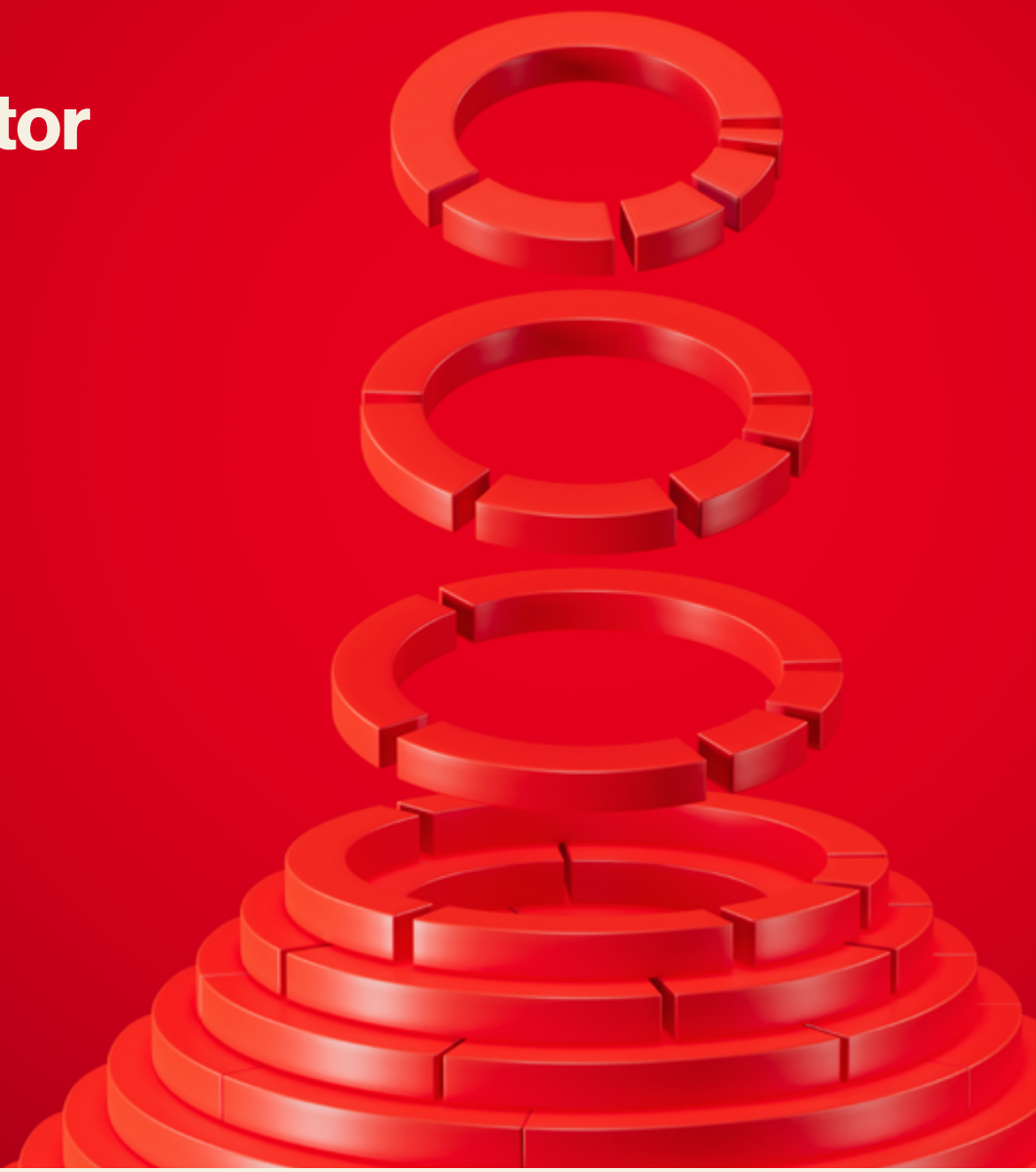
2026 Data Breach Investigations Report

Public Sector snapshot



verizon business

2026

- **61%** System Intrusion
- **17%** Social Engineering
- **10%** Basic Web Application Attacks
- **8%** Miscellaneous Errors
- **3%** Privilege Misuse

2025

- **53%** System Intrusion
- **18%** Basic Web Application Attacks
- **17%** Social Engineering
- **12%** Miscellaneous Errors
- **7%** Privilege Misuse

2024

- **36%** System Intrusion
- **25%** Miscellaneous Errors
- **22%** Social Engineering
- **9%** Basic Web Application Attacks
- **8%** Privilege Misuse

About the cover

"The only constant is change" is an aphorism commonly ascribed to Greek philosopher Heraclitus. There has been no historical evidence uncovered that he had any hands-on experience with cybersecurity, but he would be right at home in our field with this mentality. But even as the threat landscape constantly evolves and changes, the 2026 edition of the Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR) invites you to consider the importance of the fundamentals of cybersecurity as the best way to brave all of this change. A little cyber-stoicism, if you will.

On our cover, you can see concentric rings, each one representing a year of our data, floating down and settling onto the foundation of our cybersecurity knowledge. They add to our understanding and complement our defensive strategies and are segmented by the incident patterns from the past four years.

Our own 2026 report is the topmost ring, followed by 2025, 2024 and 2023, the last one already settled into the foundation.

There are more zero days and critical vulnerabilities year over year (YoY), generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) augmented malware is now a common occurrence, and complex forms of social engineering are becoming more successful as the prelude to a breach. Their speed may be increasing, their scale might be a concern, but those are all challenges defenders have been facing for a long time. This new world should require more focus, more agility, but does not necessitate an upheaval. Refinement, not revolution. We will be ready for the future if we continue to collaborate and work together for the greater good.

Also, yes, those are technically donut charts. Sorry, not sorry.

Table of contents

Welcome

Welcome to Verizon's 2026 Data Breach Investigations Report! Hello again to those who've been with us over the years – and to those joining the DBIR community for the first time, it's great to have you. As always, we're glad you're here.

In this 19th edition of the Verizon DBIR, we dig into more than 31,000 actual real-world security incidents, of which more than 22,000 were confirmed data breaches involving organizations in 145 countries. This represents the largest number of breaches we have ever examined in a single report! Yes, we realize that we have said that before, but what can we say? It's still true because the number of cases we examine continues to increase YoY. We leave it up to you to determine if that is a good thing or a not so good thing. For the victim organizations, it is undoubtedly the latter, but for our purposes of illuminating threats to your business, it is firmly in the former camp.

