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## **Gartner Predicts by 2017, Half of Employers will Require Employees to Supply Their Own Device for Work Purposes**

### ***Organisations that Offer Only Corporate-Liable Programmes Will Soon Be the Exception***

STAMFORD, Conn., 1 May, 2013 — As enterprise bring your own device (BYOD) programmes continue to become more commonplace, 38 per cent of companies expect to stop providing devices to workers by 2016, according to a global survey of CIOs by Gartner, Inc.'s Executive Programs.

"BYOD strategies are the most radical change to the economics and the culture of client computing in business in decades," said David Willis, vice president and distinguished analyst at Gartner. "The benefits of BYOD include creating new mobile workforce opportunities, increasing employee satisfaction, and reducing or avoiding costs."

Gartner defines a BYOD strategy as an alternative strategy that allows employees, business partners and other users to use a personally selected and purchased client device to execute enterprise applications and access data. It typically spans smartphones and tablets, but the strategy may also be used for PCs. It may or may not include a subsidy.

BYOD drives innovation for CIOs and the business by increasing the number of mobile application users in the workforce. Rolling out applications throughout the workforce presents myriad new opportunities beyond traditional mobile email and communications. Applications such as time sheets, punch lists, site check-in/check-out, and employee self-service HR applications are just a few examples. Expanding access and driving innovation will ultimately be the legacy of the BYOD phenomenon.

"However, the business case for BYOD needs to be better evaluated," said Mr Willis. "Most leaders do not understand the benefits, and only 22 per cent believe they have made a strong business case. Like other elements of the Nexus of Forces (cloud, mobile, social and information), mobile initiatives are often exploratory and may not have a clearly defined and quantifiable goal, making IT planners uncomfortable. If you are offering BYOD, take advantage of the opportunity to show the rest of the organisation the benefits it will bring to them and to the business."

While BYOD is occurring in companies and governments of all sizes, it is most prevalent in midsize and large organisations (\$500 million to \$5 billion in revenue, with 2,500 to 5,000 employees). BYOD also permits smaller companies to go mobile without a huge device and service investment. Adoption varies widely across the globe. Companies in the United States are twice as likely to allow BYOD as those in Europe, where BYOD has the lowest adoption of all the regions. In contrast, employees in India, China and Brazil are most likely to be using a personal device, typically a standard mobile phone, at work.

How a well-managed BYOD programme subsidises the use of a personal device is critical, and can dramatically change the economics. Today, roughly half of BYOD programmes provide a partial reimbursement, and full reimbursement for all costs will become rare. Gartner said that coupling the effect of mass market adoption with the steady declines in carrier fees, employers will gradually reduce their

subsidies and as the number of workers using mobile devices expands, those who receive no subsidy whatsoever will grow.

"The organisation should subsidise only the service plan on a smartphone," said Mr Willis. "What happens if you buy a device for an employee and they leave the job a month later? How are you going to settle up? Better to keep it simple. The employee owns the device, and the company helps to cover usage costs."

BYOD increases risks and changes expectations for CIOs. Unsurprisingly, security is the top concern for BYOD. The risk of data leakage on mobile platforms is particularly acute. Some mobile devices are designed to share data in the cloud and have no general purpose file system for applications to share, increasing the potential for data to be easily duplicated between applications and moved between applications and the cloud.

However, in general, IT is catching up to the phenomenon of BYOD. More than half of organisations rate themselves high in security of corporate data for enterprise-owned mobile devices. This new confidence in the security posture to support BYOD is a reflection of more-mature tools and processes that address myriad needs in the security area.

"We're finally reaching the point where IT officially recognises what has always been going on: People use their business device for nonwork purposes," said Mr Willis. "They often use a personal device in business. Once you realise that, you'll understand you need to protect data in another way besides locking down the full device. It is essential that IT specify which platforms will be supported and how; what service levels a user should expect; what the user's own responsibilities and risks are; who qualifies; and that IT provides guidelines for employees purchasing a personal device for use at work, such as minimum requirements for operating systems."

More detailed analysis is available in the report "Bring Your Own Device: The Facts and the Future." The report is available on Gartner's web site at <http://www.gartner.com/resId=2422315>.

Mr Willis will provide additional analysis during the Gartner webinar, "Bring Your Own Device Programme Best Practices (BYOD)" on 2 May at 3:00pm and 6:00pm BST. To register for this complimentary webinar, please visit

<http://my.gartner.com/portal/server.pt?open=512&objID=202&mode=2&PageID=5553&ref=webinar-rss&resId=2392315&srclD=1-2994690285>.

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