Individual and Situational Factors of Younger and Older Age Groups' Fraud Victimization

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Cyse 201
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11/3/2022

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People coexist in societies alongside diverse people. The network of interconnected personal interactions is referred to as a society. This article on younger and older age groups' fraud victimization relates to social science as it deals with how people relate in society. This article talks about how people of different ages are being fraud online by others. Also, the article focuses on the respect for the integrity of knowledge, which is a principle of social science where people use their knowledge to fraud other people of their belongings especially the older people in the society where they live.

Among the crimes that elderly individuals face, their general victimization is fewer than that of junior individuals. The biggest element is fraud. The study links elderly Americans becoming victims of the financial scam to declining cognition, having too much faith in one's financial competence, and being more prepared to undertake financial chances than non-victims. Additionally, while fraudulent detection is low overall, it is considerably fewer among aging persons. To keep their financial autonomy, elderly persons can minimize their intellectual impairments. Several targets of scams rarely disclose their mistreatment, and some often keep it a secret from relatives, colleagues and caregivers out of fear of getting held accountable. Possible social caregivers cannot intervene before more severe financial damage occurs.

In this research, there were several research methods used, which included the dependent variable. A dependent variable is altered as an outcome of the modification of an independent variable. The independent variable varies based on the result you're concerned about evaluating. The other method used was Analytical Research. In analytical research, the investigator must use the facts and information and analyze them to review them thoroughly. Investigators frequently do this study to find supporting data that strengthens and authenticates their earlier findings (Parti, K. 2022). Another method is the independent variable. An independent variable is a discrete quantity that is unaltered by the underpinning factors you are trying to evaluate. An independent variable might be something like age. The control variable is an additional technique. A control variable is something that is continuous or limited in a study assignment. Although not having important to the study's goals, this parameter is controlled because it could have an effect on the findings.

Moreover, the types of data and analysis done include descriptive analysis. A collection of information should be described or summed up using descriptive analysis, as the article summarizes the information from the research on how people are scammed. Also, Exploratory analysis was used where the information collection described and summed up all the information using descriptive analysis. Several concepts are discussed in class related to this article on fraud. An example of this is cyber security. It relates to the article in such a way that it talks about how people scam others online and how to prevent such activity from occurring.

The topic enables the group of people who are scammed mostly to overcome the challenges they face and show them how to avoid being scammed. This research has greatly contributed to society as it has identified the most marginalized group being scammed. The study shows how people are being scammed, enlightening people on the tricks used by scammers and enabling society to be more careful in what they do online and on social media.

Reference

Parti, K. (2022). "Elder Scam" Risk Profiles: Individual and Situational Factors of Younger and Older Age Groups' Fraud Victimization. https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1117&context=ijcic