If we were to give this report an overarching theme, it would be "keeping a strong foundation in the face of change." Few people would argue that change, in every aspect of modern life, confronts us at an ever-increasing pace these days. The insights we try to provide in this report attempt to equip enterprises to meet cybersecurity changes in the most effective manner possible. And even though this report's dataset covers Oct 2024 through Nov 2025, both the DBIR team and Verizon are keenly aware of the growing impact and capabilities of AI-augmented vulnerability research and weaponization so far in 2026 based on early indicators and trends observed at the time of publication, and will provide some forward-looking commentary in regards to that where applicable.

We have observed that, in some areas, cybercrime has shifted in meaningful ways since the publication of the 2025 report. In others, it is less a matter of change and more a matter of speed and scale. Exploitation of vulnerabilities, discussed in several sections of the report, has now emerged as the most common way attackers gain initial access into an organization's environment, which underlines the ongoing importance of getting the basics right. Additionally, as the ancient prophecies[1] foretold, threat actors are increasingly relying on GenAI to assist them with various stages of their attacks, such as choosing targets, gaining a foothold within those targets, conducting vulnerability research, and developing malware and other tools to make their efforts more effective and efficient. Meanwhile, Social Engineering, a longtime fan favorite, is evolving, as well, with attackers increasingly using voice and other mobile-centric techniques to catch people off guard in the middle of the workday.

Please continue reading for report highlights, including the latest breach findings for industries and regions. And please feel free to pass this summary to colleagues, and download the full report for a more in-depth view of the threats you might face today.

1. And by ancient, we mean predicted in the past two DBIR reports and mentioned a couple paragraphs ago.

How to use this report

First-time readers:

Before you get started on the 2026 DBIR, it might be a good idea to take a look at this section first. We have been doing this report for quite a while now, and we appreciate that the verbiage we use can be a bit obtuse at times. We use very deliberate naming conventions, terms and definitions and spend a lot of time making sure we are consistent throughout the report. Hopefully this section will help make all of those more familiar. If you are a longtime reader (thank you!) and are already familiar with how to use the DBIR, you are welcome to skip to the next section.

What you will find here

The Data Breach Investigations Report (DBIR) focuses on the analysis of anonymized cybersecurity incident data that Verizon collects every year from almost a hundred data contributors. Those data points are normalized using the Vocabulary for Event Recording and Incident Sharing (VERIS) framework (more about it on the next page), which provides us a great foundation for statistical analysis of this type of data. Given the culture of secrecy (and just how difficult incident response is sometimes) that still permeates these cases, we often don't have all the very specific details of any given incident.

The breadth of data collection is what sets this report apart. Vendor-specific reports are able to talk very authoritatively and in great detail about the cases they investigated themselves, but here we are seeking to bridge different perspectives and contributor types – large incident response outfits, boutique forensics firms, law enforcement from local to country level, cyber insurance brokers and reinsurers – with the hope that it will get us closer to the capital T "Truth" of what is going on in the threat landscape.

VERIS framework resources

The terms "threat actions," "threat actors" and "varieties" will be referenced often. These are part of the VERIS, a framework designed to allow for the consistent, unequivocal collection of security incident details. Here is how they should be interpreted:

Threat actor: Who is behind the event? This could be the external "bad guy" who launches a phishing campaign or an employee who leaves sensitive documents in their seat back pocket.

Threat action: What tactics (actions) were used to affect an asset? VERIS uses seven primary categories of threat actions: Malware, Hacking, Social, Misuse, Physical, Error and Environmental. Examples at a high level are hacking a server, installing malware or influencing human behavior through a social attack.

Variety: More specific enumerations of higher-level categories – e.g., classifying the external "bad guy" as an organized criminal group or recording a hacking action as SQL injection or brute force.

There are also "vectors" and "motives" and "categories," but we do our best in each section to ease folks into the nomenclature and try to make it clear how to interpret those terms. Also, any weird capitalization issues you may find throughout the report are referring to VERIS "Proper Nouns" and have specific meaning tied to them in the framework. As much as in the Fae world, true names have power here.

Learn more here:

- github.com/vz-risk/veris – features the framework's JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) schema with some usage, utility scripts, enumeration listings, mappings to Center for Internet Security (CIS) Critical Security Controls, MITRE ATT&CK and a VERIS Style Guide
- verisframework.org – a slightly more user-friendly website providing information on the framework with examples and enumeration listings

Incident vs. breach

We talk a lot about incidents and breaches and we use the following definitions:

Incident: A security event that compromises the integrity, confidentiality or availability of an information asset.

Breach: An incident that results in the confirmed disclosure – not just potential exposure – of data to an unauthorized party. A distributed DoS (DDoS) attack, for instance, is most often an incident rather than a breach since data is rarely exfiltrated. However, we realize that doesn't make it any less serious.

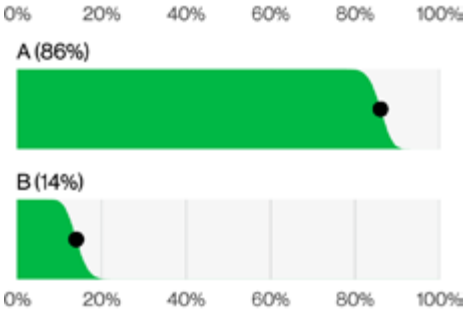


Figure 2. Example slanted bar chart (n=230)

Industry labels

We align with the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) standard to categorize the victim organizations in our corpus. The standard uses two- to six-digit codes to classify businesses and organizations. Our analysis is typically done at the two-digit level, and we will specify NAICS codes along with an industry label. For example, a chart with a label of Financial (52) is not indicative of 52 as a value. "52" is the NAICS code for the Financial and Insurance sector. The overall label of "Financial" is used for brevity within the figures. Detailed information on the codes and the classification system are available here: census.gov/naics.

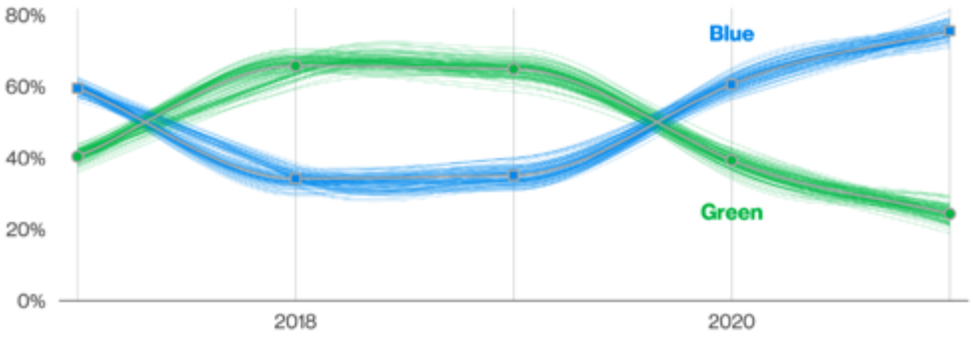


Figure 1. Example spaghetti chart

Being confident in our data

Starting in 2019 with slanted bar charts, the DBIR has tried to make the point that the only certain thing about information security is that nothing is certain. Even with all the data we have, we'll never know anything with absolute certainty. However, instead of throwing our hands up and complaining that it is impossible to measure anything in a data-poor environment or, worse yet, just plain making stuff up, we get to work. This year, you'll continue to see the team representing uncertainty throughout the report figures.

