

Dylan Shaver

CYSE 201S

April 1, 2025

Article Review #2 – Disparities in Cybercrime Victimization

BLUF: In this article, women and BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) are highlighted regarding how their communities disproportionately suffer the burden of cybercrime. According to a recent study released by Lauver (2024), the article exposes cracks in cybersecurity support and demands greater inclusion with digital security strategies.

Relation to Social Science Principles

Lauver's (2024) article reflects social science concepts like structural inequity, psychological trauma, and digital sociology. The article examines the influence of system processes on cybercrime victimization, specifically among marginalized communities. The trends are firmly grounded in sociological theories of power, privilege, and access.

Research Question

The research question of the article is why cybercrime is more salient for some groups more than others? It theorizes that inequalities underlie heightened exposure, reduced protections, and more durable impacts for women and BIPOC.

Research Methods Used

The results are derived from a survey of 5,000 individuals in the U.S., U.K., and Germany. This approach granted demographic comparisons along with an understanding of what types of cybercrimes are being experienced by which segments of the population.

Types of Data and Analysis

Data was gathered by responses to surveys and compared by frequency and severity of cyberattacks based on race and gender. Statistical analysis was used in the study to render trends, such as greater incidence of identity theft and harassment among BIPOC and women.

Connection to Class Concepts

This article connects to class discussions on digital inequality, intersectionality, and systemic oppression. It demonstrates how social identities intersect online, compounding the risks faced by communities that are already marginalized in digital spaces.

Relevance to Marginalized Groups

The study in this article has an explicit emphasis on the vulnerability of BIPOC and women, illustrating how underrepresentation in cybersecurity education exacerbates the impact of cybercrime on these communities. The study demands inclusive protection and specific outreach initiatives.

Societal Contributions of the Study

In this article, the unequal burden of cybercrime brings awareness to the public and makes a case for inclusive cybersecurity reform. As it highlights systemic vulnerabilities, it enables researchers, educators, and policymakers to prioritize marginalized voices and create digital security initiatives.

Conclusion

Lauver's (2024) work is a necessary reminder that cybersecurity is not experienced equally across all people. The convergence of race, gender, and technology shapes people's online experiences resulting in some groups feeling more vulnerable than others. The article review highlights the need for socially sensitive, inclusive cybersecurity practices.

References

Lauver, M. (2024). Cybercrime hurts some population groups more than others. *Security Magazine*. Retrieved from <https://www.securitymagazine.com/articles/96198-cybercrime-hurts-some-population-groups-more-than-others>