

Cybercrime in Virginia: Impacts on Industry and Citizens (CIVIIC)

Preliminary Results from a Statewide Survey of Residents

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THE COMMONWEALTH CYBER INITIATIVE'S FIRST STATEWIDE CONFERENCE:
CCI SYMPOSIUM/ RESEARCH
WITH
IMPACT

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A project to study cybercrime in Virginia

- What are the experiences of Virginia residents and businesses around cybercrime?
- What are the correlates of victimization among residents and businesses?
- Examine specific vulnerabilities that were exploited.
- Assess the consequences of victimization?
- Compare victimization in Virginia to national statistics.



Three victimization surveys of residents:

1. Two phone surveys (ODU/VCU)
2. Web Survey Data

Assessing:

- 1) precautionary behaviors to reduce risk of victimization,
- 2) anticipated, actual and vicarious **cyber victimization experiences**, and
- 3) **responses** to issues related to cybercrime.



Current status:

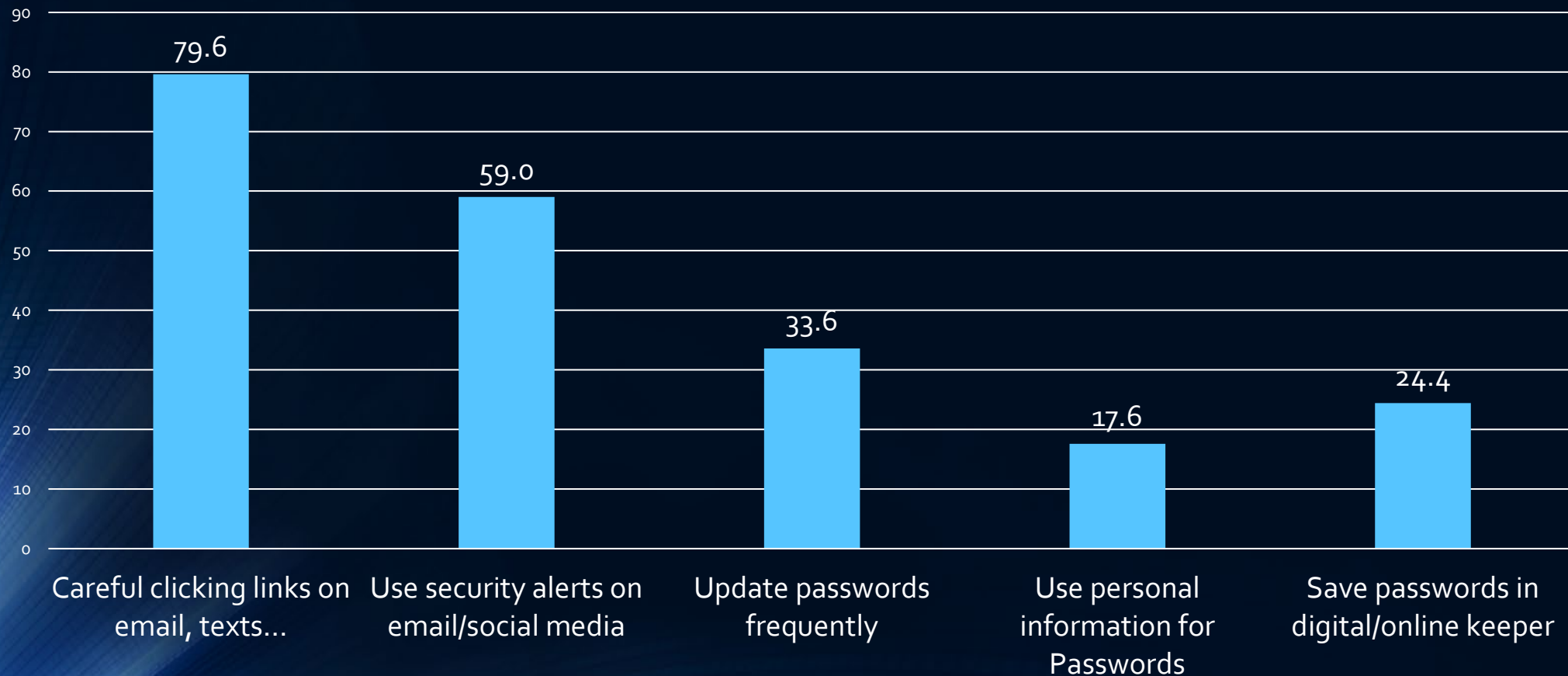
- A. Business survey has been deployed from VT (n=~400)
- B. Resident victimization survey
 - Phone surveys of households with random-digit dialing of landlines and cells.
 - ODU (n= 295)
 - VCU (newly in the field)
 - Web Survey Data (n=501)