The examples shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3 all convey a range of realities that could credibly be true. Whether it be the slant of the bar chart, the threads of the spaghetti chart, the dots of the dot plot or the colors of the pictogram plot, all convey the uncertainty of the cybersecurity industry in their own special way.

The slanted bar chart will be familiar to returning readers. The slant on the bar chart represents the uncertainty of that data point to a 95% confidence level (which is a common standard for statistical testing). In layman's terms, if the slanted areas of two (or more) bars overlap, you can't really say one is bigger than the other without angering the math gods.

Much like the slanted bar chart, the spaghetti chart represents the same concept: the possible values that exist within the confidence interval. However, it's slightly more involved because we have the added element of time. The individual threads represent a sample of all possible connections between the points that exist within each observation's confidence interval.

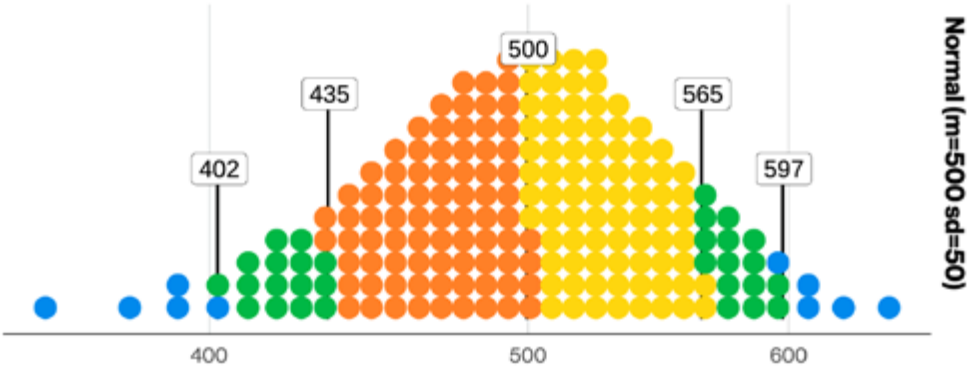


Figure 3. Example dot plot (n=10,000 – each dot is one event)
Orange: lower half of 80%; Yellow: upper half of 80%; Green: 80%–95%; Blue: Outliers, 95% of events: 402–597 80% of events: 435–565, Median: 500

As you can see, some of the threads are looser than others, indicating a wider confidence interval and a smaller sample size.

The dot plot is another returning champion, and the trick to understanding this chart is to remember that the dots represent a specific number of events, described in the figure caption. This is a much better way of understanding how something is distributed among organizations and provides considerably more information than an average or a median. We added more colors and callouts to those in an attempt to make them even more informative. In statistical terms, it's just a quantized density chart. In non-statistical terms, who doesn't love colored little dots?

Key topics and findings

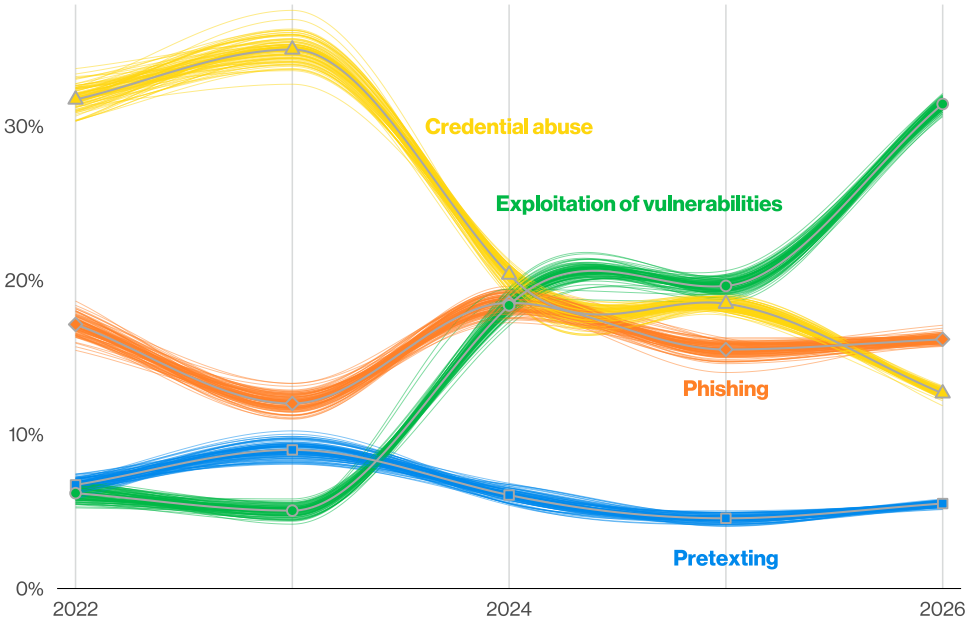


Figure 4. Known initial access vectors in non-Error, non-Misuse breaches over time (n for 2026 dataset=19,905)

Rise of vulnerability exploitation

Exploitation of vulnerabilities is now the most common initial access vector for breaches. It has risen to 31% in this year's reporting dataset, while credential abuse – the previous leader – is down to 13%.

Only 26% of critical vulnerabilities – defined as being in the Cybersecurity Infrastructure and Security Agency Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (CISA KEV) catalog – were fully remediated by organizations in 2025, a drop from the previous year's 38%.

The median time for full resolution went up to 43 days, almost two weeks more than the previous year's 32 days. In the median case, organizations had 50% more critical vulnerabilities to patch in this year's reporting dataset compared to the previous year.

