Patterns of Cyber Victimization

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Scope of this presentation

I would limit the scope of the presentation only to cyber victimization of individuals.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Patterns in 2011 – The Norton Cybercrime Report

- First Large scale research to analyze cyber victimization
- Semantec surveyed nearly to 20,000 people (including 8-17 years of age children) from 24 countries around the world.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Basic Statistics

- There are 1 million cybercrime victims in average every day (50,000 every hour, 820 every minute, 14 every second).
- Almost 70% of all adults have experienced with cybercrime, 3% rise from last year. 589 million people(9% of the entire world population) have been affected by cybercrime, 431 million as direct victims.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Basic Statistics 2

- The most common cybercrimes are computer viruses and malware (54% of worldwide crimes).
- Scams are the second most common crime far behind with 11% and phishing is close after with 10%.
- For the first year, cybercrime has been reported on mobile phones- 10% of adults experienced it.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Basic Statistics 3

- The cybercrime (estimated) cost in 2011 was $388 billion ($274 billion lost time evaluation+113 billion direct cash costs).
- Almost 40% of victims stated that time lost was their biggest problem.
- Although 87% of the respondents said internet security software is important, only 41% have an updated one.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Basic Statistics 4

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Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Risky Behavior Patterns

Interesting stats for people who work from home

- 79% of people who are working 49+ hours a week online have been cybercrime victims.
- 75% of people who are working 25-48 hours a week online have been cybercrime victims.
- 64% of people who are working 1-24 hours a week online have been cybercrime victims.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Risky Behavior Patterns 2

Interesting stats for people who work from home

- 79% of people who are working 49+ hours a week online have been cybercrime victims.
- 75% of people who are working 25-48 hours a week online have been cybercrime victims.
- 64% of people who are working 1-24 hours a week online have been cybercrime victims.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Risky Behavior Patterns 3

Risky habits on the internet

- 80% of adults who watched adult materials suffered from cybercrime, while 67% who didn't watched suffered from cybercrime.
- 77% of people who were using free WiFi suffered from cybercrime, while 62% who don't suffered from it.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Risky Behavior Patterns 4

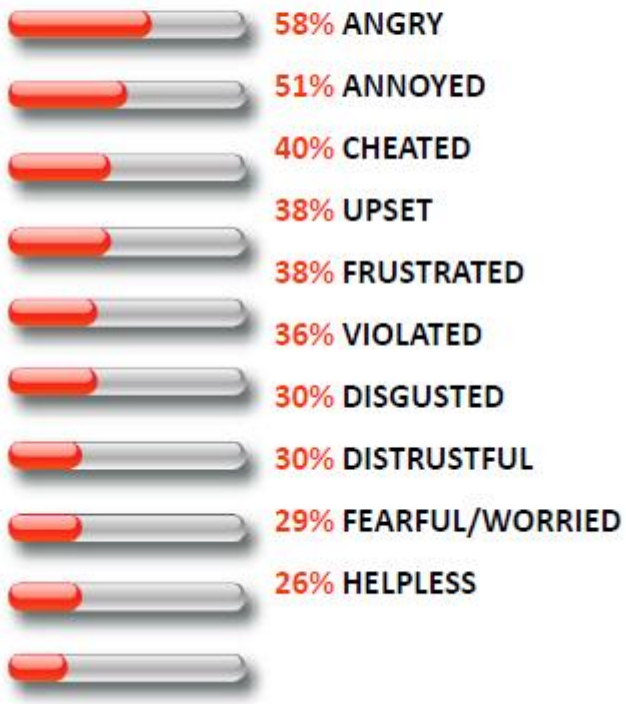
Correlation between lying and being a cybercrime victim

- Almost 80% of people who lied about their details have been cybercrime victims,
- while 59% of people who didn't lie have been victims.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Psychological Impact of Victimization

FALLING VICTIM TO CYBERCRIME MAKES PEOPLE FEEL:



Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

Key points we derive from the Report

- A silent digital epidemic — of **victims who feel powerless.**
- People feel ripped off and pissed off — and **lacking confidence that criminals will be brought to justice.**
- **Moral compasses not pointing true north** — a grey area when it comes to online morals and ethics.
- People trying to protect themselves, but coming up short — **Common sense is not the best defense**.

Source: Norton Cybercrime Report, 2011

New Trends of Cyber Victimization

(Observations based on my research)

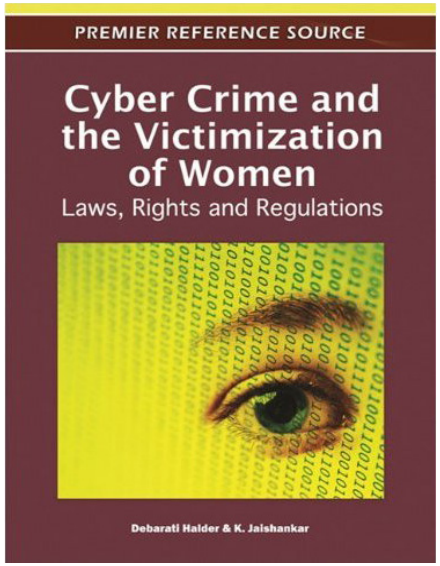
- Growth of Victim Turned Offenders
- Victim's Curiosity to hack the offender
- Growth of Victim Precipitated Crimes
- Increase in mobile phone victimization
- Vulnerability of Children and Teens increased to a greater extent
- Lack of reporting behavior

New Trends of Cyber Victimization

(Observations based on my research)

- High, unequal ratio of men and women victims
- Difference in the impact of victimization and type of victimization on men and women
- Increase of Secondary Victimization
- Shifting on the reliance of cyber victims to NGO's

Patterns and Trends change, but victims remain



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