



EINLADUNG ZUR NÄCHSTEN VERANSTALTUNG DES POTSDAM RESEARCH SEMINAR IN ECONOMICS

Wir laden Sie herzlich zur nächsten Veranstaltung des Potsdam Research Seminar in Economics am **19.04.2016** ein.

Das Seminar findet von **14.00 bis 16.00 Uhr** (c.t.) in Raum **3.06.S 27** statt.

Referent:

Dr. Johannes Rieckmann
BIGS Potsdam

Thema des Vortrages:

Citizens, crime and the internet – surveying victimization, perception and loss

Abstract:

Criminal activities and their perception by the population do not necessarily go hand in hand. Incidents may have stronger or weaker impact, affect the subjective fear locally or with longer geographical reach, and have a short- or long-term impact. Using an innovative security indicator jointly developed by DIW and BIGS, light is shed on the consistency of the perception of “everyday crime” with its objective incidence. To achieve a meaningful picture, the dark field of crime – i.e., the proportion not appearing in crime statistics – is incorporated; as well as weighting procedures applied in order to allow for variable severity of offences. Furthermore we test how traditional surveying methods of subjective fear could be replaced or complemented by monitoring public data from social media and search engines. Last but not least we quantify the victimization of individuals (in contrast to organizations) by internet crime. First, we find that fear of crime is less irrational than often assumed – there is a correlation between regional crime incidence and subjective perception. This picture blurs when internet crime is included. Second, although the analysis of data from social media and search engines is not suitable as an indicator of actual crime levels in Germany, it can certainly be a cost-effective supplement to traditional methods of collecting data on perceived crime levels. Third, we find that figures of cases of internet crime reported to the police in no way accurately reflect the actual number. The financial damage inflicted by four key areas of cybercrime—phishing, identity theft, consumer fraud, and malicious software – together amounts to approximately 3.4 billion euros per year, equivalent to 0.1 percent of Germany’s gross domestic product (GDP). The findings illustrate the value of periodical large-scale victimization surveys combined with weighting, the potential of automated monitoring of internet information, and the relevance of internet crime to private households.

Wir freuen uns auf Ihre Teilnahme.