Security challenges for state and local government IT departments

Increasing security risks in state and local government IT threaten the functioning of government services and the digital safety of constituents and employees.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Security vulnerabilities in public-sector IT</th>
<th>Risks of shadow IT in the cloud</th>
<th>Shortage of security professionals</th>
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<tr>
<td>92% of government respondents in a recent survey will use sensitive data in an advanced technology over the coming year.</td>
<td>928 is the average number of unsanctioned cloud apps in state governments.</td>
<td>350,000 cybersecurity positions went unfilled in the U.S. during 2017.</td>
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<tr>
<td>96% are aware of vulnerabilities in their cybersecurity.</td>
<td>25% of the data in these apps is shared internally or externally.</td>
<td>By 2019, the global workforce shortage in cybersecurity professionals is predicted to be as much as 2 million.</td>
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<td>#3 top target of data breaches in 2017: public-sector organizations.</td>
<td>Organizations experience an average of 14.8 insider threat incidents each month.</td>
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2. Source: "2017 Cybersecurity Breaches Study" by IBM Security
4. Source: "Future of Cybersecurity Workforce Report" by (insert source here)
Cyberespionage in the public sector

64% of the incidents of data breaches and ransomware in state and local government have espionage as their main motive.¹

21,000 security incidents were reported among 92 public-sector organizations.

230 incidents resulted in a confirmed data breach.

41% of the stolen data was personal.

90% or more of the actors were connected to foreign governments.

60% of the data breaches took years to discover.

Keeping security top of mind

5 million people work for state governments.

14 million people work for local governments.

95% of cybersecurity attacks are exacerbated by human error or by a lack of security awareness among employees.⁵

Escalating ransomware threats

#1 target of ransomware in 2017: government organizations.⁷

In 2017, ransomware became the 5th-most common type of malware (it ranked 22nd in 2014).

8 years of digital evidence was lost by a police department in Texas that refused to pay a ransom.⁸

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⁷ Ibid.