PULSE **& Bravura Security** Despite being vital to an organization's security strategy, only 16% of organizations have a fully realized and mature Identity and Access Management program. Mature Identity and Privileged Access Management programs that

promote Zero Trust principals are a good way to prevent hackers from gaining control of data and infrastructure.

tasked with access governance for user accounts across disparate technological environments while upholding their organizations' digital safety. As simple access governance can bring about a slew of cybersecurity challenges, the series of tasks or practices known as identity and access management and privileged access management offer a more secure way of handling user access to data, applications, and systems. Pulse surveyed 100 IT security executives to understand the varying levels of identity and access management maturity based on their ability to safeguard against vulnerabilities.

Organizations are accelerating their digital transformation, and the rising sophistication,

speed, and volume of cyber attacks is a major concern. As a result, IT security teams are

THE OVERALL AVERAGE IDENTITY

MATURITY OF THE COMPANIES

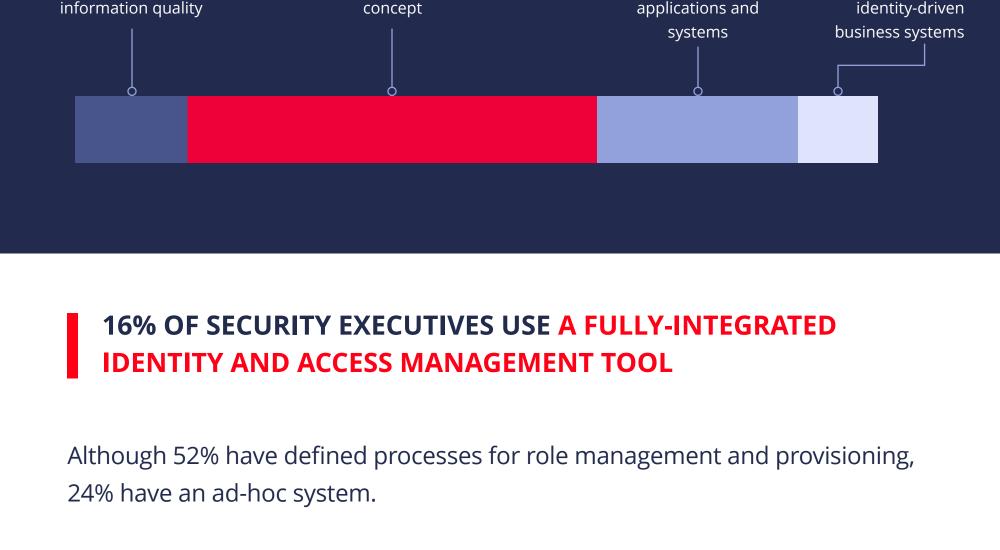
PRIVILEGED ACCESS MANAGEMENT



user validation abilities, forgo regulatory compliance mandates, and sometimes miss or may be missing privileged access management entirely. 51% are looking ahead to centralizing their identity management principles while the more mature organizations are focused on separating identity storage from applications and systems (25%) or integrating identity-driven systems (10%). Which of the following is a key next step on your organization's identity management roadmap?

management and privileged access management programs often have more irregular

14% 51% 25% 10% Level 1: We're Level 2: We're focused on Level 3: We're focused Level 4: We're on separating identity focused on establishing a central focused on establishing identity identity management storage from integrating



What is your organization's current provisioning and role management process?

24%

ad-hoc basis

Level 1: We handle provisioning

and role management on an

view of all identities (both

internal and external)

Level 1: We have a

single, trusted

tool to do so.

20%

Level 1: We provide

known external users (ex.

customers, vendors, partners)

