continues to grow. About 8 in 10 managers responsible for security at their firms across the 12 countries covered in CompTIA’s International Trends in Cybersecurity expect security to become an even higher priority over the next two years (79% net of moderately higher + significantly higher). Anticipated priority two years from now is significantly higher among firms in Maturing Economies (86% net higher) vs. those in Mature Economies (68% net higher). Slightly over 9 in 10 businesses in South Africa expect IT security to grow in importance (93% net higher).

Due to the evolving nature of IT, the great majority of organizations have had to respond by changing the way their company approaches security. In South Africa, similar to many of the other countries, the greatest factor has been the change in IT operations, especially as firms move to the cloud or implement new mobility strategies.

Another significant driver of change in security approach is reports of security breaches at other firms. Furthermore, across all the companies surveyed, nearly three-quarters report having at least one security breach/incident* in the past 12 months (73%).

IMPORTANCE OF CYBERSECURITY

Expected priority in 2 years from today

OCCURRENCE OF SECURITY BREACHES

Over the past 12 months

TOP DRIVERS FOR CHANGING APPROACHES TO CYBERSECURITY

Among South Africa businesses

1. Change in IT operations (e.g. cloud, mobility)
2. Reports of security breaches at other firms
3. Knowledge gained from training/certification
4. Change in business operations or client base
5. Internal security breach or incident

Note: see the last page for which countries are categorized in Maturing Economies vs. Mature Economies.

*Stemming from internal or external causes.
While 7 in 10 organizations in South Africa experienced at least one security incident, slightly over 6 in 10 had one or more serious breaches. Human error is becoming more of a factor in security breaches for most companies, especially for those in Maturing Economies (64% net overall significantly more + moderately more). In South Africa, it is more of a factor now vs. two years ago for more than half (58% net human error more of a factor).

On the brighter side, roughly 9 in 10 firms use some type of security training to assess or improve security knowledge among employees such as new employee orientation, ongoing security training programs, random security audits, online courses, etc. (92% overall and 93% in South Africa). And nearly all managers believe it is important to test after IT security training to confirm knowledge gains (100% net very important + somewhat important in South Africa). Moreover, employers in Maturing Economies especially find IT security certifications to be very valuable (49%) compared to those in Mature Economies (25%). Most managers in South Africa indicate that IT security certifications are very valuable (49%) or valuable (36%) in terms of validating security-related knowledge/skills or evaluating job candidates.

**HUMAN ERROR A MAJOR CONTRIBUTOR TO SECURITY RISK**

- **International Summary**
  - Human error: 58%
  - Technology error: 42%

- **South Africa**
  - Human error: 60%
  - Technology error: 40%

**TOP SOURCES OF HUMAN CYBERSECURITY ERROR**

Among South Africa businesses

1. General carelessness
2. Failure to get up to speed on new threats
3. Lack of expertise with websites and applications
4. End user failure to follow policies and procedures
5. IT staff failure to follow policies and procedures
6. Lack of expertise with networks, servers and other infrastructure

77% of South Africa firms reporting a mobile related security incident. Top issues: lost device, staff disabling security features, and data policy violation.

**IMPORTANCE OF TESTING AFTER CYBERSECURITY TRAINING**

- **International Summary**
  - Not that Important: 4%
  - Somewhat Important: 25%
  - Very Important: 75%

- **South Africa**
  - Not that Important: 0%
  - Somewhat Important: 25%
  - Very Important: 63%
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CompTIA’s *International Trends in Cybersecurity* was conducted to collect and share quantitative information on behaviors, techniques, and opportunities associated with IT security across 12 countries. More information and all country snapshots are available at [CompTIA.org/internationalsecurity](http://CompTIA.org/internationalsecurity).

A total of 1,509 IT and business executives participated in the online survey during January – February 2016, yielding an overall margin of sampling error at 95% confidence of +/- 2.5 percentage points. Sampling error is larger for subgroups of the data.

As with any survey, sampling error is only one source of possible error. While non-sampling error cannot be accurately calculated, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the survey design, collection and processing of the data to minimize its influence.

CompTIA is a member of the Marketing Research Association and abides by its guidelines for survey best practices and research ethics.

CompTIA is responsible for all content contained in this report. Any questions regarding the study should be directed to CompTIA Research and Market Intelligence staff at research@comp4ia.org.

SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

### Firm Size

- 5% Micro firm (5 to 9 employees)
- 34% Small firm (10 to 99 employees)
- 30% Medium firm (100 to 499 employees)
- 30% Large firm (500 or more employees)

### Primary Industry

- 20% Information Technology (IT)
- 14% Manufacturing (other than IT related)
- 11% Professional services (other than IT related)
- 10% Retail/Wholesale (other than IT related)
- 6% Healthcare/Medical
- 8% Financial/Banking/Insurance
- 2% Media/Publishing/Entertainment
- 3% Government (federal, state, local)
- 7% AMTUC (Agriculture, Mining, Transportation, Utilities, Construction)
- 6% Education
- 3% Hospitality
- 9% Other industry

### Job Role

- 22% Executive Mgt. (CEO, President, Owner, etc.)
- 23% Senior Mgt. – IT function (CIO, CSO, VP, etc.)
- 10% Middle Mgt. – IT function (Director, Team Lead)
- 11% Staff level – IT function
- 21% Senior Mgt. – Business function (CFO, VP, etc.)
- 6% Middle Mgt. – Business (Director, Team Lead)
- 8% IT Consultant

### Countries

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<td><strong>Total number of respondents in the study</strong></td>
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