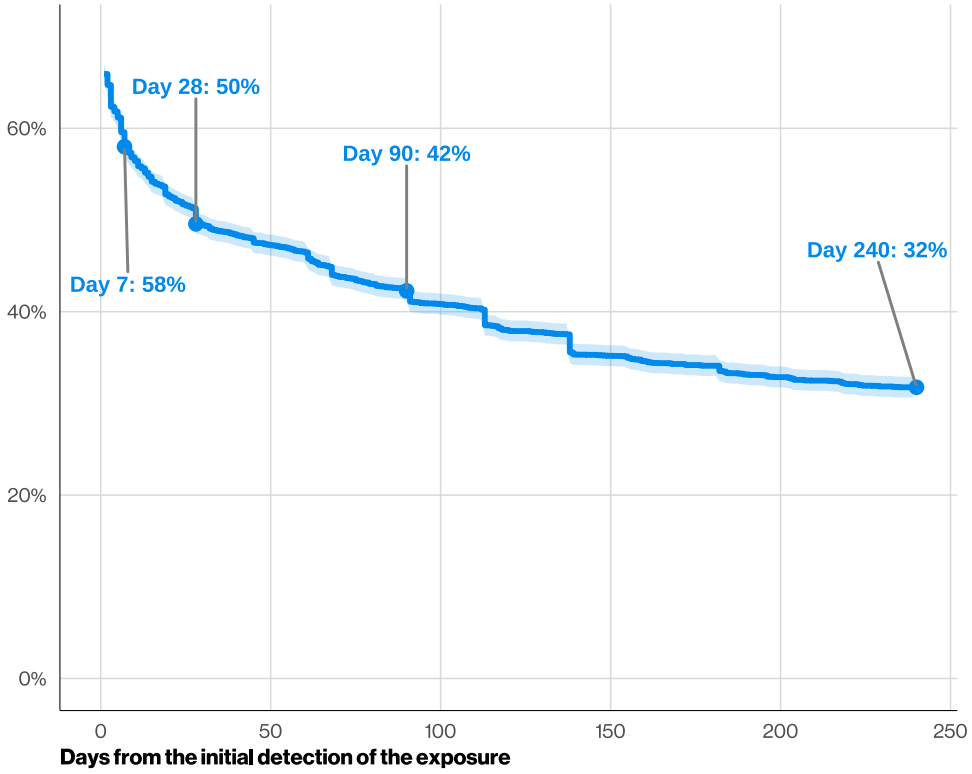


Figure 5. Survival analysis of third-party, cloud-based MFA exposures (n=7,513)

Growth in ransomware and third-party breaches continues.

Ransomware grew again to 48% of all breaches, up from 44% from the previous year. However, ransom payments have continued to decline among our dataset, as 69% of ransomware victims didn't pay. The median amount of ransom paid also continues a downward trend: $139,875 in this year's reporting dataset from $150,000 in the previous year.

As organizations increase their reliance on third parties for services and software, their exposure increases, as well, and breaches with third-party involvement have increased by 60% from last year's dataset, reaching 48% of total breaches.

Looking at remediation over time in third-party cloud exposure, only 23% of third-party organizations fully remediated missing or improperly secured multifactor authentication (MFA) on their cloud accounts, with 50% of all findings being resolved within a month.

For weak passwords and permission misconfigurations, the time to resolve 50% of all findings was much worse, reaching almost eight months.

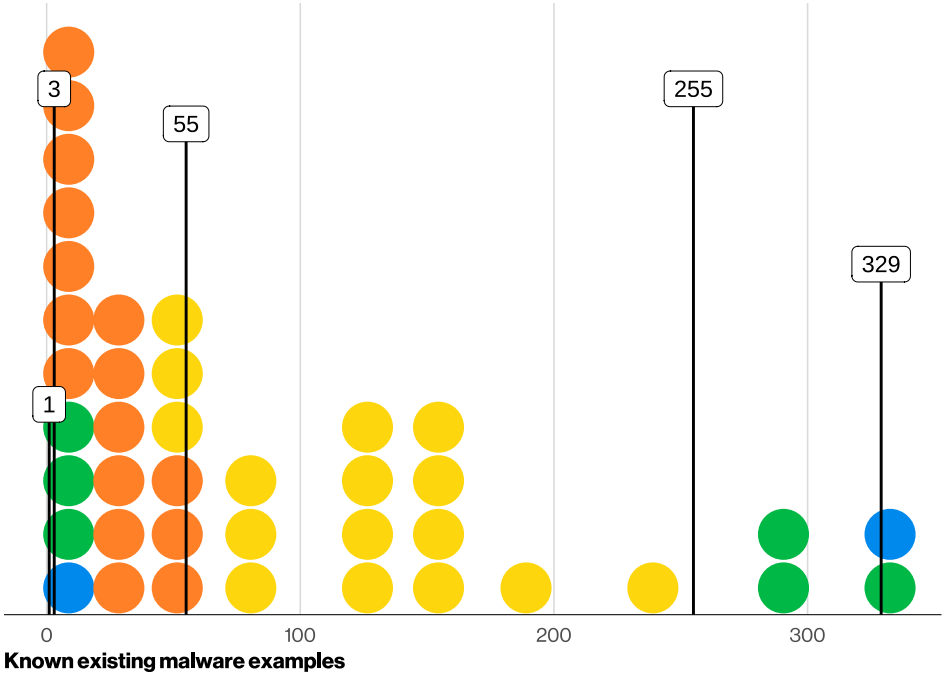


Figure 6. Distribution of known existing malware examples per ATT&CK technique observed (n=9,897—each dot is 247.43 observations)

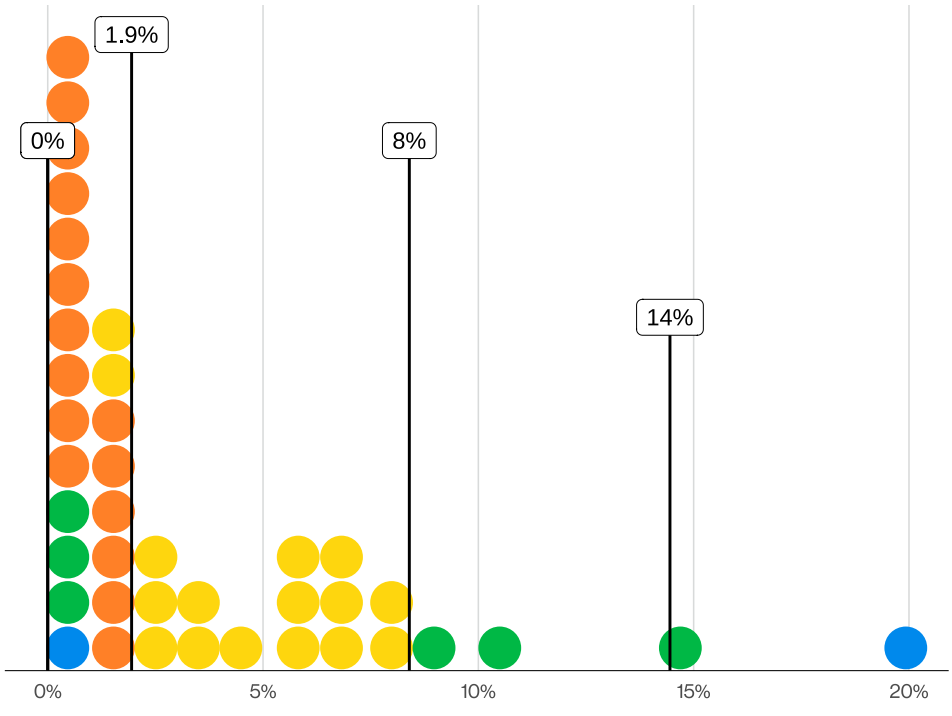


Figure 7. Distribution of success rate of non-Email vector-simulated social attack campaigns (n=35—each dot is 0.88 campaigns)

