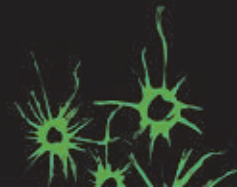


# Situational prevention of cybercrime

Pieter Hartel

University of Twente



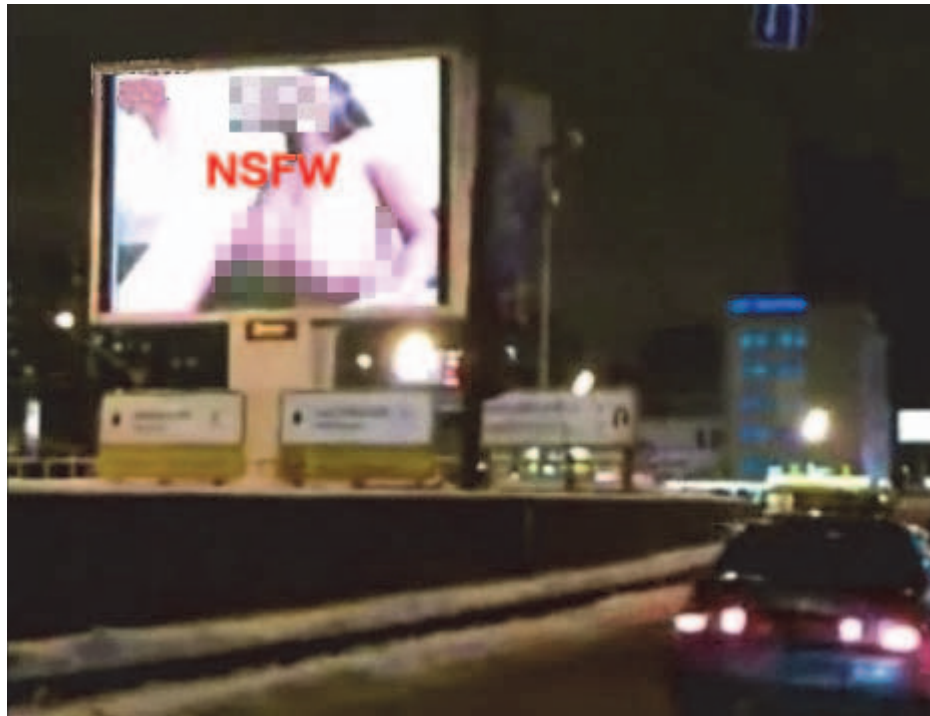
# Queensland hacker jailed for revenge attacks

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# Russian hacker jailed for porn on video billboard

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# Armenian botnet herder sentenced for Bredolab

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# Does “Cyber” create opportunity?

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# Opportunity makes the thief