trusted access to

internal users

23%

Level 4: We use business role

information and system access

Level 3: We separate

identity storage and use identity storage

applications and

virtualization

16%

Level 4: We provide

trusted access to

a user-centric

Level 3: We use

8%

identities (internal

& external) through full integration with

identity and access management tool

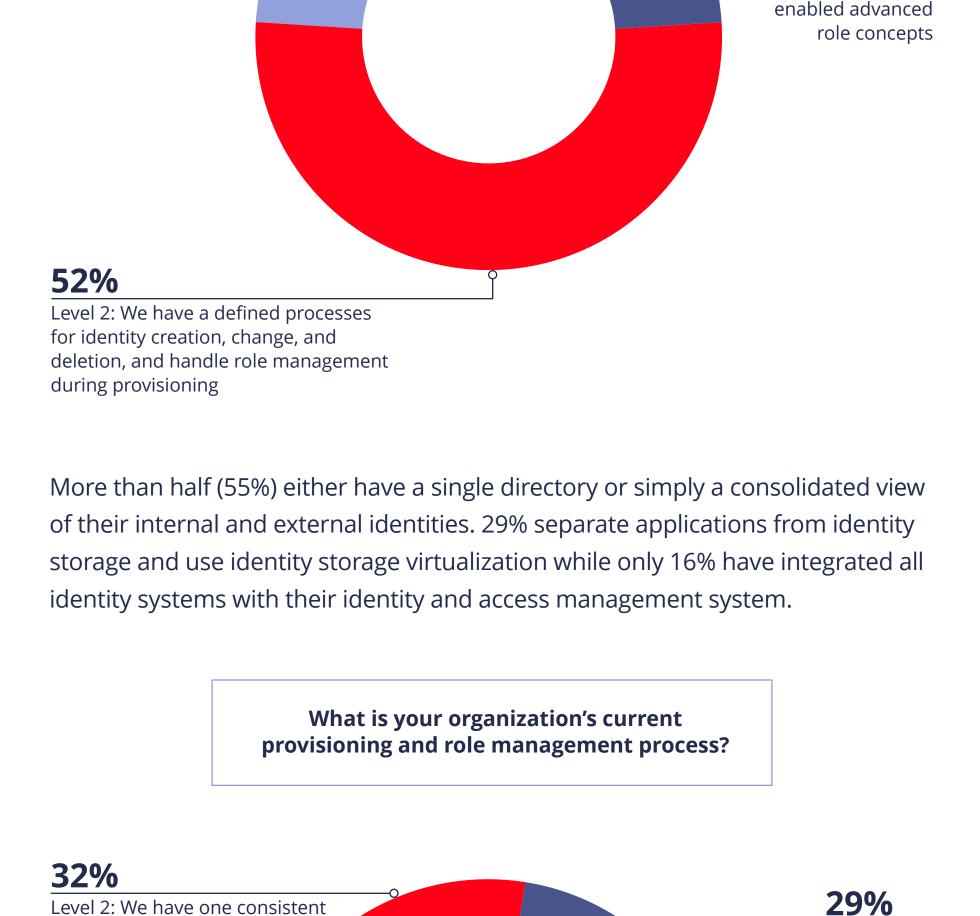
management for control of

and provide role-driven

information rights

Level 3: We have open provisioning workflows and

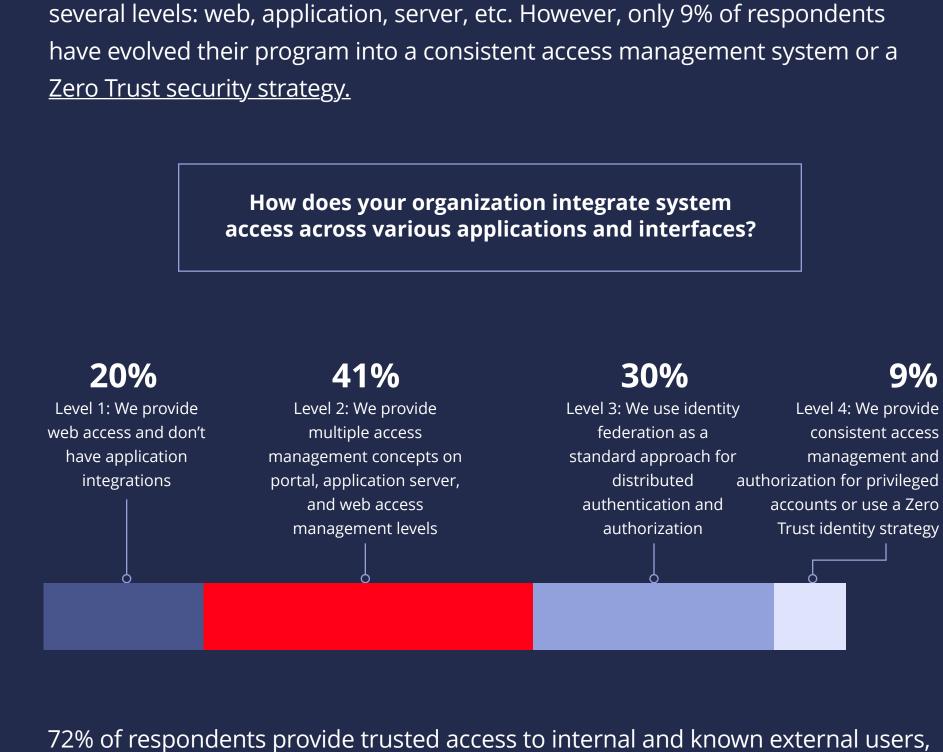
470/



directory 16% Level 4: We integrate all identity systems with our identity and access management system