Generative AI impacting the threat landscape

Threat actors are demonstrably using GenAI to help at different stages of attack, including targeting, initial access, and development of malware and other tools. The median threat actor researched or used AI assistance in 15 different documented techniques, with some Actors leveraging as many as 40 or 50.

Most AI-assisted development of malware and tooling was associated with well-known and defined attack techniques, with a median of 55 existing known malware examples performing the same functions.

Less than 2.5% of the AI-assisted malware observations involved less-common techniques with one or fewer known malware examples.

Mobile-centric Social Engineering

Human element was present in 62% of breaches, a slight increase from the previous year's 60%. Social Engineering was our third most common breach pattern, representing 16% of all breaches.

In phishing simulations, the median rate of successful "click" rates in mobile-centric vectors (such as voice and text messaging) is 40% higher than via email.

Pretexting has become a more common initial access vector to ransomware and extortion attacks. In all breaches, it reached 6%, while Phishing remained at 16% like the previous year. Pretexting is an attacker tactic in which a trusted relationship is built through concocted scenarios to trick the user into taking an action that unknowingly compromises the organization, frequently by voice communications but also seen via email or text messaging.

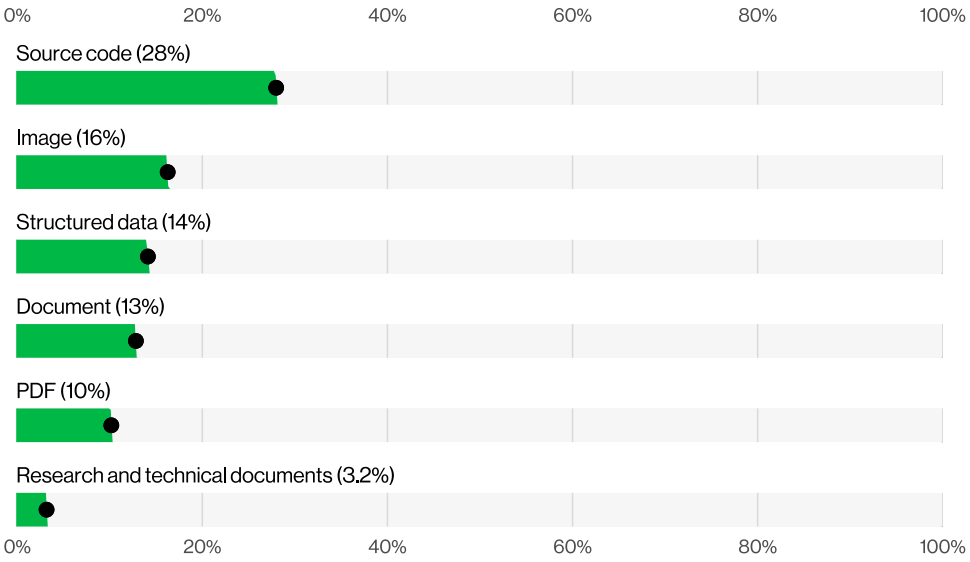


Figure 8. Select data types in untrusted DLP events targeting generative AI tools (n=858,440)

Shadow AI policy violations and malicious insiders

Regarding usage of unauthorized GenAI services ("Shadow AI"), 67% percent of users are using non-corporate accounts on their corporate devices to access AI services, a slight decrease from the previous year. However, 45% of employees are now considered regular users of AI (authorized or not) on their corporate devices, up from 15% in the previous year.

Shadow AI is now the third most common non-malicious insider action detected in our data loss prevention (DLP) dataset in 2025, a fourfold increase in percentage from the previous year.

The most common type submitted to external GenAI models was source code, followed by images and other types of structured data. In 3.2% of DLP policy violations, we even found research and technical documentation being uploaded to those unauthorized AI systems, which presents a risk of intellectual property exposure.

Public Administration NAICS 92

Summary

Public Administration is primarily targeted by a combination of financially motivated criminals and State-affiliated actors, leading to a high frequency of System Intrusion via vulnerability exploitation and Ransomware. Additionally, the sector faces an unusually high rate of internal incidents driven by Miscellaneous Errors – specifically Misdelivery due to the sheer volume of correspondence – as well as intentional data mishandling.

What is the same?

The first two attack patterns in this sector remain the same as last year, although Basic Web Application Attacks gave way to Privilege Misuse this year. The prevalence of External actors targeting this industry remains consistent YoY.

Frequency	3,634 incidents, 2,410 with confirmed data disclosure
Top patterns	System Intrusion, Miscellaneous Errors and Privilege Misuse represent 80% of breaches
Threat actors	External (56%), Internal (44%) (breaches)
Actor motives	Financial (69%), Espionage (33%), Ideology (2%) (breaches)
Data compromised	Personal (50%), Internal (39%), Other (37%), Secrets (30%) (breaches)
Initial access vector breakdown	Exploitation of vulnerabilities (40%), Phishing (20%), Credential abuse (8%) (breaches)
Other metrics	Human element (69%), Third-party (36%)

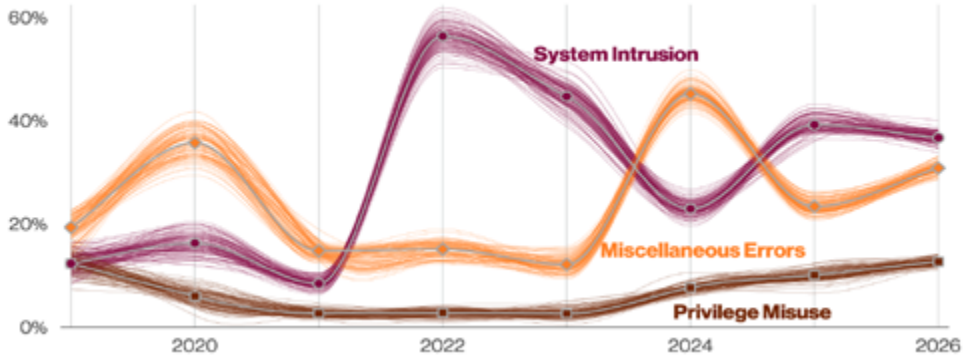


Figure 9. Top patterns in Public Administration breaches over time (n for 2026 dataset=2,410)

This year, the top three incident patterns in Public Administration are System Intrusion, Miscellaneous Errors and Privilege Misuse (Figure 9). It's worth noting, however, that Privilege Misuse is only 0.01% more common than Social Engineering, so those two are still essentially battling for supremacy.

