

Cyber Security

Longitudinal survey: Wave 1

Charities

The Cyber Security Longitudinal Survey (CSLS) is a three-year longitudinal study which follows the same organisations over time. It aims to better understand cyber security policies and processes within medium and large businesses and high income charities and to what extent these change and improve over this time. It will also quantify specific actions resulting in improved cyber incident outcomes.

Risk management

87% of charities took some kind of action to identify cyber security risks over the last 12 months. Conducting a risk assessment covering cyber security risks was the most commonly reported action (**73%**).

Supplier risk

Among charities that had carried out a risk assessment of their suppliers, the most common action was to have set minimum cyber security standards in their supplier contracts (**54%**).

Certifications

29% of charities adhere to at least one of Cyber Essentials, Cyber Essentials Plus or ISO27001. The most common is Cyber Essentials (**19%**).

Board involvement

60% of charities agreed that their board integrates cyber risk considerations into wider business areas, while **11%** disagreed (20% neither, 8% don't know).

Cyber security training

In the last 12 months, **55%** of charities have carried out any cyber security training or awareness raising sessions for any staff or volunteers who are not directly involved in cyber security. Over a quarter (**28%**) of the board have ever received any cyber security training.

Use of NCSC guidance

Almost a third (**32%**) of charities have used NCSC information or guidance in the last year. Most used: The 10 Steps to Cyber Security, NCSC's Cyber Assessment Framework, and guidance on secure home working or video conferencing.

For the full results, visit the [Cyber Security Longitudinal Survey](#).

Technical note: Ipsos MORI undertook a multimode (telephone and online) survey of 1,205 UK businesses (incl. 835 medium and 370 large businesses) and 536 UK registered charities. The pilot survey took place between 9 March and 6 April 2022, the main stage survey took place between 27 April and 15 July 2021. The data for businesses and charities have been weighted to be statistically representative of these two populations.

For further cyber security guidance for your charity, visit the National Cyber Security Centre website (www.ncsc.gov.uk).

This includes guidance covering:

- [home working](#)
- [video conferencing](#)
- [encouraging cyber security discussions](#)



Charities

During the three research years, this survey aims to provide a trend analysis of how organisations are improving their cybersecurity defences and to understand key drivers for changing practices and policies. Below is the summary of baseline findings.

Peer influence

Over the last 12 months, one in five charities have changed any of their cybersecurity policies or processes because of an organisation in their sector experiencing a cyber security incident.



20%

because an organisation in their sector experienced a cyber security incident



14%

because an organisation in their sector implemented similar measures

External influence

External IT or cyber security consultants were the most likely to have influenced the actions of organisations on cyber security in the last year. Influences asked about were:

55%

External IT or cyber security consultants

30%

Insurers

27%

Regulators for your sector

21%

Whoever audits accounts



Expand or improve

Over the last 12 months, more than eight in ten (84%) charities reported taking steps to expand or improve aspects of their cyber security. Steps taken:

69%

Improved processes for user authentication and access control



66%

Improved network security



55%

Improved malware defences



53%

Improved processes for managing cyber security incidents



52%

Improved the way they monitor users



41%

Improved the way they monitor systems or network traffic



41%

Improved processes for updating and patching systems and software