Early Results from the Web Survey Data (n=501)

- Demographics (...although household level data)
 - 71% Female / 28% Male (5 self-identified)
 - Age range 18-86 (mean = 45.6 std = 16.2)
 - 72% White, 22% Black/AA, 6% Other
 - 30% college degree or higher
 - ~25% Not currently employed

Self protective strategies

% Reporting Always...



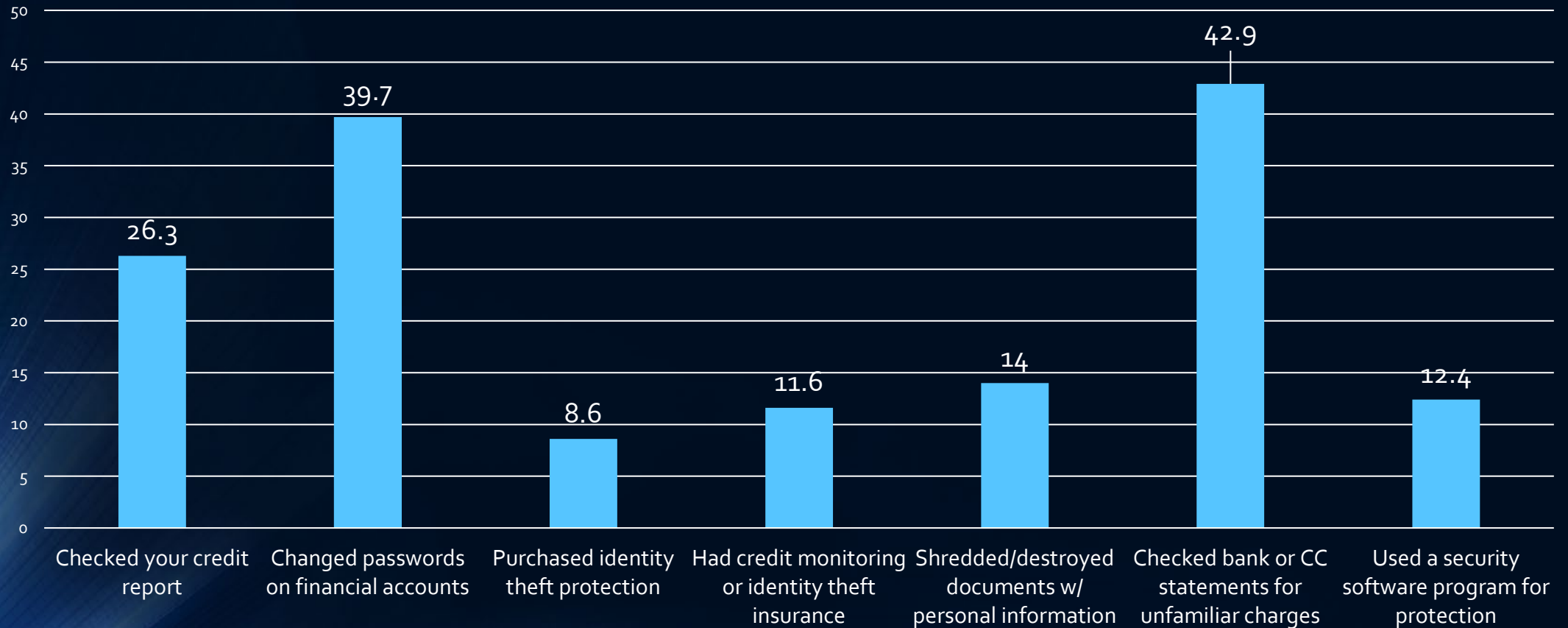
Early Results from the Web Survey Data

- Cybervictimization is common. Respondents were asked if they/anyone in their household had ever been a victim of a number of cybercrimes related to fraud or theft.
 - 65.3% had experienced at least one type...