At first glance, the prominence of Error and Misuse might make you think, "Is the government really this prone to mistakes and bad behavior?" Possibly – but there are some important context points to keep in mind when looking at NAICS 92:

- We receive incident data about government entities from a limited number of contributors, and that number is much smaller than the contributors reporting on private sector incidents. Because the Public Administration dataset is smaller, the results are more susceptible to bias.
- On the positive side, the government-related data we do receive tends to be detailed and high quality. This allows for a more granular, in-depth view of what's happening, even though it reflects fewer organizations overall.
- An even more critical factor is that government entities often operate under stricter regulatory and reporting requirements than most private sector organizations. They are often required to report more types of incidents and at a higher level of detail.

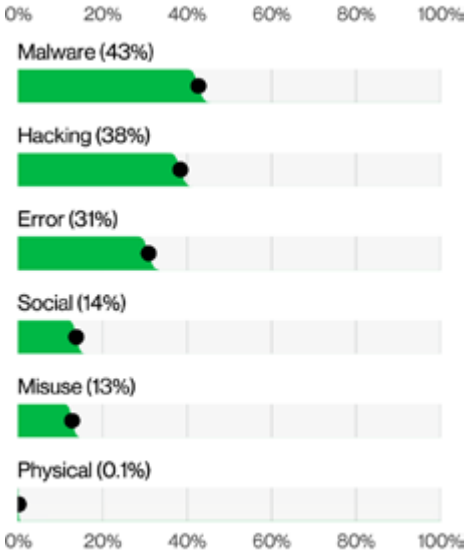


Figure 10. Top Actions in Public Administration breaches (n=2,410)

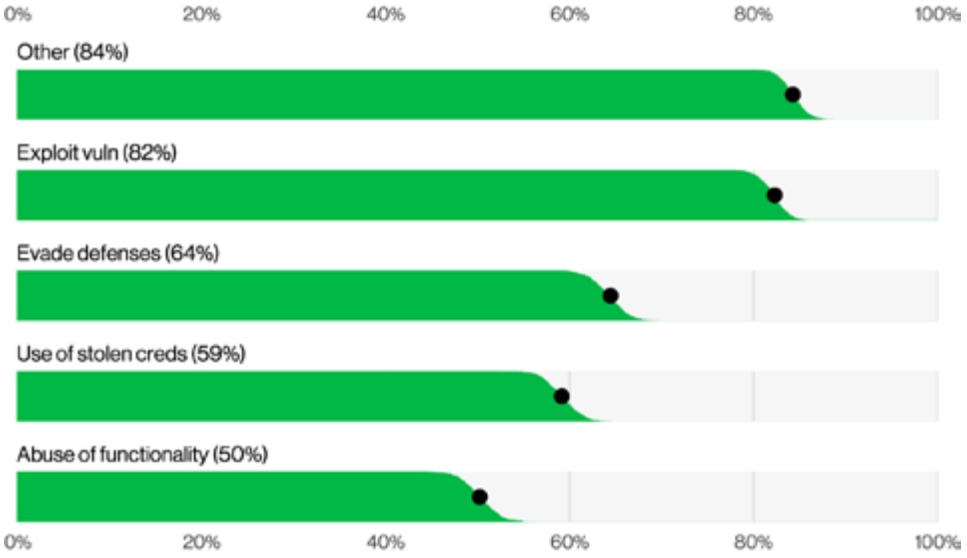


Figure 11. Top Hacking varieties in Public Administration breaches (n = 661)

With those caveats in mind, we can now look more closely at what drives the patterns that appear at the top of the list.

In Public Administration, Hacking (38%) and Malware (43%) actions show up in roughly equal proportions (Figure 10), which tracks with what we see across most industries this year. Given that more complex attacks tend to blend multiple techniques (and with System Intrusion sitting in the top spot), that balance is not exactly shocking. What is notable, however, is that Hacking and Malware appear at lower rates in breaches here than in many other verticals.

When we examine hacking in greater detail (Figure 11), the Exploitation of vulnerabilities is predominant, accounting for 82% of hacking-related breaches in government. Evade defenses also appears at an unusually high rate, present in 64% of breaches involving hacking. Finally, the Use of stolen credentials is a common tactic for threat actors targeting government entities, occurring in 59% of hacking-related breaches.

Malware actions such as Ransomware, Backdoors, C2, disabling controls and evading defenses are in frequent use. If we require any further clarity on why the patterns fall where they do, a look at these Malware actions provides it. This blend of activity reflects how Ransomware and other complex attack scenarios typically unfold.

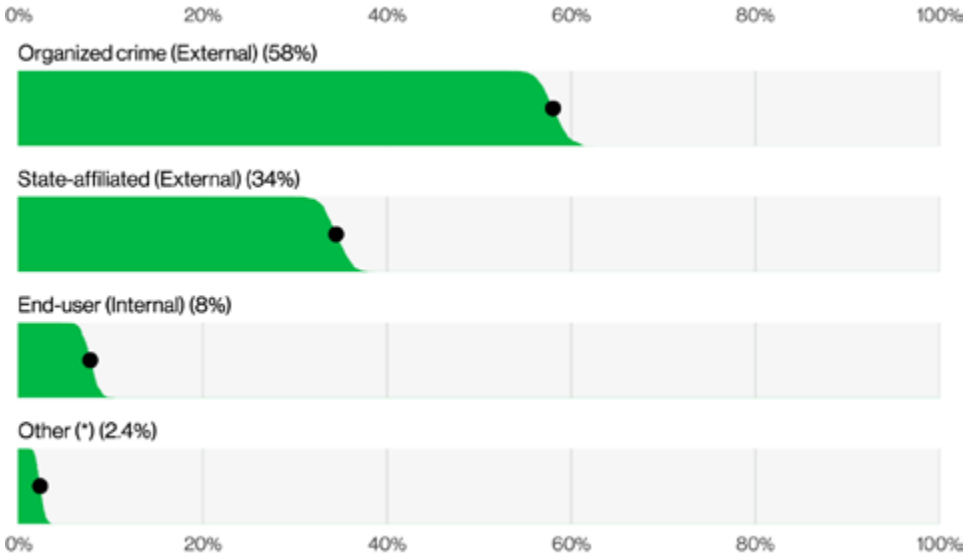


Figure 12. Actor varieties in Public Administration breaches (n=1,146)