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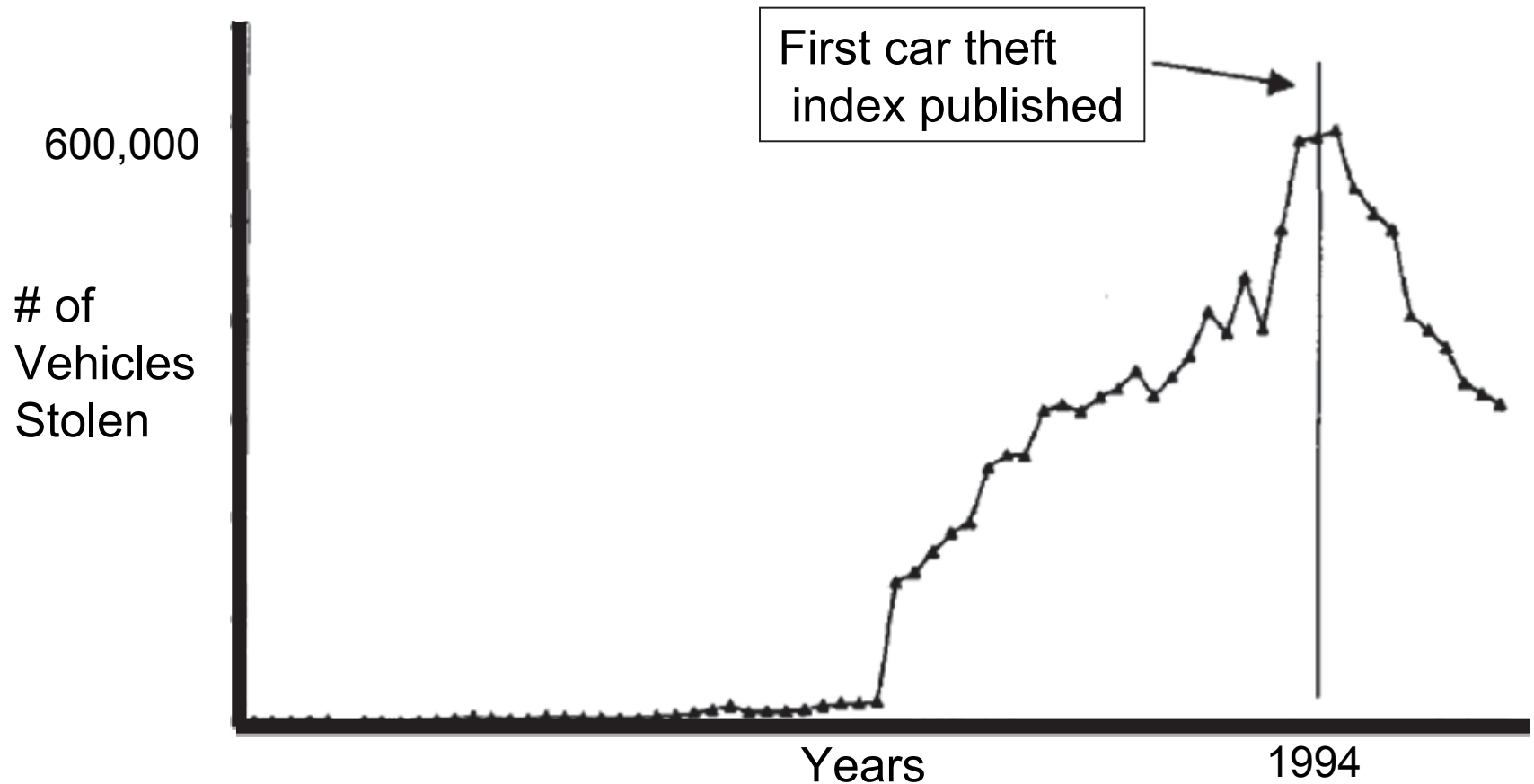
# Five principles of opportunity reduction

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- Increase effort
- Increase risks
- Reduce rewards
- Reduce provocation
- Remove excuses



## Example of opportunity reduction: Increase effort by installing better locks



G. Laycock. (2004) The UK car theft index: An example of government leverage. In *Understanding and Preventing Car Theft*, pp 25-44. Criminal Justice Press, NY.



# Systematic literature survey opportunity reduction

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- Computer *and* Behavioural science
- Situational prevention of cybercrime unexplored
- Anti-phishing research most developed

P. H. Hartel, M. Junger, and R. J. Wieringa. Cyber-crime science = crime science + information security. Technical Report TR-CTIT-10-34, CTIT, University of Twente, Oct 2010. <http://eprints.eemcs.utwente.nl/18500/>.

