Understanding Cybercrime and victimization patterns from a global perspective

The article Understanding Cybercrime offending and victimization patterns from a global perspective by Jin R. Lee examines how cybercrime differs worldwide, emphasizing and focusing on who commits these crimes and who is more likely to fall victim. A look into how social and economic inequalities shape these trends. This research helps see and understand why some groups are more vulnerable and why international efforts are needed to address these issues and differences. This study is related to the core ideas of social science. Firstly, it looks at human behavior to understand and ask why these people commit their crimes and look deeper into how their environment affected those actions. It also looks at social structures, showing how factors such as poverty, education and access to technology affect both victims and criminals. Lastly this study utilizes comparative analysis, which is often used in sociology and political science, to dissect and compare common themes between different countries and regions. This all helps in the end build a better idea as to how cybercrime is shaped by society and not just individual choices.

The author of this article was set to answer two questions. What patterns globally exist in cybercrime both in victimization and offending? Second, how do social and economic conditions in different regions and countries affect these patterns? Lee had the idea that cybercrime is more common in areas with weaker digital protections, higher gap leading to inequality and hard to obtain access to technology. This means that the risk isn't equal as it depends a lot on circumstances and what is available to you.

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To learn and understand these questions the author uses quantitative methods, gathering large amounts of data from global crime surveys and cybersecurity reports. These sources are analyzed using cross examination which allows for an easier time seeing the different regions and their experience with cybercrime. The method also allows the author to spot differences and identify patterns.

The article relates concepts like routine activity theory, digital inequality, and the importance of cybersecurity education. It reinforces how social science theories can help explain identify digital threats. Added on to that the highlighting of how marginalized groups especially more to those in low-income areas and regions have limited access to technology and are at a way higher risk. These populations often are missing and or lacking cybersecurity resources and which in turn makes them more vulnerable to being targeted for online attacks.

Lee's Research pushes for international cooperations and better protection for vulnerable communities. It shows how understanding social factors can improve cybercrime prevention and design better policies. This article is a great and strong example of applying social science to real world cyber issues. By exploring global patterns and inequalities, it provides insights that can help build more inclusive and effective cybersecurity strategies.

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