Most respondents (41%) are able to adequately manage access management on

ONLY 9% EMPLOY ZERO TRUST SECURITY PRINCIPLES

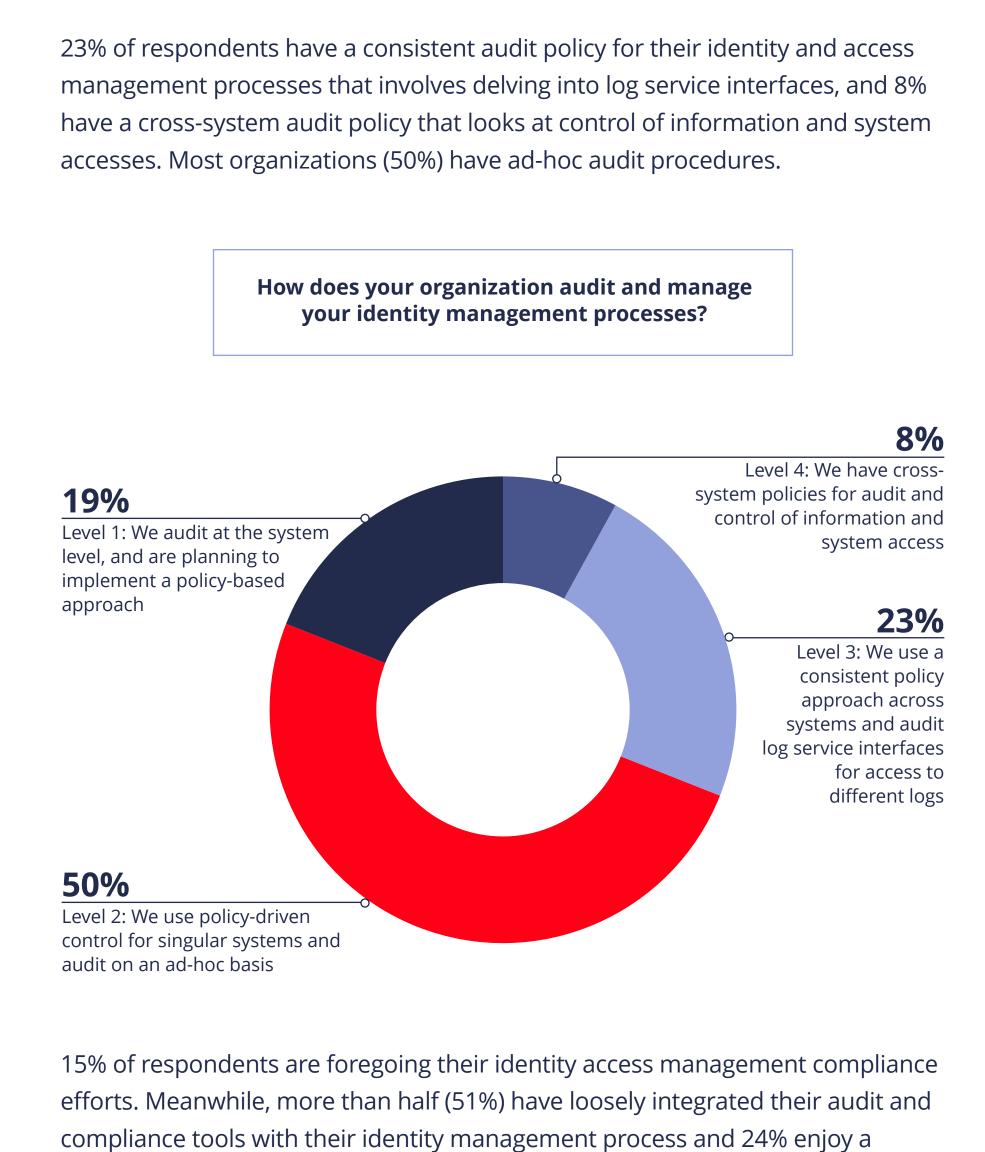


but worryingly, only 16% use a fully integrated identity and access management

How do you currently manage trusted identities at your organization?

defined storage service interfaces 56% Level 2: We provide trusted access to internal users and

51% HOPE TO CENTRALIZE IDENTITY MANAGEMENT



15% that are somewhat Level 1: We don't monitor for compliance Level 4: We use consistent compliance automation across all systems

Which of the following best describes how your company handles identity management

process compliance?

REGION

10,001+ employees 38%

employees 56%

1,001 - 5,000

24%

predefined

automated

10%

Level 3: We use

compliance services

COMPANY SIZE

C-Suite

TITLE

100%

RESPONDENT BREAKDOWN

North America 100%

greater level of automation.

Level 2: We have a compliance

solution at the system level that's somewhat integrated

with our audit solution

51%

5,001 - 10,000 employees Data collected from October 28 - December 1, 2020 Respondents: 100 IT security executives

Insights powered by PULSE