# Does opportunity reduction work for “cyber”?

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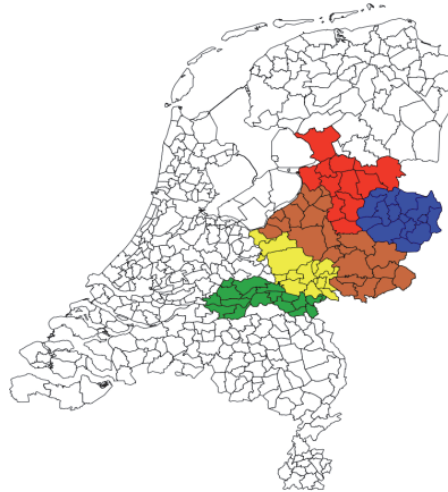
Three case studies focusing on aspects of “cyber” enabled traditional crime:

- Digital Modus Operandi
- Online Social Sports
- Social engineering keys

# Case study 1: Digital Modus Operandi

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- Previous studies: 1% cyber crime
- Our study: How much “cyber” is there?
- Analysis of 809 police files from 2012



## More “cyber” than expected: 20%

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Cases	Residential Burglary N=135	Commercial Burglary N=141	Threat N=260	Fraud * N=273
No ICT	97%	100%	84%	59%
ICT	3%	0%	16%	41%

A. L. Montoya Morales, M. Junger, and P. H. Hartel. How 'digital' is traditional crime? In European Intelligence and Security Informatics Conference (EISIC), Uppsala, Sweden, Aug 2013. IEEE Computer Society.

## “Cyber” crime less organised than expected

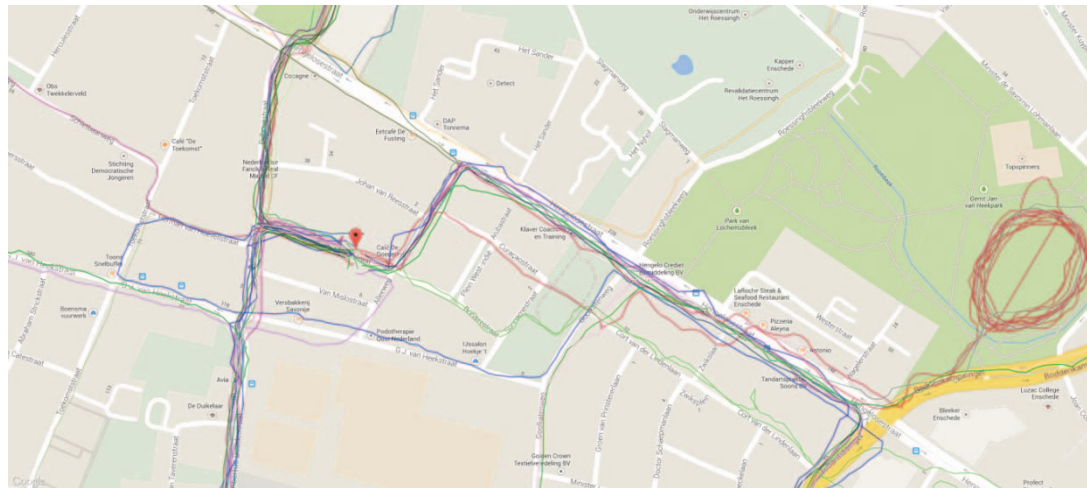
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Fraud suspects	No ICT N=144	ICT N=73
Working alone *	79%	95%
No criminal record	81%	78%
Paid job	16%	27%
Born locally *	72%	96%

## Case study 2: Online Social Sports

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- Targets often disclose their address on OSN
- How much worse is this for Social Sports?
- Analyse 513 RunKeeper profiles



## “Cyber” causes more disclosure than expected

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Located homes	Males * N=313	Females * N=107	30- * N=265	31+ * N=118
FaceBook +	13%	10%	12%	17%
RunKeeper	36%	41%	36%	31%

## Case study 3: Social engineering keys

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- 213 rooms in large university building
- Does a simple intervention help?
- 27 master students visited 74 rooms with one or more researchers





# Intervention has more effect than expected

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Social engineering attempts *	Give key N=37	Keep key N=37
With key fob	38%	62%
Without	62%	38%

# Conclusions

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- Cyber normalizes volume crime
- Social Engineering is a key issue
- Does opportunity reduction work for “cyber”?
- Research partners needed