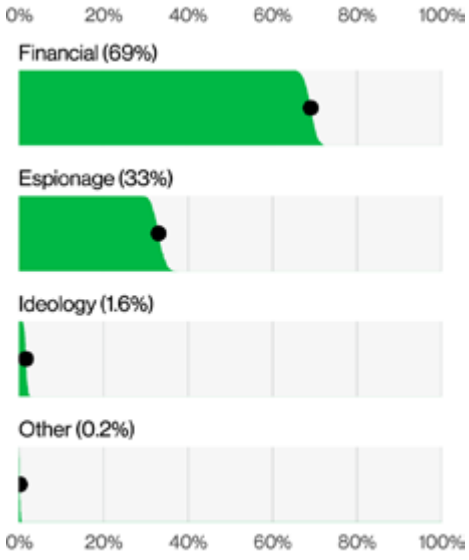


Figure 13. Actor motives in Public Administration breaches (n=1,201)

In this segment, a quick look at the main threat actors is quite illuminating. Figure 12 does a nice job of summarizing who is driving the action in Public Administration. External actors make up a slim majority of breaches at 56%, but Internal actors still accounted for a substantial portion of incidents in NAICS 92.

On the External side, organized criminal groups are the primary offenders and are, unsurprisingly, mostly in it for the money (69% financially motivated).

State-affiliated actors also feature heavily, appearing in just over one-third of breaches (35%) and frequently acting with an Espionage motive (33%) (Figure 13). One example of this kind of activity was the breach of the U.S. Department of the Treasury by the Chinese nation state hacking group Silk Typhoon, in which a vulnerability present in the software of a third party's cloud-based support services was exploited.[2]

This type of action is part of a broader pattern of Chinese cyberespionage aimed at U.S. critical infrastructure and national security frameworks primarily due to rising global political tensions.

In other words, this sector is contending with a mix of financially motivated criminal groups and state-aligned actors focused on intelligence gathering. This is what ultimately puts System Intrusion in the number one spot among the patterns.

2. govinfosecurity.com/report-chinese-hackers-breached-cfius-a-27274?rf=2025-01-13_ENEWS_SUB_GIS__Slot1_ART27274

We all make (the same) mistakes.

The Miscellaneous Errors pattern makes a strong showing in this sector: Instances of this pattern (31%) are considerably higher here than in most other verticals. Misdelivery, once again, rises to the top as the dominant error type, keeping pace with what we see in nearly every other sector. Misdelivery is, at its core, what it sounds like: Data intended for one recipient is sent to someone else. Of all the industries where this can happen, Public Administration is perhaps the easiest to understand. There is a large chain of individuals to notify – often by letter or email – that they did something wrong or that they owe a few dollars more to the powers that be, and that sheer volume creates room for mistakes.

Misdelivery can also involve printed correspondence or electronic communications. Whether it is a physical letter, an email or a form that must be filled out in triplicate and returned, it is surprisingly easy to make an "off by one" error and send it to the wrong person. Misdelivery accounts for 88% of all errors in the Public Sector. For comparison, the second most common error type – Classification error – comes in at just 4%. If your organization sends out a large volume of correspondence, it would be wise to implement safeguards to reduce this all-too-common problem (and the government is far from alone here; large healthcare and insurance firms with their constant mailings face similar exposure).

For anyone hoping for a silver lining,[3] it's worth noting that most government errors are not the result of inadequate processes (1%) or poor technology (9%) but of plain old Carelessness (91%) – which does not exactly inspire confidence.

You did that on purpose!

Shifting from honest mistakes to intentional behavior, misuse-related breaches in this sector are overwhelmingly about Data mishandling (82%). At its core, Data mishandling is the inappropriate use of data, and it wears many hats: Sending information through unauthorized channels, convenient workarounds that put data at risk, or storing data in ways that don't meet policy or regulatory requirements all qualify.

The second most common flavor of misuse is Privilege abuse, appearing in 18% of misuse-related breaches. In these cases, the actors are not breaking in – they are simply logging on. They deliberately use the legitimate access they already have to systems or data for an improper purpose, typically to gain some real (or at least perceived) personal benefit.

Misuse can be insidious and difficult to detect if all of your organization's controls are outward facing, looking only for the attacker trying to get in from the outside. Part of those security fundamentals is to make sure you can detect malicious activity, even when it is "coming from inside the house."

3. We will be sure to let you know as soon as we find one.

Educational Services NAICS 61

Summary

The Education vertical is troubled primarily by external, financially motivated actors who utilize Ransomware, Exploit vulnerabilities and rely greatly on the Use of stolen credentials.

What is the same?

The System Intrusion, Social Engineering and Miscellaneous Errors patterns are still the top three patterns, as they were last year and the year before.

Frequency	1,302 incidents, 1,252 with confirmed data disclosure
Top patterns	System Intrusion, Social Engineering and Miscellaneous Errors represent 83% of breaches
Threat actors	External (78%), Internal (22%) (breaches)
Actor motives	Financial (78%), Espionage (21%) Ideology (2%) (breaches)
Data compromised	Internal (64%), Personal (41%), Other (26%), Secrets (19%) (breaches)
Initial access vector breakdown	Exploitation of vulnerabilities (34%), Phishing (22%), Credential abuse (8%) (breaches)
Other metrics	Human element (68%), Third-party (40%)

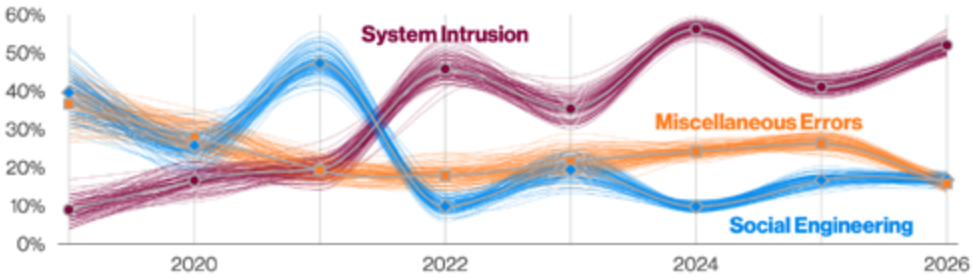


Figure 14. Top patterns in Educational Services breaches over time (n for 2026 dataset=1,252)

System Intrusion is the undisputed headliner for this vertical, appearing approximately three times as often as any other pattern and accounting for 52% of all Education breaches (Figure 14). In practice, that means many incidents involve attackers actively working their way into the victim environments – often by chaining together various action types or by generally employing whatever tools are necessary to pull off a more complex attack. Victims can take some consolation in the fact that they made the attackers earn every inch of the systems they compromised.[4] Small comfort, we know.

