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Article Review 1 - The World Has Grown: Cybercrime Offending Is Global

INTRODUCTION

The article by Lee relates to relativism and determinism very well. Understanding cybercrime offending and victimization patterns globally requires knowledge of human behavior and interaction. For example, it involves relativism - different societies, instead of just the US, are considered in this paper, as a result of the internet growing. Additionally, determinism is seen as online patterns and behaviors are developed in different ways in different regions of the world. Similar to some of the questions mentioned in the PowerPoint regarding determinism in cybersecurity, one of the articles reviewed in the paper asked, "Does parenting style or a child's character influence their online behavior (cyberbullying) more?" Another interesting principle used in the article was objectivity – especially when considering questions like how hackers should be punished. The studies in the article do not seek to promote a malicious point of view on a group of person(s). Instead, they just seek answers, as shown by cybercrimes happening for many different reasons, and for some groups, it's their way of survival. By using psychology and social experiments, it is reasonable to state that the security of cyber-space relates to human behavior a lot more than people think.

RESEARCH

The research questions addressed in this article include: 1) In South Korea, How do parenting practices and a child's moral beliefs affect their online behaviors (specifically cyberbullying offending)? 2) How is internet fraud in Nigeria tied to its inability to host a prosperous economy? and 3) How does the US government differentiate different cybercrime actors and their respective tactics? The research methods used varied in the articles. For example, the South Korean research article used a cross-sectional survey to collect data from a sample of South Korean adolescents; conversely, the US article used a text analysis program to pull data from US government alerts and advisories (Lee) – similar to the archival research method. In the Nigerian study through (qualitative) interviews, it was interesting to see the use of the strain theory to help explain why individuals engage in internet fraud. Instead, in the South Korean study analyzed the interaction effect of children's moral beliefs on parenting behaviors and thus cyberbullying perpetration as a result.

EFFECTS

Understanding cybercrime offending from a global perspective aids in understanding social and economic differences between cultures/states and preventing future attacks/bad actors. By understanding these differences, it is easier to find solutions to reducing cybercrime. Marginalized groups are often found engaging in risky online behavior, such as internet fraud,

because of the dire situations they are in. By acknowledging these situations, many cybercrimes can be prevented way before they occur. Marginalized groups have a lot of online skills, such as groups in Nigeria, and this is demonstrated in the media because of the amount of money and resources these groups illegally get. If the situation were changed, countries like Nigeria would be tech powerhouses as many groups have the skill, just not the correct opportunities – which can be improved with good policy via local governments and ultimately, the world. These studies demonstrate the opportunity that many cybercrimes can be stopped early in a person's age - via parenting or even being in a good economic situation. Additionally, implementing policies that incorporate perspectives from around the world will allow our cyber world to thrive and be safer. The study of US government alerts and advisories impacted threat intelligence heavily - and ever since, cyber-threat reporting has increased, allowing people and organizations to reduce the chances of victimization.

CONCLUSION

Understanding cybercrime from a global perspective highlights the social and economic differences that drive these offenses. Additionally, it underscores the potential for new approaches and policies to create a safer and more inclusive cyber world. Addressing the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups around the world and properly leveraging their skills would lead to significantly reduced cybercrime, thus enhancing our global cybersecurity posture.

References

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