



Policy surveillance in the field of cybercrime prevention

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UK government re-announces £1.9bn cyber security spend

Five-year spending increase - announced by Chancellor Philip Hammond 12 months after George Osborne did so - will support new UK cyber security strategy

Breaking down the numbers in Trump's proposed cyber budget

This year, the president's budget calls for \$15 billion in cyber spending. The Department of Defense (DOD) represents well over half of that total, at \$8.5 billion. According to the office of management and budget, the \$15 billion request is \$583.4 million higher than the estimated cybersecurity spend in FY 2018.

 **CBC** | MENU ▾

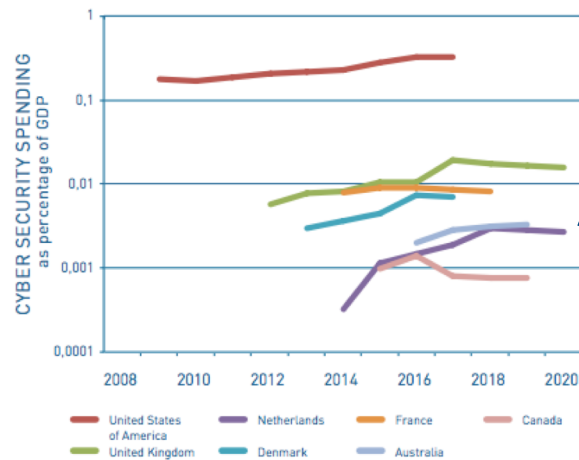
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Politics

Federal budget to spend up to \$1 billion on cybersecurity

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Government cybersecurity spending



Meanwhile:
1.5% of
GDP lost to
cybercrime

Source: The Hague Centre for Strategic Studies (2016),
https://hcsc.nl/sites/default/files/files/reports/HCSS_Dutch%20Investments%20in%20ICT_0.pdf

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Gartner

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SYDNEY, Australia, August 15, 2018

Gartner Forecasts Worldwide Information Security Spending to Exceed \$124 Billion in 2019

Detection, Response and Privacy Driving Demand for Security Products and Services

Worldwide spending on information security products and services will reach more than \$114 billion in 2018, an increase of 12.4 percent from last year, according to the latest forecast from Gartner, Inc. In 2019, the market is forecast to grow 8.7 percent to \$124 billion.

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Policy monitoring

Definition: “The systematic collection, analysis and dissemination of information about policies, programs and other government interventions” (Chriqui et al. 2011)

Objectives:

- “Know which policy-making entities are doing what through mapping studies that capture the content and variation of policies across jurisdictions or institutions” (Burris et al. 2016)...
- To facilitate the implementation of effective policies that can benefit the common good.

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Different from classical policy analysis

1. More rigorous and systematic data capture
2. Quantitative and qualitative coding
3. Dynamic approach (regular updates)
4. Consolidates knowledge on large numbers of policies
5. Publicly available datasets supported by powerful search and data visualization tools

A well-established approach

- More than 160 policy monitoring resources in the U.S. alone;
- Policy domains: criminal justice, tobacco control, school nutrition, anti-bullying, immigration, climate change, cultural expression, etc.;
- International platforms: International Labor Organization, World Health Organization, Campbell Collaboration

The screenshot shows the CrimeSolutions.gov website interface. Red boxes highlight specific sections:

- Topics:** Located at the top left, it includes a search bar and a list of topics such as Corrections & Reentry, Courts, Crime & Crime Prevention, Drugs & Substance Abuse, Juveniles, Law Enforcement, Technology & Forensics, and Victims & Victimization.
- Outcomes:** Located in the middle left, it displays a summary of outcomes for the selected topic, including a bar chart showing the percentage of programs with no effects, promising, or effective results.
- Filters:** Located in the bottom left, it provides a detailed filter interface with various criteria such as Evidence Rating, Extent of Evidence, By Topic, By Program Type, By Setting (Delivery), By Geography, By Age, By Race/Ethnicity, By Gender, By Targeted Population, and By Randomized Controlled Trial.

The main content area displays the 'Crime & Crime Prevention' topic, including a description of the UCR and NCVS, a list of publications, and a 'Programs' section with a table of results.

Cybersecurity policy monitoring tools

1. Cyber Readiness Index (Potomac Institute)
2. Cybersecurity Capacity Portal (University of Oxford)
3. EU and Asia-Pacific Cybersecurity Dashboards (BSA Software Alliance)
4. GFCE Inventory (Global Forum on Cyber Expertise)
5. Global Cybersecurity Index (ITU)
6. INCYDER Database (NATO)
7. National Cyber Security Index (e-Governance Academy)

Limitations of existing tools

- Idiosyncratic and opaque methodologies (vs. reproducible protocols)
- Countries as main unit of reference (vs. specific policy or program)
- Qualitative data (vs. quantitative metrics)
- Rarely updated (except ITU)
- Static documents (vs. searchable databases)

Rank	GCI 2017	NCSI 2017
1.	Singapore	Czech Republic
2.	United States	Lithuania
3.	Malaysia	Georgia
4.	Oman	Belarus
5.	Estonia	Ukraine
6.	Mauritius	Moldova
7.	Australia	Latvia
8.	Georgia	Australia
9.	France	Canada
10.	Canada	Norway

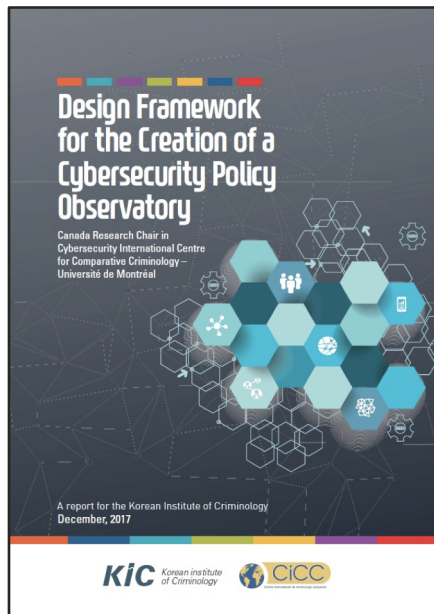
Cybercrime prevention monitoring platform

- Systematically collect detailed information about discrete cybercrime prevention policies, programs and practices in a format that facilitates their:
 - Cataloguing
 - Retrieval
 - Analysis
 - Evaluation
- International collaborative effort (to broaden the scope of the initiative beyond English-speaking countries)
- Focus on policy innovation clusters and promote evidence-based approaches
- Better situate cybercrime research within the cybersecurity ecosystem

Categories	Data Fields
Overview of the policy and search filters	Summary Nature of the policy Related policies and legislation Keywords Snapshot data
Description of the policy	Date of implementation or launch Place of implementation Geographical scope Instigator of the policy Targeted issue or situation Targeted population Goals of the policy Components of the policy Agents in charge of implementation Costs Source of funding Penalties Incentives Challenges Implementation information
Evaluation of the policy	Existence of an evaluation Evaluation type Evaluator Methodology Outcomes
Additional information	URL Publications Media articles Documents

Policies captured (examples)

- **UK**
 - CyberAware
 - Get Safe Online week
- **Australia**
 - ACORN
 - Be Connected
 - Scamwatch
 - Stay Smart Online
- **Bulgaria**
 - Cyberscout program
- **France**
 - Cybermalveillance
- **Germany**
 - Cybercrime adviser
- **US**
 - Infraguard & iGuardian
 - FOSTA
- **Netherlands**
 - Alert Online
- **Israel**



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