

SIREN

ASSOCIATES



KEY FINDINGS FROM SIREN'S RESEARCH (2021):

TACKLING CYBERCRIME IN COMMUNITIES IN JORDAN

For more information about our research please contact RMELJordan@sirenassociates.com



90%

of families in Jordan now have smart phones



89%

have internet access at home



65%

of children aged five years and older use the internet.¹

10%

of people in Amman reported that they or a family member had been a victim of cybercrime.²



80%

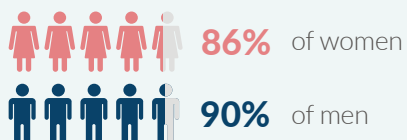
of women in Jordan have experienced online harassment.³

40%

of people in Amman are concerned or very concerned about cybercrime.⁴

KNOWLEDGE OF THE PSD ²

Trust in official announcements made by the PSD



The PSD and the government are the most trusted source of local information and news across all age groups, nationalities, genders and locations.

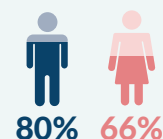
Awareness



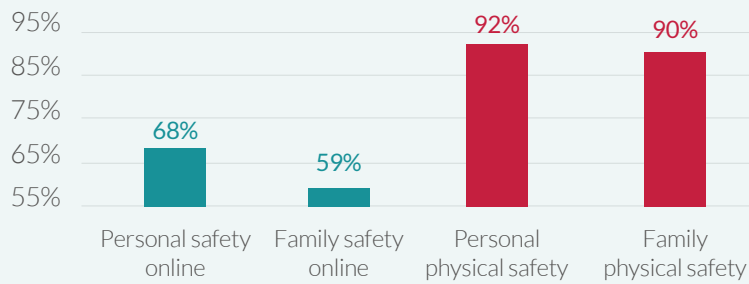
73% have heard of the Cybercrime Unit or say it "sounds familiar".

69% are aware of services provided by the Cybercrime Unit.

A higher percentage of men than women were aware of the Cybercrime Unit.

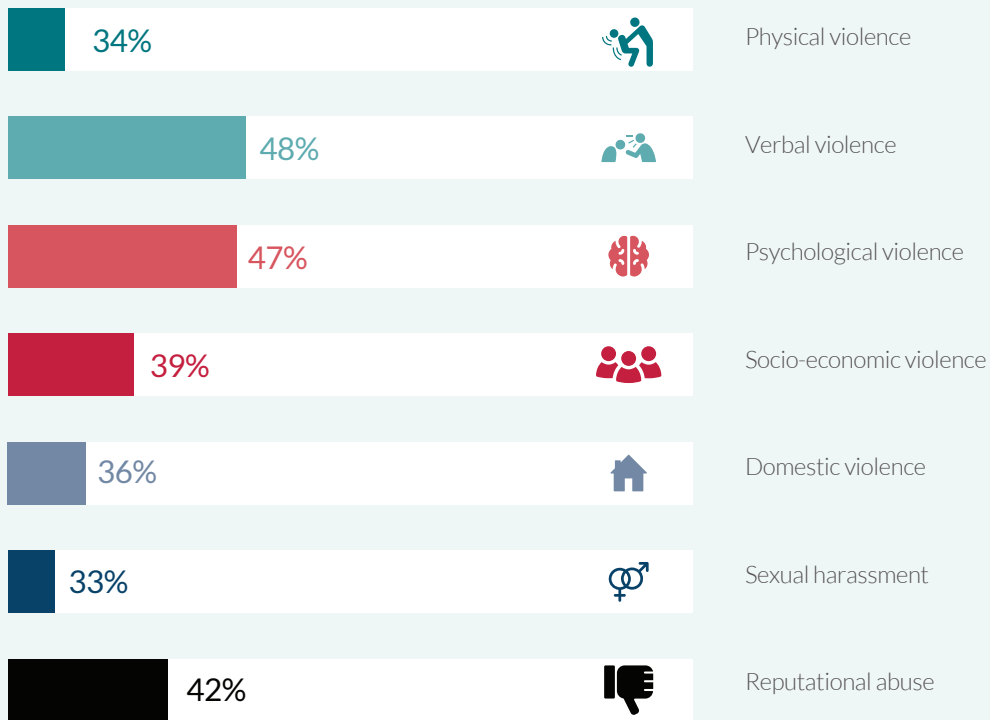


Positive perceptions of personal safety (physical and online) ²



Girls and women are most concerned about their own online safety, particularly around sharing videos or photos of themselves, which could lead to online forms of SGBV in which they are blackmailed.

According to survey respondents in Amman, Irbid and Mafraq, cybercrime has cascading impacts, further exposing victims to additional types of violence: ²



Perpetrators of cybercrimes and harassment in cyberspace



Most often aged between **14-24 years old**.

In many cases, it's a person close to the victim.³

REPORTING

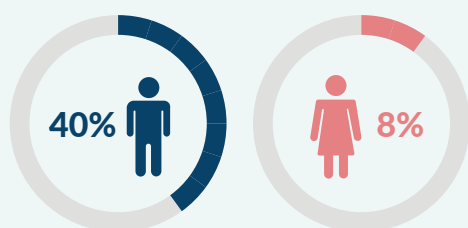
86% of people say they would report online crimes to the Cybercrime Unit.²

However, there are key barriers to reporting for certain types of cybercrime, and for certain groups in Jordan.



80%


More men than women report cybercrime. Yet 80% of victims are female.⁵




Only 8% of girls and women say they would report a cybercrime to the PSD on their own, compared to 40% of boys and men.

Key conditions to reporting cybercrime:²

98%  Guarantees of the confidentiality of identify and information.

97%  The length of time that reporting and recording procedures take.

89%  The availability of a female police officer for girls and women.



People are reluctant to report a crime when it is honour-related (e.g. blackmail with personal photos).

With girls and women particularly vulnerable to these crimes, people often fear that their reputation could be damaged if reporting the crime were to lead to news about it spreading within the community. Only 26% of our respondents in Amman said they would advise a female member of the family to report a gender-based crime that had occurred in the home.⁴



Syrian refugees in Amman are just as concerned as Jordanians about cybercrime. Yet they have less knowledge than Jordanians living in the same area about the services the PSD provides to address different types of crime.

As with reporting other criminal matters, Syrian victims are less likely to report cybercrime to the police, and non-reporting can increase when the offender is Jordanian.

¹ Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, 2019, *ICT Facts and Opportunities in Jordan*, Jordan.

² Siren Associates, 2021, *Public Perception Survey of Cyber Incidents*, Jordan. This survey was conducted for ongoing programming and covered the districts of Mafraq and Khaldiyyeh (Mafraq Governoreate), Hay Nazzal and Hashmi Shmaliyyeh (Amman Governorate), and Eidoun and Ramtha (Irbid Governorate).

³ The Jordanian National Commission for Women, 2017, *Sexual Harassment Report 2017*, Jordan.

⁴ Siren Associates, 2020, *Public Perception Survey of Community Safety in Amman*, Jordan.

⁵ The Arab Weekly, 2018, *Jordan Sounds Alarm Over Rising Online Crimes*, Jordan.

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