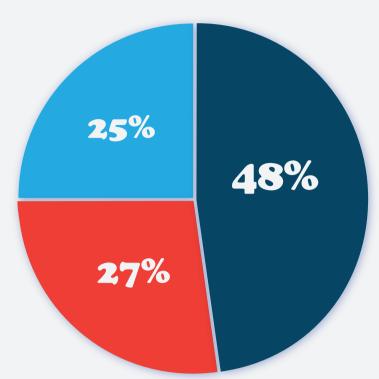
WHAT IS A DATA BREACH? A data breach is an incident that

involves the unauthorized or illegal viewing, access or retrieval of data by an individual, application or service. It is a type of security breach specifically designed to steal and/or publish data to an unsecured or illegal location.

ROOT CAUSES OF DATA BREACHES



(Application failures, inadvertent data dumps, logic errors in data transfer and more)

phishing/social engineering and SQL injection)

Malicious or Criminal Attacks

(Malware infections, criminal insiders,

**Human Error** 

System Glitch

(Employee action or mistake, external theft, internal theft or improper disposal)

Lost or stolen I.T. assets also contributed to data breaches. 17% of data breaches were due to lost or stolen I.T. assets.

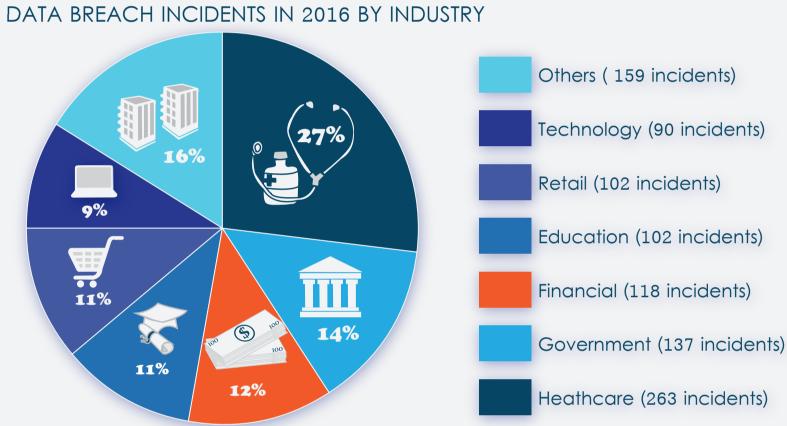


(I.T. assets include: smartphone, tablet, laptop, external hard drive, USB flash drive, etc.)

In 2016, the cost per stolen record due to malicious or criminal attacks was



system glitch (\$138) or human error (\$133).



of a data breach. The healthcare industry experienced the largest cost of \$355 per incident. ON AVERA

1 out of every 383 organizations in the world has already been a victim.

## EVERYDAY DATA RECORDS ARE LOST OR STOLEN. The highest cost associated with a

THE COST OF A US\$(Million)

\$3.79

\$4.00

The cost was to resolve (3) reputation losses, diminished goodwill, abnormal turnover of customers, and to increase customer acquisition.

data breach was lost business. On

average, this costs a business

**US\$ (MILLION)** Data breaches cost the most in the U.S.; the average total



Year 2013 2014 2015 2016 Average total cost of a data breach over four years 8 \$7.01 7 6 \$4.98 \$5.01

\$3.52

\$3.02

3 \$1.87 \$1.92 2 \$1.60 1 SOUTH COUNTRY INDIA CANADA GERMANY **BRAZIL AFRICA** THE AVERAGE TOTAL ORGANIZATIONAL COST OF DATA BREACH PER COUNTRY IN 2016

## Proper dispose of **Protect against** Secure access to sensitive

Keep data and operating

Secure sensitive information

information

Verify the security

malware

Control physical access to

network

systems up to date

**Encrypt data** 

controls of third parties And partner with an ITAD vendor.

business computers

To keep your data safe, only choose ITAD vendors who are:

NAID Certified, R2 Certified, eStewards Certified, ISO 14001 Certified, and insured.

LIQUIDTECHNOLOGY www.liquidtechnology.net

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1.http://breachlevelindex.com/

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