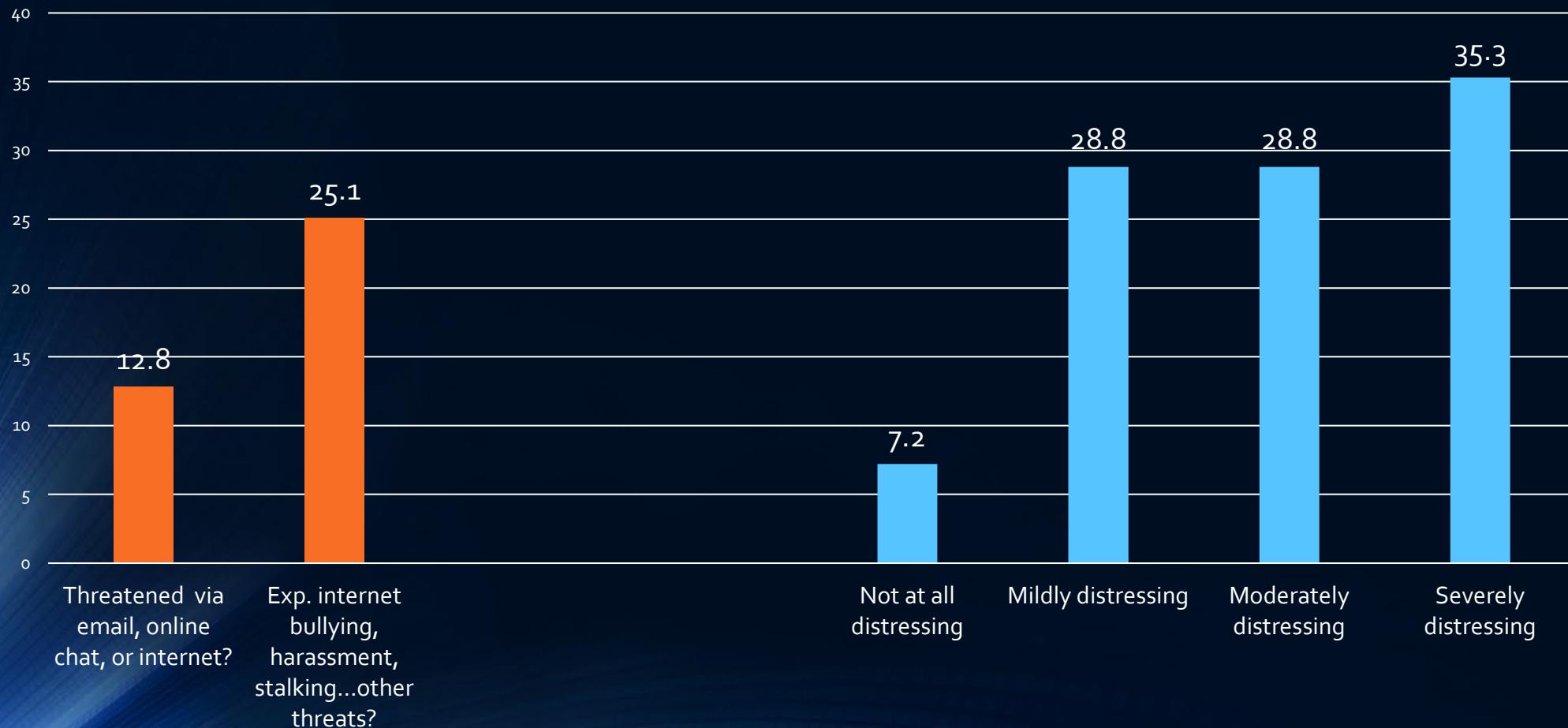
<u>Most Common</u>	<u>%</u>
• Credit card fraud	24.4
• Bought something/never came	21.6
• Tricked out of \$/good via email	17.4

Responses to Victimization

Percent reporting...



Cyberviolence also occurs and has negative consequences (distress)



Preliminary results but here's what we know now...

- Cybervictimization is common and distressing.
- People are victimized even when they are somewhat careful.
- About 21% of crimes are reported to police.
 - This suggests that other estimates of cybercrime are likely very low.
 - People are relying on private sector (control/enforcement) instead of public control (police).
- Obviously need improvement in prevention efforts/education.

Next Steps...

- Continue data collection of residents (and businesses – not presented here)
- Clean and merge the data files
- Map the data to assess geographic variation
 - Consider weighting strategies
 - Targeted data collection
- Compare results to national data sets
- Build scales and indexes
- Correlational analyses