Social Engineering (17%) and Miscellaneous Errors (16%) represent significantly smaller numbers but still play meaningful roles. Think phishing emails that open the door or misconfigurations that kindly leave it propped wide open for anyone to walk through. Nevertheless, in this vertical, they are both only supporting roles and not the stars of the show.

The Education sector is beset by Hacking and Malware attacks in equal measure (55% of breaches), as shown in Figure 15. When we break down the Hacking varieties in play (see Figure 16), we get a slightly atypical picture. The Exploitation of vulnerabilities leads the pack, showing up in 77% of hacking-related breaches. Those weaknesses are being worked primarily by Organized crime and State-affiliated actors, although the data doesn't always go deep enough for us to name and shame the specific vulnerabilities that caused most of the damage. In a more familiar pattern, stolen credentials are also heavily represented, appearing in 65% of breaches that involve Hacking actions.

4. In true Chuck Norris style!

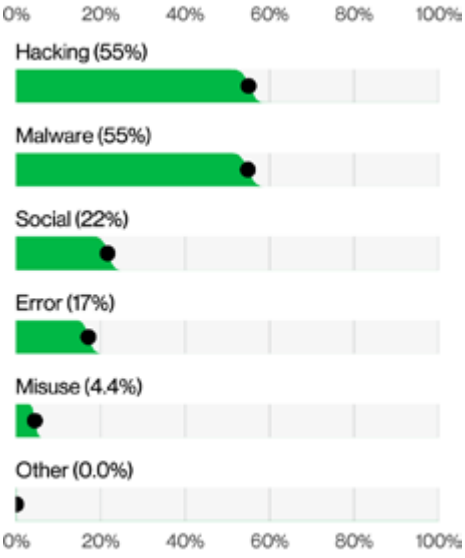


Figure 15. Action types in Educational Services breaches (n=1,252)

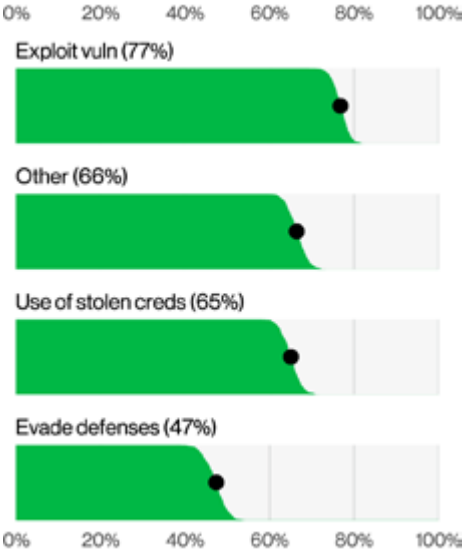


Figure 16. Top Hacking action varieties in Educational Services breaches (n=435)

Figure 17 confirms what most defenders in Education already suspect:[5] Ransomware remains the undisputed heavyweight of the sector, appearing in 65% of malware-related breaches. While this lack of a "plot twist" may not surprise seasoned veterans, the mechanics of these attacks deserve a closer look. Backdoor or C2 functionality shows up in 35% of malware-driven breaches, giving attackers a handy way to maintain access, recon the environment and perpetrate more illicit operations long after the initial infection.

The primary vector of infection is via Web applications (Figure 18), which serve as the front door in 71% of cases. To illustrate, we need only look back to the late summer of 2025. A well-known ransomware gang – the same group behind the 2023 MOVEit exploitation – shifted their sights to a zero-day vulnerability in Oracle's E-Business Suite.[6] This campaign resulted in more than 100 organizations being compromised and subjected to extortion, with a heavy concentration of those victims residing right here in the Education sector.

Meanwhile, web application downloads are close behind at 65%, and email attachments are doing their usual damage in 52% of incidents.

Social attacks appear in 22% of breaches and, no surprise here, they're mostly classic phishing attacks (81%), with Email acting as the primary delivery vehicle in 88% of those cases. Meanwhile, Errors are less common in this vertical, showing up in just 17% of breaches. Misdelivery remains the leading error variety, consistent with last year's findings. However, this year, the picture shifts slightly with Loss now accounting for 21% of errors, edging out Misconfiguration, which played a more prominent role in the prior report.

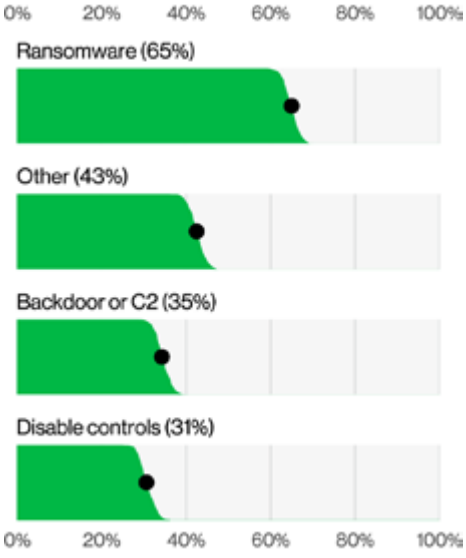


Figure 17. Top Malware action varieties in Educational Services breaches (n=631)

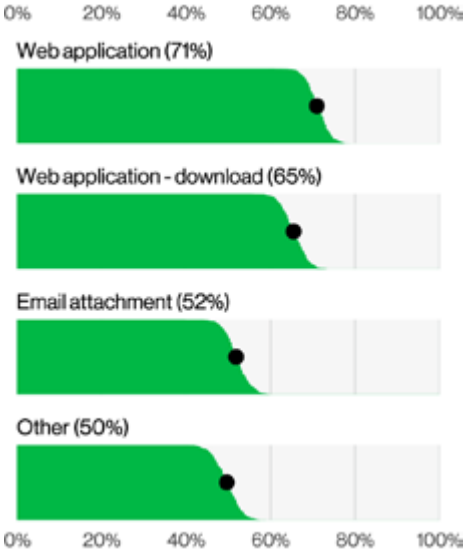


Figure 18. Top Malware vectors in Educational Services breaches (n=272)

5. Ok, already know for sure
6. github.com/vz-risk/VCDB/issues/22574

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